Three Parts
20 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,083. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday: FAIR, COLDER.

Call money—5@8 per cent.

Wheat, 75½c; corn, 28¼c; cotton, 8c.

Representatives of arms companies urged Gov. Morton yesterday to reject the Savage rifle for the State troops.

Plans have been prepared for the water demonstration for sound money on Oct. 24.

Ex-Mayor Grant answers John C. Sheehan's imputation and resents being called a traitor.

The anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate in Galesburg, Ill., was celebrated at Knox College. Chauncey M. Depew and others spoke, and a tablet was unveiled.

Richard Hugo Shober, an artist of Chicago, committed suicide, in Lincoln Park, that city.

Three railroad robbers were arrested in Chicago. The man whom they shipped in a box, and who robbed the train in transit, has revealed all their plans to the police.

The Female Suffrage Association of Connecticut met in Hartford, and elected officers for the coming year.

Foo-Chow and Hong-Chow, two Chinese ports, have been opened as treaty ports.

Victor de Lesseps, a son of the late Ferdinand de Lesseps, died in France yesterday. His death resulted from a fall from a staircase.

Wilbur F. Porter has formally accepted the nomination for Governor of this State on the Democratic ticket.

Superintendent Jasper made a report as to the overcrowding in the public schools. Charles C. Wehrum resigns from the Board of Education.

The Czar laid the cornerstone of a new bridge in Paris yesterday.

Everett P. Wheeler, in an address before the American Missions Board, yesterday, proposed that the United States shall collect by force indemnity for Turkish outrages on missionaries.

Government note holders are drawing out gold in St. Louis to hoard.

Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna met yesterday and talked about the campaign. The latter deems the fight already won, but will relax no efforts.

The strike of Canadian Pacific train dispatchers has been compromised.

There is a gradual increase in the withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury for the purpose, it is believed, of hoarding it until after election.

State Women's Christian Temperance Union, at its session in Brooklyn, found fault with newspaper reports.

The Medico-Legal Society of this city has declared that Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick was convicted of the murder of her husband without sufficient evidence to sustain the charge.

New rules for taxing the draught, length, and sail area of yachts will be discussed by the Yacht Racing Union this evening.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund yesterday decided to continue the trust, and not to dispose of the principal, as they were empowered to do.

Tschigorin, Walbrodt, Charousel, Pillsbury, and Schlechter won in the Buda-Pesth chess tournament yesterday.

Maryland's registration, just closed, indicates a heavy vote in November. Predictions are made that the State will give McKinley at least 10,000 majority.

The Democratic majority in the Florida State election will be 10,000 less than was expected.

Charles A. Hess was named for Congress last night by the Republicans in the Twelfth District of this city.

Staten Island Democrats refuse to indorse Tammany candidate Venslage for Congress in the Seventh District.

The registration in Newark, N. J., indicates that many citizens there will not vote at the coming election.

The figures for two days' registration in Kentucky show marked Republican gains over the figures of last year.

Sound-Money Candidates Griffin and Hinrichs were notified in Cooper Union last night of their nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively.

Mr. Bryan found a good many gold men in audiences he addressed in Indiana yesterday.

Lord Rosebery resigns his position as leader of the Liberal Party of Great Britain.

The Porte will not allow American warships to enter the Hellespont.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Albert E. Castle, a brother of Walter M. Castle, a well-known merchant of this city, who, with his wife, was arrested in London yesterday on a charge of stealing furs from a shop they had visited, stated to-day that he and friends of his brother had telegraphed the State Department a request that the department use its influence to see that Mr. and Mrs. Castle were given every opportunity to prove their innocence of the charge and to secure release on bail. A telegram received from Washington conveyed the information that immediate action would be taken and that the matter had been referred to Ambassador Bayard.

WINFIELD, L. I., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Emanuel Kalisch is lying at the point of death at her home in this place as the result of a fright she received early this morning by the visit of a burglar. Mrs. Kalisch was in bed with her baby, a few days old, and her husband. Kalisch had left his trousers on a chair, and in the pockets was his week's salary, amounting to $18. When the burglar entered the room the woman was awake, but was too terrified at his appearance to make an outcry. The robber ransacked the pockets of the sleeping man and then went to the room of a young son, from whose pockets $2 was taken. After he had left the house Mrs. Kalisch was taken with hysterics and is very low to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—James L. Miles, the Republican nominee for Sheriff, to-day announced his withdrawal from the candidacy. This move is the result of a request to this effect, that was made upon Mr. Miles and Alexander Crow, Jr., the McKinley Citizens' and Democratic nominee for Sheriff, by a committee of prominent Republicans, in order that a new Republican candidate for the office should be named. Mr. Crow, however, declines to withdraw.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—In the district court here to-day, Judge Cox presiding, the case of D. M. Ferry & Co. of Detroit, Mich., seeking to enjoin the Agricultural Department from purchasing and distributing seeds, was argued, counsel for plaintiffs contending that the act of Congress under which such purchase and distribution are made is unconstitutional and is disastrous to the business of complainants and others. The court denied the injunction, whereupon plaintiffs' counsel noted an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 7.—William Knupf, who formerly resided in this city, and who became insane over the agitation of the social question in New-York by Dr. Parkhurst, was sent to the Morris Plains Insane Asylum some time ago. He made his escape yesterday and came to this city. He was met on the street by Mr. Streuli, by whom he was once employed as a coachman, and told him that he was expecting a visit from Parkhurst. The insane man was arrested and returned to the asylum.

CHICAGO Oct. 7.—As Nelson Morris, the wealthy packer and distillery operator, was driving south on Clark Street this afternoon, his buggy came into collision with an electric car on Wallace Street, near the Stock Yards. The buggy was tipped over, and Mr. Morris was thrown out heavily to the pavement, sustaining severe bruises but no serious injury. With some assistance, he was able to go home.

THE CZAR'S PARIS VISITS

A DAY PASSED IN SIGHTSEEING, DESPITE THE RAIN.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame the First Place of Interest Approached—A Wreath of Flowers Placed on the Tomb of the Late President Carnot—The Cornerstone of the New Bridge, Alexander III., Laid by the Czar.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—A cold, drizzling rain fell throughout the forenoon, but, despite the discomfort of being out of doors, thousands of people assembled in the vicinity of the Russian Embassy, hoping to catch a glimpse of the imperial visitors.

President Faure, with Mme. Faure and Mlle. Faure, drove to the Russian Embassy at 9 o'clock this morning for the purpose of accompanying the Czar and Czarina on their sightseeing tour of the city. The Czar expressed the thanks of himself and the Czarina for the courtesy shown to them by the President and his family, and invited M. Faure to occupy a seat in his landau. The party started on their trip half an hour behind the time fixed by the programme. The Czarina wore a gray dress and looked bright and fresh, but the Czar looked pale, and wore a serious expression.

The party were driven to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where they were received by Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, who was clad in his archiepiscopal robes. Assisting the Cardinal in the reception of the visitors were the Vicar General of the archdiocese and the members of the Maroponitan Chapter. The streets through which the party passed were lined with people, and the great square fronting the cathedral was densely packed. The enthusiasm of the people along the route and in the square was manifested by almost incessant cheeering.

The Czar and Czarina, after leaving the cathedral, visited the Palais de Justice, the Pantheon, and the Hotel des Invalides, returning to the Russian Embassy for luncheon.

In the afternoon the Czar laid the first stone of the new bridge across the Seine, to be known as the Alexander III. Bridge, in honor of the late Czar of Russia, the father of Nicholas II. The weather was showery.

At President Carnot's Grave.

The Czar, while at the Pantheon, paid a visit to the tomb of the late President Carnot, upon which his Majesty placed a magnificent wreath of white flowers. Mme. Carnot and her sons were present.

The guests of the Czar and Czarina at the luncheon at the Russian Embassy included the Duke and Duchess of Chartres, the Duke and Duchess of Luynes, M. de Laboulaye, formerly French Ambassador to St. Petersburg; Baron and Baroness Fredericks, the Duke of Boudeauville, Admiral Gervais, Gen. Poisdeffre, and Prof. Nisard.

The Czar and Czarina left the embassy at 2:45 o'clock and reached the site of the Pont de Alexandre III. at 3 o'clock. M. Boucher, Minister of Commerce, welcomed the Czar and Czarina, and President Faure, all of whom stood under a marquee. Sunshine broke through the clouds as the military bands struck up the Russian anthem, at the conclusion of which the Enfants de Lutece sang the "Soldiers' Chorus," from "Faust." M. Mounet-Sully then recited M. Heredia's splendid ode of welcome to the Emperor, "Pax et Robur." A coffer containing an account of the laying of the foundation stone of the Bridge Alexander III. and some coins which were struck off at the mint to-day, was presented to the Czar. Another coffer with similar contents was then placed in the cavity, which had been formed for its reception in the 18,000 kilogram foundation block of granite, which had been placed upon a truck mounted upon rails, and the cavity closed with a plate of polished granite, ornamented with a pair of steel rings.

The Czar Lays a Cornerstone.

The Czar and Czarina and President Faure then left the tribune on which they stood, M. Boucher guiding them. M. Boucher presented a trowel and hammers to the Czar and Czarina, who successively struck blows upon the plate closing the cavity in the stone. A squad of sailors then hoisted the French and Russian colors upon the mast above the marquee, while the guns of the Hotel des Invalides thundered a salvo of twenty-one guns. The military bands played, while from the left bank of the Seine a beflowered boat started, conveying forty maidens, with a present to the Czarina of a chiseled silver vase enriched with jewels and a magnificent bouquet.

An immense crane hoisted the foundation stone and lowered it into place, while the Czar and Czarina and the President resumed their places on the tribune. M. Boucher read the minutes of the function, which the Czar signed first, the Czarina next, and finally President Faure. While the forty maidens were landing from their boat the Enfants de Lutece chanted "France, France." The maidens then approached the Czarina and presented their gifts. Her Majesty accepted them and expressed her admiration of the presents, at the same time thanking the maidens with that peculiar grace, which has already won the hearts of all Parisians.

The procession was reformed at 4 o'clock amid the mingled strains of the Russian anthem and the "Marseillaise," and the cheers of the crowds. The route to the mint was thronged with wildly cheering people, who had preserved their good nature and patience, despite the hours they had waited for the appearance of the Russian visitors, the procession being at that time fully an hour behind that fixed by the programme. Arriving at the mint the landau containing the imperial couple stopped under the vault at the foot of the staircase, which was decorated with flags, plants and flowers. The Czar and Czarina were greatly impressed by the scene, which they declared had completely charmed them. The imperial visitors were each presented with a medal, after which they proceeded to the Academy, where they were received by M. François Coppée, the distinguished littérateur, with an ode of welcome, which he himself had composed.

At the time of the laying of the foundation stone of the Alexander III. Bridge the Czar came into contact with Provincial France, whose representatives occupied tribunes almost exclusively containing the Mayors of provincial towns, commercial notables, and sunbrowned farmers, numbering at least 10,000, the ancestors of whom formed the States General of France.

After their visit to the Academy, the Czar and Czarina proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where M. Baudin, President of the Municipal Council, received them. M. Baudin read an address expressing the wishes of the people for the welfare of their Majesties, and rendering on behalf of the city of Paris the homage dictated by traditions, love of country, and faith in the destinies of the two great friendly Nations.

During the visit the Czar conferred the decoration of the Grand Cordon of St. Anne upon the Prefect of the Seine.

This evening their Majesties were entertained at a grand banquet by President Faure and other officials of the Government at the embassy, at the conclusion of which they were driven to the Theatre Français, where M. Mounet recited M. Claretie's "Welcome," after which Musset's comedy "Caprice" was performed, followed by a scene from "The Cid," the performance concluding with one act of "Les Femmes Savantes." The theatre was beautifully decorated with bunting and flowers, and a large and brilliant assemblage was present. At the conclusion of the performance the Czar and Czarina returned to the Russian Embassy.

THE CZAR ILL AT THE OPERA.

His Imperial Majesty Badly Affected by French Cooking.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The St. James's Gazette publishes a special dispatch from its correspondent in Paris, saying that the gala opera performance given in honor of the Czar and Czarina last evening came to an abrupt termination in the middle of the ballet, owing to the sudden indisposition of the Czar, which is said to have been due to bad cooking. His Majesty complained of feeling ill after the banquet at the Elysée Palace, and was obliged to lie down for an hour before going to the opera. Those who occupied seats near the Czar and Czarina at the opera observed that both looked very much fatigued and worn out.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The Eclair mentions the fact of the Czar's illness at the operatic performance last night by saying that his Majesty was slightly indisposed as a result of fatigue, the day having been one of great exaction and excitement to him.

His Majesty Pleasantly Surprised.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Upon reliable authority the story is told of the Czar that while in conversation at luncheon this afternoon upon the subject of yesterday's and to-day's events his Majesty declared that he had been in Austria, Germany, and England in the course of his present tour, but nowhere had he seen such enthusiasm as in France. "I expected a magnificent reception," he is reported to have said, "but this surpasses anything I could possibly have imagined."

RAILROAD ROBBERS CAUGHT.

The Ingenious Plan by Which They Did Their Work.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—By a clever bit of detective work, three men, who are accused of having robbed the railroad companies running out of Chicago of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise, were locked up at the Central Police Station. The men arrested are W. T. Johnson, G. J. Parker, and J. C. Miller. The arrests were made by special agents of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

During the past year nearly every railroad in Chicago has been victimized. Detectives were baffled in their efforts to discover the thieves, or trace the stolen goods. Last evening J. C. Miller, one of the prisoners, broke down, and told all he knew of the conspiracy. He said he had been employed by Johnson. He had been placed in a large packing case at various times, and shipped as household furniture. He was always supplied with food, water, and candles, and, when the car in which he was shipped was well on its way, he would open the case in which he was shipped, and, with the aid of his candles, make an investigation of the merchandise in the car.

Having selected such goods as he wanted, he would fill the large case in which he had been secreted, and which was always billed to Johnson. This done, he would carefully nail up the box, and then with saws, which he carried for the purpose, cut a hole in the bottom of the car. At the first stop of the train, he would drop through the hole, and make his way back to Chicago.

DRAWING OUT GOLD TO HOARD.

Mild Raid on the Sub-Treasury in St. Louis by the Fearful.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—For a week heavy demands have been made on the United States Sub-Treasury here for gold by persons presenting Treasury notes and gold certificates. There was an average of twenty in line all day. At noon the line had double that number.

This gave rise to the report that the local brokers had organized to take all the gold. It was explained by some of those in line that they were drawing the yellow metal to hoard it, owing to the uncertainty of the result of the election.

There is still about $1,500,000 gold in the vaults.

Panic in a St. Louis Theatre.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Several women were knocked down and trampled on in a panic at Hopkins's Grand Opera House during the matinée performance this afternoon. A woman giving her name as Josephine Wright of Kansas City fainted and was carried to an adjoining drug store. The panic was started by boys in the gallery yelling "Fire!" An usher dropped a tray of glasses with a crashing noise, and instantly men, women, and children made a wild rush for the exits. The police and attendants succeeded in restoring order in about fifteen minutes. None of the victims was seriously injured.

Husband and Wife Burned Together.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The house of Henry Campbell of Westford, Otsego County, was burned about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Campbell and his wife, both about seventy years of age, living alone, perished in the flames. The Campbell residence was about a quarter of a mile distant from any other residence. When the fire was discovered by the neighbors the whole house was in flames and it was impossible to gain an entrance.

New-Jersey Christian Endeavorers.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 7.—The tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of New-Jersey convened in the Jersey Cycle Academy this evening, and will continue in session until Friday night. There were 2,000 delegates present, representing the local societies throughout the State. A choir of 500 voices furnished the music.

KILLED BY BANK ROBBERS.

Two Men Shot Dead and the Institution Raided.

SHERBURNE, Minn., Oct. 7.—The Bank of Sherburne was robbed to-day, and George Thorburn, assistant cashier, and a traveling collector for the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company were shot dead.

The robbers escaped through a back window, mounted wheels, and rode out of town. A large posse of men are in pursuit of the murderers.

The Governor's office, at St. Paul, was apprised of the tragedy late this afternoon, and will take action in the affair at the earliest possible moment.

Two Banks and a Post Office Robbed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 7.—At Claytonia, a village in Gage County, the vault of the Claytonia Depository was broken open at 1 o'clock this morning, and about $1,500 was stolen. William Steinmeyer, President of the bank, came to Lincoln this morning and while he was reporting the robbery to the Lincoln police, Albert P. Anderson arrived to report that the Bank of Shelby, Polk County, had been robbed of $3,100. The safe was blown open with dynamite. The Post Office at Glenmille, twelve miles from Hastings, had its safe blown open Sunday night and $230, besides stamps, was taken. All the work is that of experts.

A WIFE'S DETECTIVE WORK

She Discovers Her Husband's Second Establishment in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—H. L. Hart is Mayor of Louisana, Mo., and is a very wealthy man, owning large stone quarries and having large contracts for Government work. He also has a wife.

To-day Mrs. Hart put in an appearance at the police headquarters here and wanted her husband arrested. She said she had found some letters in his pockets that made her so suspicious that when he said he would visit St. Louis to see the big fair, she said she would come along. She stopped at a fashionable boardinghouse, and she engaged in a little detective work on her own account.

In the course of her investigation she visited a hotel, and after some inquiries she showed her husband's photograph to the landlady, who recognized it as "Mr. Bangs, whose wife had lived at the place for several months, and who visited her every week or so." Then the wife made herself known and demanded full particulars.

She claims to have discovered that "Mrs. Bargs" was a typewriter at a big sanitarium in Indiana last Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Hart were visitors, and then the husband became so smitten that the St. Louis establishment was the result. The wife was advised to swear out a warrant against her husband and the woman, which she says she will do to-morrow.

Mrs. Bangs, who is said to be a widow and very handsome, could not be found to-night. Mr. Hart woul not see the reporters. Mrs. Hart talked freely.

WHEAT DROPPING IN CHICAGO.

Liverpool Refuses to Respond to the Fluctuations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Liverpool wheat market, which for about ten days has been running after the Chicago fluctuations, gave the chase up this morning. In response to the advance here yesterday of 1¼ cents per bushel came cablegrams from the other side, saying that wheat at the opening in Liverpool was ½d lower than it closed yesterday. The crowd here would doubtless have bought more wheat and put the price up again had Liverpool responded.

December opened at from 68½ cents to 68⅝ cents, as against 69 cents yesterday afternoon. After recovering slowly and in a forced manner to 68⅞ cents, it resumed the weakness with which it had started, and gradually declined to 68⅛@68¼ cents.

The recovery, which started from 68⅛@68¼ cents, stopped at 68½ cents, and on the decline, which was resumed from that point, the price found a considerably lower level than before. Before 12 o'clock December had declined to 67⅝ cents, and it did not afterward sell above 67½ cents. It became still heavier in the last half hour, getting as low as 67⅜ cents, and it closed at 67⅝@67¾ cents.

KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF.

The Double Crime of a Jealous Physician of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Dr. Carl Nitz, an old and respected physician of this city, living at 1,996 Ashland Avenue, stabbed his young and pretty wife with a surgical instrument, in a fit of jealous rage, and as the woman died in agony the physician stood by, taking her ppulse and temperature and making notes of her death struggles in his diary.

The murder was discovered at 11:30 o'clock to-night, and as a neighbor entered the room Dr. Nitz seized a revolver and killed himself instantly.

There had been many quarrels between husband and wife, and the double tragedy is the result of the old husband's jealousy of the attentions said to have been paid his wife.

DISPATCHERS' STRIKE OVER.

Canadian Pacific Operators Yield to a Compromise.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 7.—The telegraph operators' strike on the Canadian Pacific Railroad was declared off this morning. It is understood that all the striking operators who have not been guilty of acts of a criminal nature against the company will be reinstated.

The terms upon which the men return to work are in the nature of a compromise.

The trouble was settled by a committee composed of members of the Brotherhood of Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, and Switchmen, which committee acted as a conciliatory medium between the Canadian Pacific Railroad officials and the strikers.

A Miser's Wealth Revealed.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 7.—John Winneman, a Hebrew, who lived in the village of Rosenbein, was for some time a charge upon charitable residents of the neighborhood. He and his family lived in the most abject poverty. His wife took in washing. He pretended to be abjectly poor. Citizens contributed toward the support of the family, both by giving the wife work and by direct aid. Winneman recently became ill, and he was sent by charitable people to a Philadelphia hospital. He died there a few days ago. When his clothing, which he carefully guarded while in the hospital, was searched, $1,000 in bank notes were found concealed. They might have been overlooked, had not Winneman been so jealous of his clothing in the hospital. This made the nurses suspicious.

GEORGIA'S MAJORITY 30,000

FUSION OF POPULISTS AND REPUBLICANS BEATEN.

Democrats Make Gains in Most of the Country Counties and in the Cities, Too, with the Exception of Macon—Legislature Strongly Democratic in Both Branches—Some Analysis of the Results—Election Day Violence.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7.—Georgia goes Democratic, and the Populist candidate for Governor is defeated by a majority roughly estimated at 30,000.

This is an increase over the majority of two years ago. The returns are slow in coming in because of the fact that the tickets are long, and it requires a long time to make the count. However, at midnight enough returns are in to indicate the foregoing result.

There have been some surprises in the election, Democrats losing where it was least expected, and gaining where they had scarcely hoped to gain. In Atlanta a bitter fight has been made against Gov. Atkinson by the A. P. A. and the result has been that the 1,500 majority of two years ago has been cut in two.

In Chatham County, where Savannah is, the majority is increased, and in Augusta there is also an increase. But Macon shows a decrease. The country counties show uniform gains. The Democrats regained some of the larger counties which have been regarded as safely Populist. Among these are particularly Bartow, in North Georgia, Carrol, Merriwether, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, and Jackson. The substantial farming communities show the greater gains.

It is difficult to say just how the Republicans voted. In some sections of the State it is certain that they disregarded the orders of Chairman Buck, and instead of voting for the Populist, they voted for Governor Atkinson. In others, the work of Col. Buck and his agents, who were all through the State, has had the result which they desired. Col. Buck estimates that his work has taken 20,000 votes from the Democratic majority. The gold Democrats have in most instances worked and voted for Wright.

The Legislature is strongly Democratic in both branches, gaining several members of the house. The fight has been a very bitter one in some localities. The Populists have had the assistance of the Prohibitionists and the Republicans.

It is a fair estimate that the Democratic majority represents about a relative majority between the white people. It may be, however, that the Democrats got as much as 10,000 majority of the colored vote, but there is no way of knowing this definitely. The Democrats are jubilant over the result, and the Populists are correspondingly downcast.

The meaning of the results to-day may perhaps be better understood by comparison of previous figures, as follows:

	Dem.	Rep	Pop.
For President, 1888....	100,499	40,496	.....
For Presidtn, 1892.....	129,361	48,305	42,937
For Governor, 1894....	121,049	.....	96,888

In 1894 Hines (Pop.) was indorsed by Republicans, and ran against Gov. W. Y. Atkinson.

A few of the usual election day quarrels have been reported.

In a riot at Elberton this morning Will Mafeld shot and killed Bud Sanders and escaped. Tom Wall shot and seriously wounded J. G. Swift. All are white.

At the opening of the polls at Monte, Emanuel County, this morning, William Durden and a negro hand walked up to vote, when a Democratic ticket was snatched out of his hand by C. W. Williams, a negro, third partyite. Several Democrats rushed for him and Williams pulled his pistol and killed S. S. Middleton. He made an effort to escape, but was overtaken and shot to death.

DEMOCRATIC LOSS IN FLORIDA.

Majority for Governor About 10,000 Below What Was Expected.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 7.—In many precincts of the State the count of the ballots of Tuesday's election was not completed until this afternoon. News from all portions of Florida indicates that Bloxham, (Dem.,) for Governor, will have a majority over all of 10,000 less than was estimated for him by Chairman Rawls of the State Executive Committee. This majority will be about 12,000. The falling off is due largely to the educational qualification of the Australian system. In this county, one of the most intelligent in the State, fully 20 per cent. of those who entered the booths failed to vote.

The proposition was greater in sparsely settled sections of the State. More Democrats tried to vote in this election than in 1892, but were unable to succeed, solely because of difference in system. Republicans are much elated, and are already making preparations for a vigorous canvass in the Second Congressional District, which they predict they will carry. The district is usually very close. Davis on the silver ticket is the Democratic candidate; Stripling is running on the Republican gold platform, and D. G. Ambler is out as candidate of the gold Democrats, who had no hand in the State fight. The Republicans count on Ambler drawing off a sufficient number of Democratic votes to result in the election of Stripling.

Ex-Senator Payne's Property Divided.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—The estate of the late Senator H. B. Payne was divided yesterday among the heirs. Oliver H. Payne relinquished by deed his entire third interest in the estate for a private consideration. The other heirs are Mrs. H. B. Payne, the widow; Mary B. Bingham, Harry P. Whitney, Pauline P. W. Paget, Payne Whitney, Dorothy P. Whitney, an Charles W. Bingham, all of whom receive a proportionate share. The landed estate includes property to the amount of $2,300,000, the most of which is in business blocks in the heart of the city, besides a large amount of suburban property.

A Michigan Postmaster Dismissed.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Oct. 7.—R. I. Jarvis, Democratic Postmaster here for the past three years, received notice of dismissal from that position last night for alleged offensive partisanship. E. R. Nichols, a gold Democrat, will succeed him. Mr. Jarvis is a candidate for Congress in this district on the silver ticket and has been open and vigorous in his denouncement of the gold standard and its advocates.

A CHICAGO ARTIST'S SUICIDE.

His Brain Gave Way Under the Strain of Too Much Study.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—"In these trying times it is not possible for me to live. I can stand the strain no longer, as insanity is staring me in the face. God forgive this deed. RICHARD SHOBER."

After writing these words and placing the letter in his pocket, Richard Hugo Shober, an art student of recognized talent and brilliant prospects, left his home and went to Lincoln Park, where he sent a bullet through his brain. Shober, who lived with his parents, was the son of Carl Shober, long a member of the lithographing firm of Shober & Carqueville. The young man had early developed special talent in the art of lithography. He then studied drawing and took courses under some of the European masters. After a long course of study, the young man achieved success, and returned to this country an acknowledged master of his art. He was to have lectured to-night at the Art Institute upon "Art."

Apparently, however, Shober had studied much too hard while abroad. He became nervous; he realized that he was on the verge of insanity, and finally, fully giving way completely beneath the strain, he committed suicide.

NO MEMORY OF HIS HURTS.

Man Mangled in Atlantic City Wreck Says He Wasn't In It.

NEWARK, Oct. 7.—Francis A. Morrell, who lives with his father, Theodore S. Morrell, at 118 William Street, East Orange, was one of the victims of the railroad disaster at Atlantic City, a short time ago. His left side was mangled; his left ear was torn off; he had a severe scalp wound; his collarbone was broken; his left shoulder and arm were fractured, and there were a number of minor injuries.

All the wounds have healed excepting where the ear was torn off. A day or two ago Morrell was brought to his father's home. He had been confined in a sanitarium at Atlantic City since the accident.

Morrell has absolutely no recollection of the accident, and denies that he was ever in one. On all other topics he speaks intelligently. He reads the newspapers and converses freely on all subjects. His knowledge of affairs since the accident is good, and his memory on previous occurences is acute.

It appears that his mind is a blank only from the time the collision occurred until he regained consciousness. He does not know how he received his injuries.

M'WEENEY'S NEW $4,000 JOB.

Appointed Deputy Superintendent of State Public Works.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works has appointed P. J. McWeeney of Herkimer County Deputy Superintendent of Public Works at a salary of $4,000 a year.

Mr. McWeeney took the oath of office today. The appointment is made under a law passed last Winter which provides that the deputy shall have the powers of the Superintendent of Public Works in the latter's absence, except that he cannot sit as a member of the State Canal Board or of the Capitol Construction Commission.

Will Die of His Injuries.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Oct. 7.—Valentine Volkman, aged forty years, was drunk and raising a disturbance in a hotel here this evening. He was ejected, and tried to amuse himself by climbing a tree. He got into the branches and fell, striking on his head and fracturing his skull. He will die. He will leave a wife and three children.

Girl Accidentally Kills Herself.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., Oct. 7.—Maggie Walling, fourteen years old, daughter of Frank Walling of Vernon, Sussex County, shot and killed herself while playing with an old pistol yesterday afternoon. The accident occurred in the home of her parents. There was some talk that the girl had committed suicide, but there is little doubt that the shooting was an accident.

Gets Nearly $10,000 Damages.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 7.—In the Superior Court here, this afternoon, Judge Richardson presiding, the jury in the case of Francis D. Maynard vs. the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, awarded the plaintiff $9,916, for injuries sustained by being run down by defendant's train on the Fall River and New-Bedford Branch, about a year ago. He sued for $15,000.

Dr. George L. Peabody Better.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 7.—Dr. George L. Peabody of New-York, who was attacked with appendicitis at Gaspe, and who was operated upon by Dr. Sheppard, has been removed to the General Hospital here. He is convalescent.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and slightly colder weather, with northerly winds.

The barometer has fallen in New England, the St. Lawrence Valley, along the Gulf and Florida coast, and to the west of the Mississippi; it has risen throughout the lake regions and thence southward to the Gulf States. The area of high pressure covers the central valleys and lake region, and middle Atlantic States, attended by generally clear weather and cooler northerly winds; warmer southerly winds prevail in the Rocky Mountain districts and in the Northwest.

There is some cloudiness in the lower lake region and generally cloudy weather with rain prevails on the west Gulf coast and in Texas.

Fair weather will continue from the Gulf States northeastward to New-England. Threatening weather with rain will prevail on the Gulf coast. It will be slightly warmer in the central valleys and cooler on the Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	57	54	58
6 A. M.	55	54	58
9 A. M.	59	55	60
12 M.	63	56	60
3 P. M.	65	54	58
6 P. M.	64	53	58
9 P. M.	63	50	53
12 P. M.	61	48	49

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58.75
Weather Bureau	56.00
Corresponding date 1895	60.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	59.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 19, Column 5.

THE CANDIDATES NOTIFIED

CHEERS IN COOPER UNION FOR GRIFFIN AND HINRICHS.

Some Were Present Who Tried to Make a Demonstration for Bryan, but the Attempt Was a Failure—A Man Who Questioned Mr. Hinrichs Led Out—Ex-Secretary Fairchild's Notification Speech and the Responses.

Daniel G. Griffin and Frederic W. Hinrichs, the candidates of the National Democratic Party for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, were formally notified of their nomination last night. They accepted the honor in speeches which declared their allegiance to the old-time principles of Democracy, and were filled with arguments in opposition to the doctrines laid down in the Chicago platform, and indorsed by Mr. Bryan.

The formalities took place in Cooper Union, in the presence of a crowd that comfortably filled the large hall. Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, on behalf of the committee appointed by the Brooklyn Convention, made the speech of notification, acting for ex-Gov. Flower, the Chairman, who could not be present.

Cooper Union was decorated with American flags and the banners of the tSate. The background for the platform was made of the former, while the latter hung at intervals around the entire hall. A band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs, while the crowd was gathering. A few ladies were present.

Hisses by Bryanites.

Some men and boys wearing Bryan buttons at times manifested a disposition to make a demonstration for the Popocratic candidate. When the name of ex-Gov. Flower was spoken by Mr. Fairchild, these Byranites hissed. They were not numerous enough to make much of a demonstration, although from the front seats they could be distinctly heard. The applause that greeted Mr. Flower's name from the greater part of the audience soon drowned this out, and the presence of the Bryanites would have been unnoticed had not some one proposed "Three cheers for Bryan!" These were not given because some one proposed "Three cheers for Palmer!" and such a rousing response was given that the Bryanites' voices were again drowned out. Once when one of the speakers spoke of Bryan and his doctrines, the Bryan sympathizers began to applaud again.

Mr. Fairchild spoke without notes. He reviewed briefly the convention at Indianapolis which had nominated the third ticket, and spoke earnestly of the motives which had drawn that convention together. His declaration that the delegates there and those who were in sympathy with them had performed a great duty, first "for our country and next for our party," was enthusiastically applauded. More applause followed his declaration that the whirlwind had been reaped at Chicago because of the seeds of untruth which had been sown by demagogues.

One Speech for Both Candidates.

One speech from Mr. Fairchild served to notify both candidates. Mr. Griffin responded first, in a speech in which the issues of the campaign were taken up and discussed at length. It was when Mr. Hinrichs began his attack on Bryan and his doctrines that the cheers were given, and Mr. Hinrichs, not at all disturbed, paused in his speech long enough to say: "I am glad there are those in this audience who regard Bryan as a hero. If they'll listen to me, they'll change their minds."

This brought a storm of applause, and was the last that was heard of any applause for the boy orator.

Mr. Hinrichs appeared for the first time before a New-York audience. He spoke without notes and without any attempt at boy oratory. His manner, for the most part, was that of one in earnest conversation.

Among the prominent persons on the platform were Gen. Charles Tracey, H. De Forest Baldwin, Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, Thomas Howard, Charles A. Stadler, J. P. Cadogan, Winslow Paige, Theodore Sutro, R. A. Widenmann, and Col. Robert Grier Monroe.

Daniel G. Griffin and Frederic W. Hinrichs, the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, went on the platform, accompanied by Simon Sterne, Fulton McMahon, H. R. Bayne, Calvin Tompkins, and H. De Forest Baldwin. They were immediately recognized by the audience and greeted with hearty cheers.

Mr. Fairchild's Speech.

When order had been restored, Charles S. Fairchild stepped forward and called the meeting to order. Then the audience cheered in his honor. His speech follows:

Gentlemen: This meeting is called to assist the committee appointed by the Democratic Convention which held an adjourned meeting in Brooklyn and there nominated candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and Judge of the Court of Appeals, in notifying the candidates of their nomination.

We are engaged in a great work, and in the performance of a great duty, first for our country and next for our party. [Cheers.]

At Indianapolis there met a body of earnest men, Democrats all their lives, believing in Democratic principles, and believing that such principles are best for our great Republic. They met there to tell the people of this country and the members of the party throughout the Union the truth [cheers] without fear or favor and without gard to policy.

My friends, that was a great mission. Too long have political parties been in the habit of telling the people just so much of the truth as they thought it politic and expedient to tell them. They have appealed to their passions and to their prejudices. The convention that met at Indianapolis determined to appeal to the reason and to the patriotism of this country. [Applause.]

None of us but can feel that much of the teaching given to the people by the Republican Party for the last ten or more years has not been of the kind that was useful. There has been an appeal to prejudice and an appeal to a narrow National feeling that was calculated to mislead. They have taught that there is somewhere in the Government an almighty and divine power, above and superior to the people who create and compose our Government. All this has been misleading, and has been dangerous to the country. We saw the reaping of

the whirlwind at Chicago of the false lessons that have been taught the people of this country for the last ten years.

A Patriotic Service.

Now all men see the danger; all men see how unsafe it has been to teach the great masses of our fellow-citizens anything but the truth as we believe it, trusting to their wisdom and judgment to deal with that truth in the best and wisest manner. That was the great service that our Indianapolis Convention rendered to this country, and that service alone would make it immortal in the history of the United States. [Applause.]

There met at Indianapolis a body of men who have been clear-sighted upon these subjects now agitating the American people; who have seen the future, recognized the danger of false teaching, and who have stood against it. These men who met at Indianapolis were the salt of the American people. [Applause.] As a result of their deliberations they have given us a platform every word of which every man in that convention believed to be the truth, [applause,] and they nominated upon that platform to represent these truths and these high principles two grand old Democrats, [applause and cheers,] two men either of whom would be an honor and a glory to any nation at any time. [Applause.] It is a source of pride to all of us that we had at our service two men with such records and such standing among their fellow-citizens, who were willing to take up the banner and carry it forward—men who dared to lead where any one dared to follow. [Cheers.]

It was a convention of men who believed that what is best for any people on the face of the earth the American people ought to have, [cheers] who believed that if there was a system of currency that was best for all Europe, it was none too good for the United States of America; [cheers] men who believed that this is a Union of States that cannot be dissolved; that we live in a country every part of which is friendly to every other part; that we of the State of New-York are the enemies of no part of this country, but the friends of all of it and of every part of it; [applause] men who believed that our system of government, as established under the Constitution, must and ought to be maintained, and who did believe that the Democratic Party should follow that most pernicious of the acts of the Republican Party in the packing of the Supreme Court in order to obtain a reversion of a decision, instead of appealing to the people to change their Constitution if they desired to make the change; men who believed that one of the safeguards of our institutions is the maintenance of the powers and independence of the judiciary; men who believed in the principle inherited from Gen. Jackson, that the Federal Government should have the right and the power to execute the general laws of the country in every part of it. [Applause.]

Now, that body of men, thus declaring and thus nominating, are the men whose acts we are here to ratify to-night, in order that in this State, as well as in Indiana and Kentucky and Illinois, there may remain a National Democracy. [Applause.]

There is, gentlemen, more than a sentimental importance in all that has been done. Whatever the future, whoever is elected President, if the result will be the election of the Republican candidate, we all know that there must be an opposition to that party in this country. To every one of you that has a business, every one that has a property, every one that has employment or wishes to have employment with which to support his family, it is of inestimable importance, of vital importance, that there should be an opposition in this country, the success of which will not mean the tearing down and destruction of our system of government, and our social institutions. [Cheers.]

Shall our politics appear to vibrate between that which will be represented by the election of the Republican candidate, on the one hand, and something that is to sweep away all the safeguards of our institutions on the other hand? Then I tell you that business will shrivel and dry up in this country, and want and misery will come upon us, because the very life blood of business will leave us. [Applause.]

Therefore I say that it is of vast importance to the people of this country that there should be two parties, both of which believe in maintaining our Government and institutions substantially as they are, but who differ as to the means of attaining the same ends.

In this State of New-York, which we believe is safe beyond any peradventure of a doubt—safe from going to that which we believe is so revolutionary, threatening, and destructive—in this State, it is safe to show to the people of this country and the world that there is an intelligent and patriotic American opposition, which believes in maintaining our country and its institutions as they have been and are. [Cheers.]

Therefore it is the proud privilege of this committee to notify candidates who are nominated by a body of men who appear to represent an opposition of that kind to the Republican Party; it is our proud privilege to notify the gentlemen who have been nominated by a body of men inspired by these feelings of their nomination. That duty, in the absence of Gov. Flower, who was the Chairman of that committee [Prolonged cheering and some hissing] devolves upon me.

Good Words for the Candidates.

And now, Mr. Griffin [cheers] and Mr. Hinrichs, [cheers,] it is my duty and my pleasure to tender to you the nomination of a convention such as I have described—a Democratic convention.

You, Mr. Griffin, are called upon to bear this standard in this State. You are called upon to be the candidate of a Democratic Party that numbers among its buried statesmen a Silas Wright, a neighbor of yours in the northern part of the State of New-York; a William L. Marcy, [cheers,] a Horatio Seymour, [cheers,] a Samuel J. Tilden, [cheers,] and a Lucius Robinson, every one of whom, if they were alive, or if they could speak to us to-night from the other world, would bid us godspeed in our noble work. [Cheers.]

And you, Mr. Hinrichs, are nominated for the equally honorable office of Lieutenant Governor, which has been filled by an equally illustrious line of predecessors in this State; and to you two gentlemen we confide our honor; we confide the future of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York. [Cheers.] We ask you to bear this banner throughout this State and ask our people to rally around it in order that it may appear to the whole country that there is a Democratic opposition in this State which stands for all the Democratic traditions of the State, which proposes to maintain our honor and our dignity, come what will. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I have the honor of introducing to you our candidate for Governor, Daniel G. Griffin.

Response of Mr. Griffin.

As Mr. Griffin stepped forward he received an ovation. He was listened to with close attention. He said:

Mr. Chairman: The frequency of political events and the brief notice the public on that account is able to give them in a campaign like this, do not lessen the responsibility I feel in accepting the nomination formally tendered by your notification. That the part I shall bear in the contest may not reach the just expectations, or be a proper return for the confidence of the convention which honored me by its choice, is my chief anxiety, but I hope a help also to perform my share of the patriotic work undertaken by the National Democratic Party. Responsibilities and cares are made easier by the confidence of associates and kind words such as have been spoken by yourself, but they do not mislead me into a belief that our party does not demand a worthy discharge of the duties imposed by my nomination. Realizing this, with my heart already enlisted in our cause, and cheered by the help of my associates, it shall be my endeavor, although I may fail, to merit the approval of all who realize the difficulties of accomplishing important political results through the efforts of those, who, until a few weeks ago, were united only by the ties of a common sympathy. But the danger to public welfare and the indignation which every believer in Democratic principles feels by reason of the action of the Chicago and Buffalo Conventions, have accomplished in a few weeks for organization and discipline in our party more than could otherwise have been realized by months of intelligent effort.

The reasons which have led to the organization of the National Democratic Party are not to afford the means of propagating new doctrines, but to resist the attempts by the Chicago and Buffalo Conventions to commit the Democratic Party to doctrines which heretofore have been spurned by it whenever suggested as a part of Democratic creed. In this respect the contest is unusual at least; for revolts against the authority of political conventions have usually been because they refuse to incorporate new doctrines in their platforms, while in the present case the revolt against the Chicago and Buffalo Conventions is because they deliberately attempted and accomplished, so far as lay in their power, the subversion of the fundamental principles of the party they professed to represent and installed the doctrines of another party against which Democracy as a National organization has contended since its origin.

Not a Question of Conventions.

By no means, so far as I can prevent, shall the issues of the campaign, involving our national honor and the consequent honor of our party, degenerate into a discussion of the question whether the Indianapolis and Brooklyn Conventions were justifiable according to the rules of party discipline. If every rule of party discipline was thus violated we would not on that account be deterred from performing our plain duty as citizens of the Republic, by guarding its honor and preserving its good name among the nations of the world. There never was a political party with an organization so ancient and respected that it had a right to demand of its members submission to discipline which involves a violation of the duty of citizenship.

Let me ask those who publicly profess to be supporters of Bryan and Sewall, who meet and pass solemn resolutions and write apparently earnest letters admonishing Democrats of the duty of supporting the action of the Chicago and Buffalo Conventions simply because of the regularity of the proceedings of those bodies, and yet in private announce their intention of voting for McKinley, whether it is better to openly defy the discipline of a party organization which requires dishonor, or publicly submit thereto, and privately vote in defiance of such discipline? But those who so lightly treat their obligations to the candidates of their organization are not always charitable in their treatment of the opinions of their associates. Having recently nominated a candidate for Governor who, although willing to vote for the Chicago candidate, could not believe in the expediency of the free and independent coinage of silver by our Government at a ratio nearly twice in excess of its commercial value, he on that account alone was compelled to retire or suffer an inquisition too offensive to be borne by any self-respecting candidate.

Democrats of New-York who revere the history of your party, its steadfast support for a hundred years of the plain principles of public and private honesty, what course is open to you when the party organization prescribes as a sole test of fellowship belief in repudiation? If, as in the case of the late candidate of the Buffalo Convention, a life of service in the cause of the party, an honorable career, and even a willingness to vote for the candidate of the organization cannot outweigh a bare disbelief in the expediency of ruining American credit with its consequent disgraces and misfortunes, then under these circumstances, is it not better to be known as rebels against such an organization than as supporters of its cause?

Government Can Be Trusted.

But, I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on what I believe to be the certainty of one achievement in the present canvass. Our government, neither by its independent action nor in conjunction with all the governments of the world, even if such a compact were possible, will never compel men to accept a piece of silver or anything else at a price rejected by the commercial instincts and enlightened judgment of mankind.

And again, as often before, I ask my Republican friends, who are undertaking to delude the public by a promise in their platform to support an international agreement for the future coinage of silver at a ratio to be guessed, but not mentioned, what is to be gained for silver or for the circulating medium of the world if the commercial value of the two metals is to be the basis of such agreement? For in the form of bullion silver is already performing every essential exchangeable function it could if thus made into coins. But if, on the contrary, an arbitrary rating is to be given silver in excess of its real value, how is such an agreement free from every vice which infects a similar attempt by any government singly and alone to compel its acceptance at a price in excess of its real value? Is dishonesty in trade rendered respectable by the number and station of those who practice it; and does not the Republican platform, in a measure at least, by its elusive suggestion of an indefinite international agreement justify the oft-repeated charge of Mr. Bryan that he and the Republican party are agreed on the right to make false coins, and differ only about the conditions under which they may be issued?

If an international agreement is required it is one which shall secure a discontinuance forever of the making of dishonest coins, the redemption of those outstanding at par in the only basic money recognized by the chief commercial nations, and the propagation of individual and public honesty. Thus will be realized, if required, the only practical bimetallism, and added to the circulating medium of the world the millions of idle silver now lying in the vaults of nearly every government. But better than all will be thus secured an inestimable increase of the chief medium of exchange required by trade and commerce, and always performing more than ninety-five per cent. of the duty required of money—faith in public and private honesty.

These views are harmonious with the declarations of every Democratic platform in favor of the use of gold and silver as money, and of the duty of the Government to preserve a parity between the two metals according to the basis on which they were coined. It is one of the anomalies of the campaign, filled as it is with contradictions, that some of those who contend reasonably and eloquently against the injustice of conspiracies and combinations to increase the cost of the necessaries and enjoyments of life propose at the same time an attempt by our Government alone, and if that is not practicable, then by the united action of the Governments of the world, to advance and maintain the price of silver far in excess of the price at which it otherwise could be obtained. The Democratic Party, as I understand its principles, sets its face as sternly against an attempt of that kind as it would any other attempt to deprive men of the legitimate fruits of civilization and human endeavors.

A circumstance steadfastly overlooked or purposely disregarded by the advocates of the coinage of silver at an arbitrary ratio in excess of its commercial value, and in pursuance of an international agreement, is that there is not a Government whose participation in such an agreement is required which would submit a year to its performance after discovering, as it certainly would, that it had been cheated in the transaction. Unfortunately, from the nature of our Government, it is the one which above all others would find itself more delayed and embarrassed in an attempt to withdraw from the agreement if it was found operating to our injury than would be the case of the other contracting parties. For there is scarcely a Government of Europe but what is more quickly responsive to the demands of public necessity or sentiment than is our own; and while they would escape from their injurious entanglements in the course of a few weeks or months at the most, we, even after others had withdrawn, from the nature of our institutions, would still be compelled for a long time to support a tottering fabric, reared on the quicksands of dishonesty and at war with that precept which requires international agreements like legislation to be in harmony with the "irrepealable laws of nature."

I need not assure you, Mr. Chairman, familiar as we are with each others views from long association in the affairs of our party and from the events of the last few months, that both my judgment and sense of duty lead me to approve the principles declared by the Indianapolis and Brooklyn Conventions. With you, I recognize the right of a political convention to declare, but deny its power to subvert or betray the principles of the party it represents. That a majority of a party convention has also the right to determine any matter which exclusively concerns itself or its own management is not denied, but when it interferes with or attempts to thwart the discharge of a duty a member of the party owes to his country, that mandate of the party organization should neither bind his conscience nor control his action.

Other Important Issues.

The overshadowing importance of the National election and of the issue whether American credit shall be maintained makes it difficult to attract public attention to many other questions of vast importance, and which, under other circumstances, would arouse the deepest interest. But, notwithstanding this apparent indifference, public extravagance, both in the administration of our State and Federal Governments, has made a deep impression on the voters of New-York, if not in every other State of the Union. Until that extravagance is checked, and until the affairs of the Government are conducted with the highest regard for economy, no reasonable man can expect there will be any improvement in the condition of our Federal or State Treasury by barely increasing the Federal or State revenue. For experience, the best teacher, shows that enormous revenues for Governmental affairs are but an incitement to increased Governmental extravagance.

The Republican candidate for President would have the American people believe that by increasing the revenues of the Government by imposing still heavier burdens of taxation upon the people prosperity will follow and a depleted Treasury will be replenished, and this without correcting a manifest disposition of Congress to increase appropriations faster than the Government can increase its revenues. What we need for a proper administration of our Federal Government is not alone an increase of revenues, but economy in public expenditures. That economy can be secured only by a quickening of the public appreciation of the duty representatives owe to the people. How is the present state of the Federal Treasury to be improved by increasing its revenues $50,000,000 a year if there is to be a corresponding increase of appropriations?

Before the close of the campaign, a better opportunity than this will occur to call attention more specifically to the subject alluded to, and I must dismiss it now with the bare observation that not since the foundation of the Government has there been another occasion more strongly demanding the united and intelligent efforts of the American people to awaken in the consciences of their servants a just regard for economy. Let no one be deluded by the belief that public extravagance can occur without a corresponding loss of individual achievements, the only safe reliance for the prosperity of a free people.

There was loud cheering at the conclusion of Mr. Griffin's speech. After it had subsided, Mr. Fairchild said it afforded him much pleasure to introduce Frederic W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Hinrichs had not spoken long when a young man in one of the front seats arose and said:

"I want to ask a question in good faith."

"Very well," answered Mr. Hinrichs pleasantly, "I will try to answer you."

Acting Police Captain Hurley rushed down the aisle and grabbed the man just as he was about to state his question.

"You must go out," he said.

"Officer, I wish you would let him remain," said Mr. Hinrichs. "I do not mind his interruption."

"I won't have this meeting disturbed," replied the officer. "He will have to go out."

The man was hurried up the long aisle and ejected.

Mr. Hinrichs in his speech said:

Gentlemen of the Committtee, Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: When the Representatives of the National Democracy were assembled in convention in the Academy of Music, across the river, we Democrats of Brooklyn felt that we were, in a sense, your hosts. You had paid us and our beloved city the great compliment of visiting us, and the obligation seemed to rest upon us of entertaining you and of loading you with such favors as we or the convention could bestow. The Democrats of Brooklyn had nothing to ask, and, I believe, expected nothing. I certainly had hoped that some one more capable than I to assume the burden of our undertaking—more worthy than I to receive its honors—would be chosen. Indeed, the convention had convened before a word reached me as to a probability of my nomination. The nomination having come, there was but one path open to me, and I resolved to go whither you directed me. I was not to be the judge. I accept the nomination, grateful for the honor, mindful of the responsibility involved, and sensible of my own deficiences.

Mr. Bryan asserts that through the instrumentality of a mere law of Congress we can double the value of silver relatively to gold, so that the market ratio and the statutory legal ratio would be the same. Jefferson and his great contemporary, Hamilton, sought to find the real ratio and to make that real ratio the coinage ratio. Would that Mr. Bryan and those who applaud the Chicago platform upon which he stands would but pause for a moment and do some sober thinking!

Some Points for Mr. Bryan.

Jefferson and Hamilton and the great founders of the Republic, all Americans, sought to find the average market value of the two metals in question when these statesmen influenced the coinage affairs of the Nation, in order that they might base such coinage upon such market values. First, they assumed that the relation of silver and gold was as 15 to 1, but, to their annoyance, it appeared that they had undervalued gold, and gold went out of circulation. The overvalued silver alone remained, according to a universal and unbending natural law, discovered centuries ago. Mr. Bryan must, of course, remember this law, as it is well known to every student of finance. Our great men of the early days of the Republic had almost discovered the correct ratio between the metals, and yet the slight mistake which they made was sufficient to drive the undervalued gold from the United States, to seek other lands, where its full value would be recognized, leaving the United States upon a silver basis.

Why, if a law of Congress be as potent as Mr. Bryan says it is, did not the law cause fifteen ounces of silver to become worth one ounce of gold? In 1834 and in 1837 Congress tried again. This time they undervalued silver and established by law a coinage ratio of sixteen to one. At the time the distinguished Democrat, Benton, the supporter of Jackson, very well understood that the two metals could not, by any possibility, be coined in simultaneous circulation, except, indeed, by causing one to be used for small or subsidiary coins with a limited legal-tender quality, such coins to be purposely overvalued that there might be no temptation to melt them down and to sell them as metal in the markets of the world. With this principle in view, fully realizing the convenience of handling gold coins as contrasted with that of handling silver coins, and acknowledging that gold, by the choice of mankind, was bound to become the standard of commercial nations, and that more than one standard of value was logically impossible, or, in other words, unthinkable, he, Benton—Benton, the Democrat—successfully urged that Congress should deliberately make the legal coinage ratio sixteen to one, instead of the actual market ratio of somewhat less than sixteen to one. Silver was thus undervalued. Sixteen ounces of silver were worth more than one ounce of gold. Under the operation of Gresham's law, this little undervaluation of the white metal caused silver at once to disappear from circulation, to be melted down and to be exported to countries where its real value would be recognized. Gold became the standard of our monetary system, and has been such ever since, in fact, although not clearly so by an expression of law, until 1873. Now, Mr. Bryan, if the laws of Congress can make, as you assert, the present market ratio of thirty or thirty-one to one suddenly change to sixteen to one, at which latter ratio you would have silver freely coined, in Heaven's name, why did not the laws of the United States after 1837 bring the gold dollar, to which we had the freest coinage, up from the market ratio of 1 to 15 and 16 to the statute ratio of 1 to 16. The laws of Congress operated for over thirty-five years, and yet could not, as to gold, increase its relative value by a fraction of a per cent. By what subtle process will you cause a statute to change the value of silver relatively to gold by nearly 100 per cent.? It cannot be done. And after the campaign is over you will, I believe, be one of the first to admit the fact.

Different Places, Different Doctrines.

For, Mr. Bryan, in the West and South you preach a different doctrine. There you teach that what the country needs is more money; and especially cheaper money—the gold has unduly appreciated, and hence that the prices of farm products are unduly depressed. You there insist that the opening of our mints to the gratuitous and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 will not only make our currency more plentiful, but of a cheaper material, and that, therefore, prices will rise. If, as you assert in the East, the free coinage of silver will make the silver dollar in fact as well as in name the equal of the gold dollar, then your promises in the West and in the South are delusive. The poor debtors, whose situation you profess to deplore, will not have higher prices, and will not receive cheaper money with which to discharge their just obligations. If, as you assert in the West and South, the debtors will have higher prices and cheaper money to discharge their debts, then your promises in the East are false, and free coinage of silver will not make the silver dollar worth 100 cents in gold, being worth to-day when melted down but 53 cents in gold.

Fellow-Democrats, you who think with us, and, nevertheless, are under the mistaken notion that regularity of nomination is sufficient justification for your intention to support Mr. Bryan, pause and think twice before you act. All over this broad land thousands and hundreds of thousands of those whom you have hitherto regarded as your leaders deny that the Chicago platform is Democratic. Respected judges in our immediate vicinity have refused a nomination for another term because its acceptance would involve, they believe, personal dishonor. Partisanship is good so long as it does not induce you to do that which, in the broad field of morals, you unhesitatingly declare to be wrong. From Connecticut comes the welcome news that everywhere in the town elections where gold Democrats were pitted against the advocates of the white metal, the former easily scored a victory. Do not, I entreat you, let the old party of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Seymour, of Tilden, and of Cleveland, sink to decay.

Cheers for the Candidates.

There was great cheering when Mr. Hinrichs concluded. Then Mr. Fairchild walked to the front of the platform and proposed that in adjourning the meeting the audience join him in giving three rousing cheers for the candidates of their party. This was heartily complied with, and the meeting came to an end.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Programme of the Proceedings of Their Convention To-day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—It is expected that the convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, which will meet here to-morrow, will conclude its labors in one session. The election of officers may cause some strife. Much interest is manifested in the outcome of the canvass for President. Mayor Green has held this office for four successive years, and says that he will not accept a renomination. Dr. Jay W. Sheldon of Syracuse, Edward A. Merritt of Potsdam, and Francis J. Ward of Buffalo are the prominent candidates for this office. The name of George H. Manchester, Secretary of the New-York County Republican Committee, has also been mentioned. Those delegates here to-night consider Dr. Sheldon as the probably successful candidate if he wants the office, although Mr. Ward has strong support.

The friends of C. C. Shayne of New-York City arrived at the Yates to-night and are urging his candidacy for President of the league. A. B. Humphries, former Secretary of the National Republican League; John H. Jewell, and Morris Eckstein of New-York were among those here to-night in Mr. Shayne's interest. If he should be chosen, Mr. Eckstein would be named as the Secretary of the League.

George J. Yaeckel of Syracuse is mentioned for the office of Secretary. State Treasurer Colvin is Secretary of the League at present. He does not desire a re-election. He said that the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Glens Falls Liquor Dealers' Association were here as an evidence of their approval of the Raines law.

The members of the Women's Republican League of Onondaga County to the number of 100 will attend the convention in a body under the escort of a Syracuse marching club, called the Escort Club. Mrs. Sarah S. Frost, the President of the Women's League, will, in a few minutes' speech, present the Escort Club with an American flag. The members of the Women's League will wear handsome badges of gold ribbon, printed in black letters, Helen Varick Boswell, Chairman of the Women's State Republican Association, will address the convention.

To-morrow evening a monster mass meeting will be held at the Chamberlain under the auspices of the State League. The speakers will include Frank S. Black, the Republican candidate for Governor, and his running mate, Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Judge I. W. Lansing of Lincoln, Neb.; D. D. Woodmansee of Ohio, Congressman Charles G. Fowler of New-Jersey, and other prominent Republicans. Previous to the mass meeting there will be an immense street parade, mostly of uniformed clubs, and the streets will be ablaze with colored fires and pyrotechnics.

POPULISTS FOR ASSEMBLY.

List Now Completed—Indorse Some of the Tammany Men.

The Populists held another session of their County Convention last evening at 54 Fourth Avenue, and succeeded in completing their Assembly ticket.

In districts where the Tammany candidates had pledged themselves to support the Chicago platform, no nominations were made. In the remaining districts nominations were made as follows:

District.	Nominee.
1.	Edwin J. Bean.
2.	Artemus J. Smith.
3.	James H. Mullen.
5.	Harding Winton.
6.	John N. Bogert.
7.	Gustavus Myers.
8.	William F. Miller.
9.	Charles Healey.
12.	William J. Jones.
17.	Joseph Finn.
18.	William J. Ghent.
19.	John J. Daly.
20.	Thaddeus B. Wakeman.
21.	Charles Sotheran.
22.	James S. Holy.
23.	Michael J. Leonard.
25.	Appleton Weldon.
30.	James J. Daly.
32.	Patrick Rock.
34.	George Black.
35.	Charles W. Hoadley.

It was announced after the meeting that Charles Sotheran would probably withdraw in the Twenty-first District in favor of Thomas J. Murray, the Tammany candidate, who was said to be favorably inclined toward the Chicago platform. Other Tammany candidates will be approached on this subject, and if any more will agree to stand by the Chicago platform, the Populist candidates in their respective districts will withdraw. Another meeting will be held at the same place this evening to hear reports on this matter.

There was considerable talk about Congressional nominations, and the Tammany candidates in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Districts were freely criticised. Dr. Marion M. Miller and J. J. Murphy had already been nominated by the Populists in the Twelfth and Thirteenth, respectively. Gen. A. C. Fisk was nominated last night in the Fifteenth against William H. Burke, the Tammany candidate.

LEISHMAN HASN'T RESIGNED.

But the Steel Manager May, When Mr. Carnegie Gets Back.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are passengers on the St. Louis, which left Southampton on Saturday. They are returning earlier than usual on account of prospective changes in the management of the Carnegie Steel Company.

The papers published a dispatch from Pittsburg about ten months ago stating that President John G. A. Leishman and his assistant, W. P. Palmer, had resigned. President Leishman and other officials of the company denied the story. Andrew Carnegie, who was then in New-York, made several trips to Pittsburg, and the papers stated that he was shaking up his partners.

The first official whose resignation was accepted was Mr. Palmer, but it was not until Mr. Palmer announced it himself that the Carnegie people would admit that he had left the company.

Mr. Palmer is now with the Illinois Steel Company. When he quit it was common talk that Mr. Leishman would follow him. As Mr. Leishman, by which, it was stated, the company lost about $1,000,000.

A reporter asked F. T. F. Lovejoy, secretary of the company, to-day, if it were true that Mr. Leishman was holding his resignation until the return of Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Lovejoy said that Mr. Leishman had not resigned, and, so far as he knew, would not. A broker said the story that the resignation had been held in abeyance is probably correct.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY RUMORS.

Heavy Stockholders Said to be Dissatisfied with Mr. Gates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—It has been an open secret for some time that all is far from well in the affairs of the Illinois Steel Company. A fortnight ago the Street was startled with rumors of internal dissensions in the big corporation.

A meeting of the people who are actively interested in the iron and steel industry was held yesterday, and the result of the conference is a flood of gossip not at all to the advantage of the Illinois Steel Company. There is talk that heavy stockholders are not satisfied with J. W. Gates's administration. A report is abroad that an effort will be made to oppose Mr. Gates's re-election at the next convocation.

The initiated, however, are of the opinion that it will not be possible to defeat Mr. Gates, since he is in high favor with the Eastern shareholders, particularly those of Boston and Springfield, Mass. The dissatisfaction appears to emanate from the outside stockholders, who were cruelly disappointed in not securing a dividend a few weeks ago.

The last annual report showed that the gross profits of the company from all sources, including rentals and interest and dividends on securities owned by the company, amounted to $1,873,230.95. Out of this was paid interest on bonds $600,000, less interest and discount received, $26,085.78, making a total of $633,964.22, and leaving balance of net profits for the year $1,238,266.73.

There was carried forward from the preceding year a deficit of $318,865.18, leaving undivided profits of $914,401.55. The stockholders were practically assured that the prospects of the company would beyond doubt enable the Directors to pay a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. regularly, and, as if to emphasize this asurance, the Directorate declared a payment in March.

Important Announcement.

In order to relieve the crowded conditions which prevail during the Fall months at their principal establishment, Broadway and Nineteenth St., the Gorham Company have opened, and until January 1st will conduct, a temporary branch

Corner Fifth Ave. and Twenty-sixth St.

where a representative line of Gorham Sterling Silver Ware will be offered for inspection, thereby affording customers ample opportunity to examine goods at their leisure and convenience.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,

Silversmiths.

SCHROEDER'S GREAT VITALITY.

Walked Two Miles with a Bullet in His Brain.

A man with a bullet wound in his head and clothes covered with mud walked into McFadden's durg store, at Hackensack, Tuesday evening and asked for a doctor. He then fainted and fell to the floor.

Dr. McFadden, a brother of the druggist, happened in at that moment, and examined the man. He found the injury to be the result of a bullet, which had entered just above the right temple and passed into the brain.

After the man was restored to consciousness, he said his name was Morris Schroeder of 1,339 Third Avenue, and that while shooting at a mark in Ridgefield Park he accidentally shot himself. He had walked from there to Hackensack, a distance of two miles.

Schroeder had with him a revolver with one empty chamber, and as Dr. McFadden thought the wound was inflicted with suicidal intent Schroeder was committed to jail. The doctor sad that the wound was fatal, and marveled at Schroeder's vitality, which had enabled him to walk the distance he had.

Schroeder's brother, who lives at 325 East Sixty-ninth Street, was notified, and yesterday morning he went over to Hackensack. The injured man got up and greeted his brother, and after permission to go to a hospital had been obtained, put on an overcoat without assistance. He then walked to the cars, came over to this city, and walked from the Lexington Avenue car at East Seventieth Street to the Presbyterian Hospital, on Park Avenue.

Dr. Hartwell performed an operation on Schroeder, about ten o'clock last night, and removed the bullet. It had entered the brain an inch and a half, but had taken a frontal direction. He said the chances for recovery were very fair.

Schroeder is a wood carver, about thirty-six years old, and was formerly a German soldier. He has been out of work for some time, and was very despondent. He was too proud to ask for assistance, and it is believed that he attempted to kill himself.

WOULDN'T INDORSE VEHSLAGE.

Staten Island Democrats Won't Have the Tammany Man.

The regular Democrats of Richmond County held their convention at the German Club rooms, Stapleton, yesterday afternoon. The following ticket was nominated: Member of Assembly, George C. Trantor of Northfield; County Clerk, Joseph F. O'Grady of Castleton; School Commissioner, George O. Lord of Southfield; Coroners, Edmund Schaffer and Rinalder Fischer of Westfield. The convention indorsed the Chicago and Buffalo platforms.

An effort to indorse Vehslage, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, which includes Richmond County, failed.

At the Congressional convention the Richmond County delegates bolted the convention. The machine made a desperate effort to secure the indorsement for the Tammany man, but the convention adjourned without doing so. The convention was very exciting, and considerable bitterness was aroused.

The refusal of the Richmond County Democrats to indorse the regular nominee is thought to mean that Col. Franklin Bartlett, the Republican and National Democratic candidate, will have a virtual walkover. Mr. Bartlett served two terms as a Democratic Congressman from the district.

NEITHER PARTY WAS HURT.

The Attempt to Assassinate Lawyer Graydon of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 7.—Particulars of the attempted assassination of W. N. Graydon, a leading member of the Abbeville, S.C., bar, and one of the most prominent lawyers in the State, reached here from that place to-day.

At the present term of the Circuit Court Mr. Graydon defended a negro charged with burning the house of a farmer named Milling. The case was a bad one, but managed with consummate ability by Mr. Graydon. It resulted in a mistrial. Milling and a friend of his named Sloan Morrow were enraged at the result, and at Mr. Graydon for conduct of the case, and last night, as Mr. Graydon and his little son were driving out to his residence, which is a mile from the city of Abbotville, they came upon the two waiting in the road. Without warning one of them said: "Here is the d—d rascal; now let's kill him@"

This was followed by four pistol shots in quick succession, Mr. Graydon and his son throwing themselves into the foot of the buggy for shelter. Thinking they had killed both father and son the would-be assassins then rode off across the fields. Neither, however, was hurt, and Mr. Graydon proceeded to town and swore out a warrant for Milling and Morrow, who will most probably be arrested at once.

REGISTRATION IN ST. LOUIS.

As Many Voters the First Day as Under the Old System.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The first day's registration under the new election law of Missouri has given the people of St. Louis a great surprise. The total shows in round numbers 82,000 voters registered. It is estimated that this is something more than half the total.

The old law provided for general registration at a central office, open at all times up to within ten days of each election. The new law provides for registration in every voting precinct on only three days every four years, with revision of the list every two years.

The old law showed a total registration of only 82,000 in round numbers, and the vote of the city has, as a rule, been under 90,000. The new law, taking the first day's registration as a basis for an estimate, will give the city 150,000 voters.

Attacked by Masked Men.

Arthur Williams of 155 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, reported to the police last night that as he was walking down Linden Avenue beneath some trees three masked men attacked him, and rifling his pockets, secured $17.

CAN BE BUT ONE STANDARD

THE REV. THEODORE CUYLER SPEAKS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Calls Portion of the Chicago Platform Nothing but Anarchy—Cheap Money, He Says, Means Cheat Money—"Divers Weights and Divers Measures Are an Abomination to the Lord"—Bryan a Commercial Traveler for Silver-Mine Owners.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn last evening delivered a strong address on the issues of the present campaign before the Union Republican Club of the Twentieth Ward, at 104 South Oxford Street. The clubrooms were filled. President George F. Kenneth presided, and the first speaker was George F. Elliott.

"American citizenship at this time means something," said Mr. Elliott. "We are confronted by startling issues and men. These are dangerous times, when it is necessary for patriots of all parties to rally for the preservation of the integrity of the Union. It is astonishing that any man can be nominated in this country for the Presidency on a platform that stands for disloyalty and dishonor, and it is incumbent upon us all to resist it and defeat its candidate. The success of Mr. Bryan would be disastrous to every interest. The Supreme Court would be packed to please his followers; lawlessness would be allowed full sway, and anarchy would be everywhere supreme. Youth is a divine heritage, but it is better on a ranch than in the Presidential chair. I predict that McKinley and Hobart will carry Kings County by 50,000 majority, and the State of New-York by 500,000. You may smile, but my estimates will be found altogether too low. When the majority of the newspapers advocate one policy it is certain that the majority of the people are with them.

Three cheers were given for McKinley, Hobart, and protection, and Dr. Cuyler was introduced. He was enthusiastically received.

"We are engaged in one of the most momentous conflicts in the history of the Nation," said Dr. Cuyler. "It is similar to that into which the country was plunged in 1861, when lifelong Democrats like Stanton stood side by side with Lincoln; and I want to say that there never was a more magnificent display of patriotism than that offered by the sound-money Democrats, who have renounced party allegiance and are marching under the banner of Palmer and Buckner.

"I shall first speak of the Popocratic platform, and then of the candidate, endeavoring to follow the Biblical injunction to speak the truth in love.

"Mr. Lincoln once criticised the action of the Supreme Court in its decision in the Dred Scott case. But Mr. Bryan's followers propose to pack the court, and that purpose brought forth the magnificent denunciation of W. Bourke Cockran and other loyal Democratic orators.

"The plank denouncing the Federal interference in riots is nothing but anarchy, and Gov. Boles of Iowa was refused recognition by the Chicago Convention because it was known that he favored President Cleveland's action in calling out troops to quell the Chicago riots.

"The money plank in the platform stands for repudiation. The foul odor of repudiation is more than this country will stand. If the cause of free silver triumphs we shall be brought to the shadow and curse of a compulsory dishonesty. Free coinage sounds pleasant to the ear, but it does not mean a free distribution of money. It means that silvercrats and mine owners may get their metal coined at Uncle Sam's expense. It means bimetallism, which may mean almost anything. There can be but one clear, distinct, and authorized standard of value. This has been the experience of all mankind in all ages. Bimetallism really means silver monometallism.

"Mr Bryan says we are a large enough Nation to make our own standard. Why did he not say we are great enough to make our own multiplication table and our own Ten Commandments? Cheap money means cheat money, to cheat every man who is compelled by law to accept it. Our servants, our employes, our pensioners, are to be paid in cheap and cheat money. The man who blacks my boots and who earns his living in the humblest callings is entitled to receive the best money in the world. When you talk about the creditor class and the debtor class, where are you going to stop? Every man is a creditor of his employer and a debtor of others. Every pensioner is a creditor. Shall they all be cheated? Mr. Bryan is meddling with double-edged tools. Mr. Bryan is fond of quoting Scripture, not very happily. I will give him a text to preach from: 'Divers weights and divers measures are an abomination to the Lord.'

"I regret I cannot quote to you an admirable speech on the sound-money question delivered last May by Hoke Smith, then Secretary of the Interior in which he gave a magnificent picture of the financial distress that would follow the victory of a free-silver platform. Where was Hoke Smith the other day? Stumping Georgia for Bryan. I never knew of such a remarkable instance of a man putting party above country.

"I don't doubt for a moment that Mr. Bryan is a clean, pure, irreproachable man in all his relations in life. If he adorns private life so beautifully, then, for Heaven's sake, let him remain there. What do I care for the private life of a boy at Sandy Hook, if he doesn't know better than to run us ashore on Romer's Shoals? There never was a purer character than Stonewall Jackson, yet he bent all his energies to perpetuate slavery.

"Mr. Bryan is a lawyer who never tried a case, a failure as a newspaper editor, and never a business man. He is an orator. Members of Congress have told me that he is a most magnificent speaker, yet when his speeches were printed they were surprised to find so little sound sense in them. A member of the Ohio delegation who bolted from it told me the scenes attending Bryan's nomination reminded him of Carlyle's description of scenes in the French Revolution. Mr. Bryan is a nervous, excitable, impulsive, eloquent man, who believes implicitly that the Presidency is his manifest destiny.

"Think of Bryan in the White House. He would be surrounded by such men as Debs, Peffer, Tillman, (pitchfork and all,) and the Sheehans and Sulzers, and all the other dregs of Tammany Hall.

"Mr. Bryan says he represents the toiling masses, the poor who are poor through the oppression of the money power, and he tells them they are the slaves of the moneyed men of the country. I'd like to face William J. Bryan for ten minutes. I'd tell him that instead of being the friend he is the enemy of the toiling men and women of the world. He talks of

MARYLAND FOR M'KINLEY

PREDICTED IT WILL GIVE HIM AT LEAST 10,000 MAJORITY.

Democratic Campaign in the State Amounts to Little—German Is Stiffening Up His Partisans in the Outside Counties, but Baltimore Declines to Show Any Enthusiasm for the Chicago Ticket—The Congressional Outlook.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The new registration throughout the city and State closed to-day. It is much more full than was expected. There are about 240,000 registered voters in the State, and this year's registration probably will come within 15,000 of that number. It was thought the Democrats would not get out their men, but in spite of the lack of money and the apathy of the managers, the Democrats are well registered. This will have some effect upon the estimates for November

The Democrats now predict that outside of Baltimore they will carry the State, but they admit that the city, which has over 40 per cent. of the vote, will go for sound money. Maryland, by conservative forecasters, is counted for McKinley by at least 10,000, and many believe the majority will go beyond 20,000.

Gorman's participation in the campaign has stiffened the workers in the counties, but he cannot get the city men to work as he would like. Generally they are for gold—as he is—and their only idea of sticking to the ticket this year is to save the organization for the State fight next year, to win which would be of infinitely more importance to them politically and financially than the election of Bryan. As Gorman's re-election is involved, he shares their feelings, but thinks a little more activity would be desirable.

The Democratic campaign in Maryland amounts to almost nothing. It is impossible to get men of good standing to speak for the ticket. Some of them will vote the ticket for the sake of party regularity, but they draw the line at praising it in any manner. The claims of the free-silver managers in New-York as expressed in their recent table showing that the next Congress would be for free silver are ridiculous as far as this State is concerned. They say the Democrats will elect five of the six Representatives. Even Senator Gorman privately admits that the Democrats will be fortunate if they get one Congressman.

The nominations for Congress which the Democrats have made in Baltimore are laughed at by the Democrats themselves. They are free-silver fanatics, third rate at that, and they will be defeated crushingly. The Republican nominations for Congress are generally poor, but the candidates are being swept in on the sound-money tide.

For the first time in the recent history of the State, there will be a really fair election this Fall. The new election law, which will be in operation for the first time, gives equal representation on election boards to both parties, and the character of the men appointed is much higher than ever before. This is one of the fruits of the defeat of the Gorman machine last Fall.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

J. West Goodwin Talks of Possible Results in His State.

J. West Goodwin, the editor of The Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo, and who has been one of the most picturesque figures in Missouri politics during the past quarter of a century, is at the Gilsey House. Mr. Goodwin has always been known as a Missouri Democrat of the "mossback" variety, and ho has been able to swallow any platform his party put before him until the Chicago flank declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

This was too much for Mr. Goodwin, and he became one of the leading men in his State in organizing the third ticket movement. Mr. Goodwin, by the way, is a neighbor of Senator George G. Vest.

"Palmer and Buckner are going to receive a very large vote in the cities of Missouri," said Mr. Goodwin. "St. Louis will give them a very large vote. I do not expect that they will make much headway in the country. If we were to make a thorough canvass, I think Bryan would lose Missouri. As it is, McKinley has a fair chance of capturing it. It is very hard to get Democrats in our State, outside of the large cities, to vote anything but their party ticket, and the only way that Missouri can be carried against free coinage is by making a vigorous canvass for the Indianapolis ticket.

"If the Democrats carry the Legislature again, I think it very likely that Senator Vest will be re-elected. Gov. Stone was talked of as a successor to Vest, but I see where he said the other day he would not be a candidate. If Bryan is elected, Stone has been spoken of for a Cabinet position."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—H. E. Wagoner, President of the Monarch Rubber Company, St. Louis, writes to Chairman Babcock:

"The sentiment here is changing rapidly and I notice it in our own house. Men who have joined the Bryan silver clubs are tendering their resignations and joining the sound-money clubs."

HIS VIEWS ABOUT SILVER.

What a Professional Man in the Mining Country Has to Say.

National Committeeman George Foster Peabody of the National Democracy has received from a sincere and intelligent professional man, not in the mining business, but living in a mining country, where silver and gold mining is very general, an interesting letter concerning the issue of the campaign. The value of such a letter, Mr. Peabody says, is in showing how uncertain a campaign of education is likely to be with the majority, who are far less intelligent than the writer, and probably more personally interested, and also in indicating how ingrained the prejudice has become which makes it possible for such men to feel in the way indicated about the powerful money class and their property. The writer says:

"Living and breathing, as I do, in a silver atmosphere, I may perhaps be pardoned for seeing only the bright side as the ultimate result, in the event of the majority declaring for that metal in the coming election. The immediate effect would no doubt cause a general disturbance in business affairs, which would perhaps be aggravated by the powerful money class in their chagrin and disappointment in seeing after many years of persistent effort their attempts to elevate their property (gold) to the position of the only money metal (which would still further enhance its value as measured in all other kinds of property) swept away.

"Just how much silver would advance, or how long it would take to reach 80 cents, it is certainly hazardous to guess, but as it took but a few months after the repeal of the Sherman bill for the price to drop to where it now is, is it not fair to assume it would advance as rapidly with the immediate prospect of yet more favorable legislation? As to anticipating 'the advance in wages and all other expenses of mining,' a question whether the advance would be any more rapid than that of the price of silver; at any rate, and surely as interested parties, the mine owners by their united stand express their entire willingness to take the chances.

"Again, if it is feared these expenses of mining will increase as paid for in the new currency, why should not lead and other products of mining increase in a corresponding ratio when bought with the same currency? It may be a selfish view for any silver-lead State to wish for an increase in the value of its products, but are not these as well American products, and should not the benefit of their increased price, when purchased by the world, be reflected in an increased price in the products of other States which are concerned in mining?

"As you have expressed it, I also feel that the impending change, should there be a change, can be viewed with less feeling of uneasiness from this section of the country than perhaps from many other States, as immediately affecting their interests, but the final benefits should be shared in by all classes and in all parts of the country."

NOT IN FAVOR OF SILVER.

What P. M. Arthur of the Engineers' Brotherhood Has to Say.

The Republican National Committee recently discovered that a circular was being secretly circulated which was calculated to give the impression that P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, favored the free coinage of silver.

The material points of this circular were said to be based on a petition sent to Congress two or three years ago which was signed by Mr. Arthur.

National Committeeman Scott wrote to Mr. Arthur, asking him if the circular properly represented his views on the issue now before the country. Mr. Scott yesterday made public Mr. Arthur's reply, as follows:

"Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1896.

"N. B. Scott, Republican National Committee, New-York:

"Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor, with circular inclosed, received and read with care. That there may be no misunderstanding concerning my attitude toward the two political parties, whatever I say must be accepted as coming from an individual not as the executive officer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

"About two years and a half ago a gentleman called upon Mr. Sargent and me at the Gibson House in Cincinnati, and read to us what purported to be a petition to Congress. After listening attentively to the reading of the document he asked me if I would sign it. I did so, and thought no more about it until the past two months, when I find it is being circulated and used for political purposes.

"I understood at that time it was to be presented to Congress asking for the enactment of laws in the interest of labor. I cannot say whether the present circular is a true copy of the one read to me at that time. I will say, however, that I am not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and intend to vote for Mr. McKinley regardless of what may have been said or done in the past. Respectfully yours,

"P. M. ARTHUR."

WILL KEEP HIS PAROLE.

Ex-Gov. Bullock Explains Why He Cannot Support Bryan.

Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia was at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. He called on Gen. Powell Clayton and other members of the committee and discussed the situation in the South.

"When I surrendered," he said, "with Gen. Lee at Appomattox, in April, 1865, Gen. Grant allowed us to take our personal belongings and our horses and return to our homes, with the understanding that we would recognize the supreme authority of the United States and obey the laws in force where we resided.

"This parole I have kept, and would consider myself as now violating it if I supported at the ballot box the Bryan party, whose declared purpose is to strike down the honor of the Government to which I surrendered. This party is pledged to destroy the credit of the Nation, remodel its judiciary on partisan lines, and to maintain State authority as superior to the National Executive, in the performance of his official duty, enforcing the Federal laws and protecting Federal property."

INDIANA ANTI-FUSIONISTS.

Populists Who Will Not Yield to Bryan's Pleadings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—As a result of Mr. Bryan's conference with the Populist Committee last night, A. J. Padgett, who is the Populist nominee for Appellate Court Judge, announced to-day that he had resigned from the State ticket.

Immediately following this a conference of the Populist nominees was held, and it was agreed to retain the ticket at all hazards, fill Padgett's place, and certify the ticket to the Election Board, thus forestalling fusion on the State ticket.

Speaker Reed in Great Demand.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Respecting the applications for speeches from him, Speaker Reed writes to Chairman Babcock:

"I am very glad that you have some of the letters which might unfortunately come to me, for I am very much disturbed by them. The country being rather large, and I being only one, it is impossible to comply with 10 per cent. of the requests that are made. If some of the people whom I have to refuse knew how I hated to do it, I should have their compassion instead of a less tender feeling."

Wheelmen Defeated a Candidate.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 7.—A canvass since Monday's election shows that George Tracy, the Republican candidate for First Selectman, and the only Republican defeated, with one exception, was beaten by a carefully organized effort of the wheeling organizations of the city. Tracy opposed spending large sums on town roads.

Would Retain Mr. Griffin.

Promptly on his nomination for Governor by the National Democracy, Mr. Griffin sent in his resignation as Chairman of the New-York State Committee's Executive Committee, and insisted on its immediate acceptance and the appointment of another in his stead. The Executive Committee, however, tabled his resignation, and has notified him that, while it will relieve him of all duties during the campaign, it must still insist on his retaining the Chairmanship unless Gubernatorial duties interfere. In the meantime George C. Sherman of Watertown will act as his substitute as a member of the State Committee.

Why He Declined a Nomination.

Thomas J. Dunn, the Tammany Hall leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, is a blue-stone dealer and has a stone yard in his district, which is part of the Fourteenth Congressional District. On Monday night, when the Tammany men were trying to get a candidate for Congress, a delegation waited on Mr. Dunn and urged him to take the nomination. Mr. Dunn looked at them with a quizzical expression and said, "Now, boys, I want that stone yard myself." And then they went back and nominated John Quincy Adams.

Named by Westchester Republicans.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 7.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County have nominated Joseph E. Ennis of New-Rochelle as their candidate for the Assembly.

CROTON DAM, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Robertson Republicans of the Third District of Westchester County held their Assembly convention at the Palmer House in this place to-day and nominated James W. Husted of Berkshire for the Assembly.

Assembly Nominations.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Democrats of Rockland County this afternoon nominated Abram D. Blauvelt of Spring Valley for the Assembly.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Prohibitionists of Sullivan County have nominated the Rev. George T. Galbraith for member of Assembly.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Third New-Jersey	Pop	B. F. Howell
Thirty-first New-York	N. Dem.	W. T. McPherson
First Rhode Island	Dem.	G. T. Brown
Second Rhode Island	Dem.	L. F. C. Garvin

IN ABE LINCOLN'S PULPIT

DEPEW SPEAKS ON THE GREAT DEBATE WITH DOUGLAS.

Knox College, in Galesburg, Ill., Where One of the Famous Controversies Took Place, Erects a Bronze Tablet in Memory of the Event—Robert T. Lincoln Unveils a Soldiers' Monument and Gen. John M. Palmer Speaks.

GALESBURG, Ills., Oct. 7.—Knox College honored the memory of Lincoln and Douglas by the unveiling to-day of a bronze tablet, commemorating the thirty-eighth anniversary of the great Lincoln-Douglas joint debate.

Preparations for this celebration have been under way for a year, and a large crowd was present to witness the exercises. During the morning a soldiers' monument in Hope Cemetery was unveiled.

A parade, composed of the local Grand Army of the Republic and visiting posts, the Veterans' League, several companies of State militia, the Police and Fire Departments, and Women's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, passed through the principal streets and was reviewed in the public square by the Mayor and Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Palmer, and other distinguished guests. The procession marched to Hope Cemetery, where the monument was unveiled by Robert T. Lincoln. The monument was saluted by discharges from two brass field pieces.

Mr. Lincoln sketched the rise of the Confederate States, and said:

"Before the little garrison of Fort Sumter had marched from its ruined walls, a proclamation was drawn by the President calling for 75,000 soldiers to suppress the insurrection, but ere there was time to issue it there came to him, to pledge the earnest support of his great ability and widespread influence in re-establishing the authority of the National Government, the great Democratic leader who had been his life-long political antagonist, Stephen A. Douglas.

Allies in Patriotism.

"In the peril of the Republic, the contentions of Democracy and Republicanism were by him and the President put aside, and for the first time in their lives they clasped hands as allies in a public cause. In the election then just past more than a million devoted followers in the North had cast their ballots for Mr. Douglas, and to them and to all others whom his voice could reach he did not cease to cry until his untimely death, 'Every man must be for the United States or against it; there can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots and traitors.'"

Mr. Lincoln, further on, said:

"We come to-day to the graves of these dead soldiers, who were of the men willing to give their lives that their country might live. One great lesson to be learned from the lives of these men and their comrades is that there is no danger to the Republic so great that it may not be overcome by the union of patriots.

"And now let us dedicate this monument to the memory of these patriots of Galesburg and to patriotism. Since the close of the great struggle, which it commemorates, victors and vanquished have by thousands and tens of thousands fallen into the sleep of death under the peaceful shelter of their homes.

"With few exceptions, the names of those who were in high places or divisions in battle, or commanded squadrons on the sea, are in the great catalogue of the dead. To those who survive, the memories brought up by an occasion like this have long ceased to recall the exultation of victory on one side, or the grief of defeat on the other.

"The reflections of more than thirty years have turned the once bitterly warring streams of sentiment into one broad river, on whose current is borne in safety and in glory the ship of state, and no one lives under the protection of its flag who does not at heart rejoice that the rock of disunion was exploded from its path and the canker of human slavery torn from its framework."

Addresses were also delivered by W. G. Cochran, Department Commander, Illinois Grand Army of the Republic, and Mrs. Mary E. McCauley, Department President, Illinois Women's Relief Corps.

Welcome of the Guests.

The chief exercises of the day began at 1 P. M., the hour at which the famous debate began thirty-eight years ago. A Reception Committee, composed of the Sophomore class of Knox College and a number of prominent citizens, had previously escorted Mr. Depew, Mr. Lincoln, and Senator Palmer to a large platform capable of seating the 500 invited guests, which had been erected in front of the college.

An address of welcome was delivered by Col. Clark E. Carr. This was followed by an address by C. E. Nash, President of the Lombard University. The anniversary oration was then delivered by Chauncey M. Depew.

"To understand the significance of the meeting here thirty-eight years ago between Lincoln and Douglas," said Mr. Depew, "we must recreate the conditions under which they fought, revive the questions which caused parties to rush from partisanship to rebellion, and reincarnate the combatants on this famous field. The apparent contest was the statehood of Kansas, but both the orators and the people knew that the irrepressible issue was between freedom and slavery, the disolution of the Union or its perpetuity."

The political history of the generation preceding the debate was outlined by Mr. Depew, and the events leading up to what seemed "Douglas's triumphal re-entry into the Senate." "One man blocked the way," said Dr. Depew, "and with such tremendous force and superb ability that his effort consolidated the free sentiment of the country, abolish slavery, and saved the Union. That man was Abraham Lincoln.

"Lincoln and Douglas were rivals in youth for the hand of the lady who married the former and contestants in after years for the United States Senate and the Presidency. Douglas had been for more than a decade without a peer on the platform in Illinois, and Lincoln, after years of effort, had come to be recognized as the only orator who could be safely pitted against him. Douglas possessed National fame, while Lincoln had only a State reputation.

Greeley's Estimate of Douglas.

"I heard Horace Greeley, who knew better than any one else the intellectual powers of the politicians of his time, say that, though many men could excel Douglas in a single speech, he had no equal in the country in a debate prolonged for days or weeks. He could so misstate and then demolish his adversary's position that it was next to impossible to make clear to an audience wherein lay the falsehood.

"He had the faculty of extricating himself from an apparently hopeless dilemma with an audacity and adroitness which won the applause of his hearers. He intuitively saw the weak point of his opponent and rushed to the attack with resistless boldness and energy. His unscrupulousness and untruthfulness, which would have destroyed other speakers, made him the most dangerous of debaters. When he had the right on his side he marshaled the forces of truth with such surprising skill and logical power that his friends proudly named him the Little Giant.

"Lincoln had humor and pathos, and Douglas possessed neither. Lincoln's faculty of being at once at home with his audience in the easy familiarity which makes them both friendly and receptive was the genius of popular oratory. But with these elements he had a singularly lucid power of statement and was master of logic.

"Unlike Douglas, he was weak unless he knew he was right. His whole nature must be stirred with the justice of his cause for him to rise above the commonplace. But, once convinced that he was battling for right and truth, and he was irresistible. He became logical, epigrammatic, and eloquent. Convincing as was his speech to those who listened, it was more powerful when read in cold type."

Lincoln's Lost Speech.

After carrying out the contrast further, Mr. Depew said:

"Lincoln was the leader of the Free Soil Whigs, Owen Lovejoy of the Abolitionists, and Gen. John M. Palmer of the Free Soil Democrats. The speech which thrilled and consolidated the convention was made by Lincoln. From it sprang the Republican Party of Illinois. This creative effort, which was burned in the mind and memory of every delegate, has long been known as Lincoln's lost speech, because it was not reported.

"It has recently been reproduced after having been buried for forty years in the notes of a young lawyer who was present. It stirs the blood now like a bugle call for battle."

Bringing down the story of the period to the debate the speaker said:

"As the great debate proceeded the whole country became the audience. The discussion was rapidly moulding public opinion, prompting patriotism and dissolving parties. The people were eager students in a National university, with the two most eminent teachers of their time preparing them for the impending crisis.

"Lincoln's battles were always fought strictly within the limits of the Constitution and laws as they existed. Law and order never had a more vigorous defender. If the court interpreted the Constitution against his judgment and conscience, he would bow to its opinion, but agitate to so amend the charter as to clearly establish liberty in that instrument. The amendments prohibiting slavery and guaranteeing civil rights to all citizens without regard to creed, color or previous condition in life, which were adopted after the civil war, were on the lines and by the methods of Lincoln's conservative and patriotic way of remedying wrongs and asserting the right.

The Eternal Battle.

"Upon this platform, and on this very spot, thirty-eight years ago to-day, stood these intellectual athletes. Neither they, nor the vast audience which enjoyed their thrusts and parries, cheered their effective blows, and were entranced by their eloquence, knew how rapidly they were making history; how ably they were preparing the most important chapter in the story of the nineteenth century. It was the battle eternally going on, 'Often lost but ever won,' between principle and expediency.

"The new South, the peopled West, the enriched East, and the prosperous North can calmly review the issues which so radically divided them in the past and reverently thank God that in the final conflict and its settlement the leader of the forces of union and liberty was the great-hearted, broad-souled, wise-brained man of love and charity, Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Lincoln delivered a brief address which was followed by the unveiling of the tablet by President Finlay's three-year-old daughter. The tablet is of bronze with raised letters, and is about eighteen inches by two feet in size. The inscription on the tablet commemorative of the debate is as follows:

"This memorial tablet is placed here to recall the joint debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, whose words these halls echoed Oct. 7, 1858."

The unveiling address was delivered by Senator Palmer. After the exercises a reception was held at the college until 6 o'clock.

It is estimated that 25,000 persons were present to witness the unveiling of the tablet.

THE DAY THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

Galesburg Roared with Processions—Partisan Multitudes.

The Lincoln-Douglas debate was one of the most picturesque incidents in American political history. It was one of the things that brought Mr. Lincoln before the country at large and helped to secure for him the Republican Presidential nomination in 1860.

The Galesburg debate assumed importance because it drew the greatest gathering of the series of debates, and because it took place in one of the strongest abolition counties in the State.

The Democrats considered Knox County one of their strongholds in the early fifties, and opposition speakers were hardly given attention. A revulsion took place before 1854, because of the Kansas troubles, and so strong did the abolition sentiment become that the county was made Republican, and has continued to be Republican ever since.

The strong feeling between Douglas and Buchanan with the attendant severity of the President where any of Douglas's friends were concerned, had made the Democratic leader more powerful in Illinois than he had been before. The Democrats of Knox County had determined to make their reception to Douglas the most imposing affair of the kind in that campaign. The Republicans of Knox County were not acquainted with Lincoln, but his speeches had been widely read and his personality had been heralded abroad with such success that the Abolitionists of Knoxville felt impelled to outdo the Democrats in display.

Thousands of persons from the surrounding towns and counties went to Galesburg to hear the debate, until the little city was overcrowded. Mr. Douglas arrived by train. An assemblage of thousands greeted him. Mr. Lincoln drove across the country in a buggy. One hundred women on horseback and a procession met him outside the town. The Republican procession, in the language of a Chicago newspaper at the time, "could go around the town and tie a bowknot."

The Democrats marched on the north side of the main street, and the Republicans on the south side. They cheered their own candidates and principles, and jeered at each other. One set of men was shouting "No 'nigger' equality!" the other, "Free Soil."

One of the wagons in the Democratic parade was filled with pretty young women, who held the banner "White husbands or none." One of the banners in the Republican procession represented the Democratic cart on the railway track and the Republican train swiftly approaching.

The debate was held on the east side of Knox College, where the speakers and people could be partially shielded from the biting wind. Senator Douglas and Mr. Lincoln were driven to the grounds in a carriage drawn by four horses. Every point of vantage was taken by the spectators. The college fence broke down under the human weight placed upon it. Trees were utilized, and the college dormitories and windows were full. It was estimated that 25,000 persons were present.

The debate was opened by Mr. Douglas, who spoke for an hour. Mr. Lincoln then spoke for an hour and a half, and Mr. Douglas had half an hour for rejoinder. Mr. Lincoln spoke on Douglas's record, and made much of a remark that the Senator did not care whether slavery was voted up or down. Mr. Douglas often referred to Lincoln's personal motives.

REGISTRATION IN NEWARK.

Indications of a Very Large Stay-at-Home Vote.

NEWARK, Oct. 7.—The second day of registration in this city ended last night. The total for the two days is 30,556. This figure is 13,260 less than was recorded for the first and second days of registration last Spring. It is supposed the registration next Tuesday, which will be the last day, will bring the figures up to something like the normal figures for the city. There are indications, however, that a great many persons will keep away from the polls this year.

Depew Talks Politics in Illinois.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 7.—The greatest local political demonstration of the year was held this evening in honor of Chauncey M. Depew, who addressed a crowd of 10,000 in the large tent recently erected by the Republicans. Mr. Depew spoke for more than two hours, and was frequently interrupted by applause when he arraigned Mr. Bryan and some of his statements regarding the benefits of free silver to the workingmen of the country.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists, 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE OF

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

Carpet Cleansing.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

The Thos. J. Stewart Co.,

1,554 B'WAY, N. Y.; 1,238 Bedford Av., B'klyn; Erie & 5th St., Jersey City. Telephone connect'ns.

KINGS GETS THE CHAIRMAN.

Meeting of Aldermen Concerned in the Greater City Charter.

The Democratic members of the Aldermanic Greater New-York Committee of this county absented themselves from the meeting of the Aldermanic Supervisory Greater New-York Committee yesterday, and the result was that John Guilfoyle of Kings County was elected Chairman of the body by a vote of 8 to 5. The absentees were Aldermen Muh, O'Brien, and Wund.

The reason for their absence was foreshadowed Tuesday, when Alderman Windolph, who was candidate for Chairman of the Greater New-York Committee, and Alderman Ware dodged voting on the proposition made at the board meeting that the Mayor's veto of the newspaper booths be overridden.

A few moments prior to the calling up of the veto Windolph and Ware left the Council Chamber. When the vote was announced the veto was overridden by 25 to 3

The absence of the two Republicans, who, the Tammany members of the board said, had left the chamber simply to dodge voting, angered Alderman Muh, and it was then decided that the Democratic members of the Greater New-York Committee would absent themselves yesterday, thus defeating Windolph for the Chairmanship.

When the combined committee met for permanent organization in the City Hall there were but four of the seven New-York members present and but two of Richmond County's contingent. Kings and Queens Counties had nine men present.

John Guilfoyle was nominated for Chairman by Kings and John P. Windolph by New-York. Mr. Guilfoyle got eight and Mr. Windolph five votes, both candidates refraining from voting.

Dr. John L. Feeny of Richmond County was elected Vice Chairman, and B. L. Van Nostrand of Queens Secretary.

A short discussion followed relating to funds for the expenses of the committee, when it was decided that each county should be asked to appropriate $250.

This money will be used to hire a clerk, who is to receive $5 for each sitting of the committee—the remainder to be used toward securing press clippings regarding the charter now in the hands of the Greater New-York Commission.

CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN.

The Big Display and Variety of Goods Shown by Best & Co.

The Liliputian Bazaar, Best & Co., proprietors, at 60 and 62 West Twenty-third Street, is a unique establishment. The scope of its business is the outfitting of children from infancy to majority. Every article of wearing apparel known to the catalogues of fashion for children may be found in the store. Indeed, Best & Co. employ a staff of designers, who invent styles and are constantly bringing out "something different" to make the children better dressed. Their modes display marked originality and artistic effect.

The stock contains an endless variety of boys and girls' clothing for ordinary wear and outing. Fine grade materials, elaborately finished and as nearly perfect as human skill can devise, of course, command good prices. But other suits and dresses, cut from the same patterns, out of serviceable cloths, may be had at prices more moderate. "Everything for children" in one store—a fair where all the grades and makes of New-York are on exhibit—wonderfully reduces the fatigue of shopping and makes certain the finding of just what is wanted.

A correspondence and mailing department brings these advantages within the reach of every home in the United States. School uniforms and clothing for special occasions are made to order in the company's own manufactory.

FOR THE SILVER CAMPAIGN.

Young Women in the County Building in Chicago Asked to Contribute.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Quite a breeze was raised in the County Building to-day by the charge that young women employes of Recorder Chase's office were being assessed for the Democratic silver campaign. The County Board may be asked to investigate the charges.

While the invitation to contribute is said to come in a way to indicate that the response is to be voluntary, the clerks fear that the result of non-compliance will be dismissal. Said one of the clerks:

"We were told a few days ago we would be expected to contribute $5 each. A report has been circulated also that a month's wages was to be held back and applied to the fund. None of us has yet received the August salary. Last year each comparer was asked to contribute $10 for the campaign, and each copyist $5."

Chief Clerk Ludwig of the Recorder's office admitted that the young women had been asked to contribute to Mr. Chase's campaign fund, but said it was voluntary with them whether they complied with the request.

New-Jersey County Conventions.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Democratic Convention for this county was held here to-day. George J. Litterest of this city was nominated for Sheriff. Adam Eckert, William S. Strong, and J. H. Greene were named for Assembly.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 7.—The County Convention of the Democratic Party was held here to-day. Albert D. Winfield was nominated for County Clerk. John H. Burke was named for Sheriff.

The Republicans nominated Arthur B. Pierce for County Clerk and Joseph H. Quackenbush for Sheriff.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water.

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

WILL BE A GREAT DISPLAY

PLANS FOR THE WATER DEMONSTRATION FOR SOUND MONEY.

Shipping Men Are Full of Zest for the Scheme—Owners of Vessels Have Volunteered to Enter Their Craft and Place Boats at the Disposal of the Committee—A Most Brilliant Exhibition Is Promised by Those Who Are Getting It Up.

The sound-money marine parade and pyrotechnic display, for which arrangements are being made by the General Committee of the Shipping and Industrial Sound-Money Association, promise to develop into a more imposing demonstration than even its enthusiastic projectors dreamed of.

Shipping men have entered into the scheme with great zest, and the office of Secretary Frank S. Gardner, at 1 Broadway, has become a very busy information bureau. Owners of vessels in great numbers have volunteered to enter their craft, and in many cases to place boats at the disposal of the committee.

Sound-money clubs and associations representing various interests are communicating with the Secretary in reference to the resolution adopted at the first meeting to the effect that "clubs desiring to participate in the water parade, and willing to furnish their own fireworks, are requested to make application as early as possible, in order that suitable vessels may be assigned for their use."

"Of course," Mr. Gardner said yesterday, "it is expected that clubs availing themselves of this opportunity will contribute to the fireworks display in a manner in keeping with the general programme of the committee, their contributions being in proportion to the size of the boat which their numbers will require."

It was explained that the arrangement was equivalent to this—that, instead of chartering a boat, clubs desiring to participate should expend a sum perhaps less in amount for fireworks to be displayed from boats assigned them by the committee, the use of the boats being the contribution of their owners. In this way all participants would be contributors to the success of the affair.

Fireworks firms are vying with one another for providing the general pyrotechnic display, and their ingenuity, as shown in the programmes they submit, promises to produce the most brilliant exhibition of the kind ever witnessed by New-Yorkers.

The outline as already published will be materially altered to allow for the introduction of novel features. Developed, as laid out thus far, there will be the water parade, which will comprise nearly all the craft of every description in New-York Harbor and adjacent waters, all aglow with colored lights and lanterns, and each a platform for the discharge of rockets and bombs; the New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Jersey shores will be lines of similar illumination; the waters of the upper bay will be turned into a vast expanse of fiery fountains, flowers, and snakes, while here and there will be barges from which the more important pieces will be shown, and from which there will be a continual bombardment of the sky with shafts of fire, the bursting of which will make a golden canopy, bespangled with gems of every color.

Then there will be special features. They are not definitely decided, but if the more important propositions go through, they will include attractions on the water, above the water, and under the water. It is proposed to have a submarine explosion of 1,000 pounds of high explosive, under the last head. A McKinley bouquet will be made by the simultaneous discharge of 3,000 large colored rockets. A moving fire ship is another feature, for which a real ship will have to be procured. Its entire outline, including hull, spars, and rigging, will be traced in fire.

But perhaps the most novel feature will be a naval engagement between fire ships or frigates—one "Sound Money," and the other "Free Silver." Two canalboats, serving as floats, will be rigged up for the purpose. The scheme contemplates three scenes, the encounter, an artillery duel, and the explosion of the magazine and sinking of the frigate "Free Silver."

Finally the aerial features proposed include the display in fire at the height of one mile of the portrait of McKinley; at a similar height of the motto "Honest Money," and finally the unfurling of the Star Spangled Banner. A balloon will be used for this purpose, and the fire banner will be 500 by 250 feet in size.

Arrangements are making for special boats for the following: Republican Committee, New York County Republican Committee, National Democratic Sound Money Committee, New York State Republican Committee, New-Jersey State Republican Committee, Kings County Republican Committee, Hudson County (N. J.) Republican Committee, and the press.

There will be a meeting of the General Committee at 2 P. M. to-day.

Literature on Sound Money.

The Sound Currency Red Book for 1896 is in great demand by sound-money Democrats throughout the State. Two thousand copies have been issued, and these are going out so rapidly that another edition will be necessary. The Sound Currency Committee, which has charge of the work of preparing and distributing literature for the National Democracy and National State Committee, has sent out some tons of printed matter during the past two weeks. The cartoon posters, illustrating wage-earners at work in different silver-standard countries, have been distributed by the committee in thousands, and they attract much attention in the shops and factories where they have been posted. The work of the Sound Currency Committee has been so continuous and so great that it has nearly exhausted its funds, and it appeals for assistance to those who are interested in the sound-money cause.

DISPLAY OF FINE DRESSES.

Opening Exhibition at the Store of James McCreery & Co.

James McCreery & Co. held an opening exhibition yesterday of new reception and opera gowns at their store, in Twenty-third Street. Some beautiful evening gowns and street costumes designed by leading Paris modistes were much admired.

Two rooms were devoted to the display of eight superb evening gowns designed by Felix. One was of white satin, embroidered with gilt and trimmed with duchess lace. Another was of yellow damask, trimmed with chiffon and heavily studded with jewels.

A Parisian gown by Sara Meyers of cream broadcloth attracted much attention. It was heavily embroidered with steel and trimmed with beaver and brown silk velvet.

An odd gown by Collot was of green broadcloth. It was made of separate scallops and trimmed with mink.

Some handsome underskirts were quite a feature. One was of figured taffeta silk, trimmed with Oriental lace and ruffles, making it very full. A light-blue taffeta silk petticoat trimmed with silk ruffles twenty inches deep was a novelty.

A black net dress with gelatine trimmings and short puff sleeves was tied with a handsome pink velvet bow. An evening gown by Felix had a skirt of accordion-plaited chiffon, trimmed with point applique lace. The bodice was pink velvet, heavily jeweled.

Several beautiful children's evening dresses were a specialty. The exhibition will be continued to-day.

The Fair Pencil Will Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair, her sister, did not leave for New-York to-day, as they expected, subpoenas having been served upon them commanding their appearance in court on the morning of Nov. 9 next, when the trial of the contest over the pencil will in the Fair case will be commenced.

Ceylon and India Tea.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Does this support Silver or gold?

The tea-producing countries are on a silver basis. Labor is paid in silver, hence present low price of teas in this gold-paying country.

The exclusive use Of machinery

For the manufacture of tea in Ceylon and India enables those countries to produce the highest grades of tea at the same cost as can China and Japan, where the filthy and laborious hand-process is still in use—without recourse to their practice of adulteration.

Which is the Winner?

Tea made with machinery, plus cleanliness, minus adulteration, versus tea made with hand labor, dirt and adulteration?

Directions.

See that the water boils, but never boil the tea. Only half the quantity of India and Ceylon tea is required as compared with China and Japan. For iced tea add lemon to taste.

Buy only INDIA and CEYLON TEA.

THE BEST BREADS,

the best biscuits, the best flours, the best cereals served by our wagons daily.

HEALTH FOOD COMPANY,

61 5th Ave., cor. 13th St.

THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Mr. Stump Goes Abroad to Explain Them to the Italians.

Commissioner Stump of the Immigration Bureau sailed for Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship Paris. He is to visit Rome for the purpose of conferring with the Italian Government officials in reference to the immigration laws.

During the past two years very large numbers of Italian immigrants have been excluded and sent back home, because they failed to meet the conditions prescribed by law. On so extensive a scale has this deportation occurred that the Italian Government made representations regarding it to the Government at Washington. As a result, the Commissioner General received orders on Monday from Secretary Carlisle to proceed at once to Italy. He will explain the workings of the United States immigration regulations, and it is expected that the Italian Parliament will agree to such legislation as will prevent the embarkation of such immigrants as would be returned on arrival here.

Many of these immigrants are duped into taking passage by ticket agents, in ignorance of the laws, and not only are the steamship companies, which are required to return them, put to great expense, but the unfortunates returned must suffer hardships.

Commissioner Stump will also visit Havre and Marseilles, at which ports many Armenians are embarking for the United States, in ignorance of the requirements for landing here. He will return in time to make a report before Congress meets.

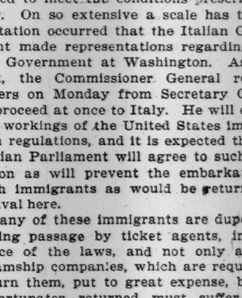
New Motors on the Elevated Roads.

Speaking of the operation of the new electrical motor on the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the elevated railroad, Russell Sage said yesterday: "It is working well. It appears to be safe, and is economical. I should not be at all surprised if we decide before long to equip the entire system with the new power."

A semi-official announcement was made yesterday that the new air-motor engine, designed for use on the Manhattan Railway Company's lines, will be completed and in experimental operation on a portion of the elevated road within the next thirty days.

Nominated for County Officers.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Democratic County Convention was held here to-day. Stephen J. Stillwell of Mount Vernon presided. The convention renominated John Hoag of Sing Sing for County Treasurer and Peter U. Fowler of Yonkers and George C. Roth of New-Rochelle for Coroners.



Buying clothes as we buy—and knowing what, where and when to buy—is all the secret there is in this great Ladies' Tailoring business of ours. Secret enough—its mastery has brought high-class goods to half of the old-time prices—new goods, scarce goods, too, whatever there is a craze for. Our styles are

SMART, CORRECT AND UP-TO-DATE

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
GENEVA, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
MAINZ, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ROME, Italy: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.....
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—Benefit Actors' Order of Friendship—12:00 M.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—A Happy Little Home—8:00.
GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Marty Malone—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—My Official Wife—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Mary Pennington, Spinster—8:15.
STANDARD—Cleveland-Haverly Minstrels—12:30 to 11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWENTY PAGES

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1896.

TAMMANY LOOKING AHEAD.

The greatest display of zeal in behalf of the Bryan ticket and "free silver" in all this part of the country is to be found in Tammany Hall, though the voice of Tammany Hall was extremely loud for sound money before the Chicago Convention was held. Nowhere is there such a profound reverence for "regularity" as at the Fourteenth Street headquarters, and SHEEHAN and other leaders are breathing out threatenings and slaughter for those who do not bow down at the shrine of regularity and worship the silver symbols of Bryanism as the true Democracy. Any intimation that this seeming zeal is hollow and insincere is fiercely resented.

To those who have long been familiar with Tammany's ways, the meaning of all this is clear enough. Tammany's power for municipal plunder has always depended upon its recognition as the regular Democratic organization of the City of New-York. Let it lose that, and its one advantage in fighting for a renewal of its power over the city administration will be gone. Its leaders and managers have no faith in the non-partisan idea in municipal government, for it would afford no chance for men of their stamp, and if there is to be a political contest for the control of the City Government they propose to be one of the parties to it, with the claim that they are the faithful devotees of regularity.

Tammany can have no hope or expectation of the election of the Bryanite State ticket, and it is doubtful if it cares for the election of BRYAN and SEWALL, but it is planning to enter the municipal contest next year as the Democratic Party of this city, and to claim the support of Democratic voters as such. This furnishes an additional reason why every anti-Tammany Democrat and every friend of municipal reform, as well as all advocates of a sound currency, should vote against the Bryanite tickets, State and National, and thereby reduce Tammany's political importance as much as possible. This will cripple it as nothing else could for its effort to recover the opportunity for misgoverning and plundering the city.

We are going to have a great contest for non-partisan government in this city next year, a mighty effort to keep the Greater New-York out of the clutches of party machines, the worst of which is Tammany. In reducing the power of that organization, we should not increase that of the Platt machine, which will also seek to enter the contest for municipal control as a political party. This affords a reason why sound-money Democrats, anti-Tammany Democrats, and independents should contribute, so far as possible, to swell the vote which will not be for BRYAN, and at the same time cannot be counted as for the party of PLATT. It cannot endanger the sound-money cause in this State, and we do not want two powerful political machines to fight in the municipal canvass of 1897.

AMERICAN GUARDSHIP AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The report that the Sultan has refused permission to the Government of the United States to pass the Bancroft as a guardship through the Dardanelles may be premature. But if the Sultan rests his decision on the strict construction of the treaties relating to these straits, it is sure to be against such permission. The exclusion of armed vessels from the passage of the Dardanelles was recognized in the Treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, as a right of the Sublime Porte. The only exception was of certain small vessels to be agreed upon between the signers of the treaty, of whom the United States was not one. The Treaty of London, March 13, 1871, declared that "the principle of closing the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, as set down in the treaty of March 30, 1856, is upheld." But the following words were added: "As well as the power of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to open the said straits, in times of peace, to the ships of friendly and allied powers if the execution of the stipulations in the Treaty of Paris, of March 30, 1856, should require it." This recognizes power, but no obligation. The Treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878, contained no specific reference to the Dardanelles, but confirmed the previous treaties so far as not abrogated.

The United States, therefore, can hardly claim any treaty right in this matter. But there are rights not included in treaties, and that of protecting citizens, and, still more, the Legation of the United States in a country where the Government is obviously incapable or not willing to do so, is one of those. It is on this that our Government will rest such action as it finds it necessary and right to take. We have no doubt that that action will be carefully considered and fairly and firmly pressed, and that it will have the hearty support of the American people.

PARTISANSHIP REBUKED.

In terms the letters of Judge BROWN and Judge CLEMENT rebuke the Democratic Party for the mad and immoral courses it entered upon at Chicago. In spirit and implication they constitute a public censure of the Republicans of the Second Judicial District for their dull and greedy partisanship.

If we have established any important political principles in a century of experiments in self-government, these two are among them: That the bench should be beyond the influence of party politics and that able and upright Judges should be continued in office. The Republicans of the Second District disregarded both these principles when they made up a straight party ticket at their Judiciary Convention. Even The Tribune, which is not much given to castigating the vices of its party, says: "It is unfortunate that the spirit of non-partisanship should not have extended far enough in the Second Judicial District to have given these Justices a re-election without opposition." It speaks of Judges BROWN and CLEMENT as "high-minded men," "excellent Judges," and of "distinguished merit," and expresses regret at their enforced retirement.

The proceedings of the Republican Convention were worthy of the Populists of Kansas, as described with so much spirit and remorseless fidelity in the article from The Emporia Gazette which has been so widely circulated during the campaign. What are high-minded men of distinguished merit for, if not for service that demands high minds and great merit? Do the Brooklyn Republicans prefer "jays" for Judges, and the cheap heroes of ward politics for administrative trusts? They have disgraced themselves and ought to be ashamed of it.

COL. WARING AND HIS MEN.

The letter of Commissioner WARING to THE TIMES yesterday very plainly shows two things of the highest interest. One is that a great city department run on strictly business principles can rely on loyal and efficient work from those employed such as never was and never can be got under the spoils system. The second is that the relation of employer and employed in such a department can be kept firmly cordial by open and fair dealing. One is a lesson for the voters of this and every other city. The other is a lesson for every employer of a considerable number of men.

The banishment of politics and politicians from the department is simply a revolution. Nothing like it has been known in the city within the memory of the oldest resident. Five years ago it would have been deemed utterly impracticable. Two years ago it was undertaken amid the sneers of the spoilsmen, the doubts of the majority, and with the confidence of but a very few. The efforts to prevent success were stubborn and cunning. Every obstacle that could be invented was thrown in its way by those who would lose by its success, while the half-lazy, half-cynical temper of the large body of respectable citizens who regard reform as an ideal, not a practical, thing was in itself the greatest obstacle of all. Fortunately, Col. WARING had ability and courage, as well as faith, and never yielded an inch of ground. To-day the men of the department say to him, in declaring their "personal regard" and "loyalty": "You have freed the department from the evil influences of the politics which bound and hampered it previous to your assuming control. The men are no longer at the mercy of political bosses; in their stead you have established a Board of Arbitration where grievances are settled in a harmonious way and without regard to outside influences." That is the most eloquent and most convincing argument against the old partisan methods and for sound business methods that can be conceived.

The lesson to employers is not less interesting. The discipline of the department is, the men say, exacting. They also acknowledge that their treatment is just and friendly. Col. WARING says:

"I told them that I had learned by a lifelong intercourse with workingmen that it is always safe to trust to the ultimate effect of their sense of justice and fairness; that I had never wavered in my belief that the feeling of enmity and distrust, almost of contempt, in the very early days, would in due time—in spite of, and partly because of, the rigid and relentless discipline needed to convert a mob into an organization—give way before their honest conviction that I had done only my duty; that in doing it I had never wronged any man knowingly, and that when one had been wronged by mistake the mistake was promptly acknowledged and the wrong righted. I said that this evidence that already every man among them had come to this conviction was a justification of my faith and moved me with a sense of personal triumph and to a sense of the deepest gratitude."

He is right to be gratified. In our judgment this result of his steadfast application of a sound and just principle in dealing with the men is no less a triumph than the rooting out of politics and the excellence of the street cleaning, Col. WARING has made easier and more hopeful, not merely municipal administration, but the whole industrial life of this vast community.

DUE TO PAST NEGLECT.

While the Board of Education of this city is at its wits' ends to find temporary accommodations for schools in which the thousands of children now unprovided for may be taught, and while Superintendent JASPER reports that sixteen or eighteen new school buildings are required to meet the immediate wants of the department, the Council of the Confederated Good Government Clubs enters a protest against the crowding of so many children into a single room and under the charge of a single teacher.

It is said that the limit of number used to be forty and is now sixty, while the Superintendent proposes to make it seventy-five, in order to provide, as far as possible, for the great crowd of the untaught. The protest against this is timely and proper. The effect of such abnormal crowding of schoolrooms would be injurious to health and make useful instruction almost impossible. Better leave some of the children out of the schools until proper provision can be made than jam them all in under such conditions.

That the Board of Education and other public authorities are so overwhelmed just now with the difficulty of providing sufficient school room, and so much public money must be expended for this purpose at a time when taxes weigh heavy and bond issues are unfavorably received, is due to the criminal neglect of the past. There has not been such a sudden increase of population and multiplication of school children, but under Tammany rule and the old Trustee system there was a wicked neglect of the requirements of the public schools, so that thousands of children were left every year without the means of education. Thus was the tax rate kept down and the ignorance fostered which recruits the ranks of criminals and paupers and of subservient Tammany voters.

It was poor economy, for no expenditure of public money gives such assurance of good returns for the well-being of the city as that bestowed upon the education of the growing generation, but it makes the burden just now heavy and difficult to manage. The deficiencies of the past have to be made up. But the work should be pushed, at whatever cost, until the requirements are overtaken, and then they should always be kept up with. Money spent upon schools will be ultimately saved from the cost of taking care of the criminal, the incompetent, and the worthless, while the increase in the productive efficiency of the population will more than make up the expense.

MR. SEWALL'S LETTER.

The question what a hard-headed Maine man of business like Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL "was doing in that galley" has been an obvious question ever since he embarked in the free-silver campaign. It has since been repeated, upon every convenient occasion, by Mr. TOM WATSON of Georgia with great force and fluency. It is brought up with renewed impressiveness by his letter of acceptance. "What private griefs he had that made him do it," the public does not certainly know, though it violently suspects. It is noteworthy that the other supposed victim of the supposed private griefs has not agreed with him as to the appropriate revenge, and the divergency has furnished Mr. WATSON with the gibe as unfair as it is characteristic, that his hated rival "cannot carry his own family."

What the crew of the Popocratic galley meant by inviting Mr. SEWALL on board as first mate is, we fear, altogether too clear. When that horny-handed son of toil, Mr. JOHN R. MCLEAN, fled precipitately from their nomination, they looked about for a man "with a barrel." Mr. SEWALL was such a man, and even though his barrel was but a keg, the hairiest delegate knew that campaigns could not be fought without money. Diverse rumors have floated about as to the extent to which Mr. SEWALL has consented to deplete his bank account for the cause. Whatever may be the truth of the matter, it is very certain that, but for the assumed existence of his bank account, nobody would have thought of nominating him. The convention would sooner have taken Mr. ST. JOHN, the martyred bank President.

Thus, Mr. SEWALL cannot be said to have occupied a dignified position. He had received a nomination upon the assumption that he was willing to pay for it, and his suitable "acceptance" would have been the acceptance, in the mercantile sense, of a draft from Chairman JONES. The letter would not have been missed, if its place had been supplied by a check.

Seeing, however, that he had determined to write a letter which nobody wanted, he has acquitted himself as well as could reasonably be expected. It is not at all the sort of letter that was to be expected, but then the task was an absolute novelty to a man accustomed to write business letters. There are, in fact, no terms in the repertory of mercantile correspondence in which the acceptance of a mission to debase the currency and destroy the credit of a nation can be fitly expressed. Accordingly, Mr. SEWALL is driven to borrow the Populist rhetoric about "arrogant money changers" and the "favored classes," and so forth. If it fits him very ill and he looks very absurd in it, that is because the position in which he has placed himself is essentially false for a man of experience and a man of affairs. If he was nominated with any thought that he would catch Populist votes in New-England, that illusion has been dispelled by the election in his own State. Where there are Populists, he is an incubus on the ticket which his pecuniary contributions to the canvass cannot much alleviate, and which his literary contributions cannot relieve at all.

BOSTON AT BALTIMORE.

We wish the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston much joy of their brief visit to Baltimore, but we scarcely dare venture to hope that they have had it. They comprise without doubt the most dining-out part of the population of Boston. Long experience at YOUNG'S and the Boston Tavern has lubricated their tongues, cultivated their tastes, and rounded their outlines to shapes more suggestive of convivial relaxation than of military service. For many years they have lived upon the best of Boston, and the best of Boston is very good. And it was but the other day that, after the Roman prandial preparation administered by a sea voyage, they were turned loose upon the best of Britain. The money power of the citadel of the gold standard was employed to corrupt them with all the artifices of modern cookery and ancient drink. Another sea voyage was requisite to fit them to fall to upon the best of Baltimore.

The best of Baltimore is good enough for anybody. But the best of Baltimore has been withheld from those best able to judge it. There is a singular unseasonableness in a gastronomical voyage to the Chesapeake when the canvas-back is not yet in season and the terrapin is not fit to eat. But this is not the worst of it. Their hosts asked the municipality for a modest $6,000 wherewith to entertain them. The sum was simply beggarly for a forty-eight hours' sojourn of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. To say nothing of the local thirst, $6,000 would not have met the Gargantuan demand of the Boston militia, leaving the detail of food entirely out of the question. But even this meagre appropriation was refused by a time-serving Mayor at the behest of niggards who thought it more fit that the school children should be housed than that the Bostonians should be half supplied with food and drink. For the descendants of the Puritans visiting the successors of the Lords of BALTIMORE this was indeed cavalier treatment. The Puritans, however, asked that no public money should be spent upon them, and with but sandwiches in their haversacks and wine of Medford in their canteens underwent frightful hardships, mitigated only by the well-meant but quite inadequate supplements of private hospitality. Let us sympathize with these brave men, and remind other municipalities that in entertaining the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company it is to be remembered that it has an experienced appetite and a cumulative thirst.

Mr. WILBUR F. PORTER, in his letter signifying "in a more formal way" his acceptance of the nomination for Governor which THACHER was forced to disgorge, is a trifle equivocal in his way of explaining just how he is "in full accord" with the Chicago platform on the money question. He says:

That no person may cast his vote for me under a mistaken apprehension I declare myself in favor of bimetallism and for the restoration, by proper legislation, of silver to its monetary condition as it existed prior to 1873, believing that in so doing the greatest good to the greatest number will be accomplished, and that prosperity to all classes will result therefrom, and that this country is strong enough, in and of itself, to take the advanced step toward restoring silver as one of the standards of our financial system, which will result, in my opinion, in bringing about an international conference with reference to the status of silver as money in all the principal countries of the world.

There is a careful avoidance of free coinage, sixteen to one, and the other consecrated phrases which mean something definite, and a leaning to the heresy of taking steps "toward restoring silver" and depending upon an international conference for getting there. PORTER doesn't seem to be very solid in the Bryanite faith.

It is suggested by some of the commentators upon Col. WARING's letter that Tammany would be much better off if Tammany had had the sense to reform the Street Cleaning Department, instead of being reformed out of it. Yes, but if Tammany administered any department in the interest of the taxpayer, instead of the tax eaters, where would Tammany "come in"?

It seems that "Coin" HARVEY is still at large and on the stump. But he is not likely to be at large much longer if he takes occasion to insult veterans, as he did on Tuesday at Clinton, Iowa, when he referred to Gens. SICKLES, HOWARD, and ALGER, who are traveling in support of sound money and the National honor, as "old wrecks who have lost all their honor and patriotism, and are tools of political Shylocks." He just escaped being converted into a wreck himself by his indignant hearers. It would have been a pity if they had disabled him, for a brute who talks in this way does good service to the other side, and "Coin" ought to be kept talking, if Mr. HANNA has to pay his expenses.

The precise result of the election in Florida on Tuesday is not yet known and is not important. The Democrats have not far from their expected plurality, but it furnishes no indication of the vote next month. Sound-money Democrats, of whom there are many in the State, joined with the Bryanites in support of the State ticket, while the Populists, as well as the Republicans, had candidates of their own. The election was determined by the division of parties on State issues, and in such a contest the Democrats still hold together. One promising indication is that the blatant silverite Senator CALL will not secure a re-election from the next Legislature.

If Mr. SEWALL has time to argue any question not related to silver or TOM WATSON, he might explain what difference, if any, there is between "verbal" and "in writing." To judge from his letter of acceptance, he now employs "verbal" when he means "oral." So many people make the same mistake that, it must be admitted, the dictionaries have been weak enough to recognize the evil usage, but it was a mere piece of moral cowardice for them to do it, and a heroic statesman should scorn to palter thus with the eternal etymological verities.

Some of the Tammany men—notably SCANNELL of the damning "record"—are trying to force Mr. MCCLELLAN off their Congressional ticket. For mercy's sake, can't they give decent Democrats a chance to vote for just one of their candidates? Can't they just once, in the words of the honorable TIM, "pander to the better element"?

One of our readers tells us that in a recent talk with a Helderberg (Albany County) farmer on the silver question the farmer referred to the argument that the mortgage on his place could be paid twice as easily after free coinage: "I don't care a ——. It ain't honest." That is what accounts for Vermont and Maine and Connecticut, and will, we firmly believe, have the same effect in the West.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Manchester (N. H.) Union prints a letter to a friend from the Hon. LUTHER F. MCKINNEY, United States Minister to the United States of Colombia, in which he says that if the Democratic Party in New-Hampshire confirms the candidacy of Mr. BRYAN and the Chicago platform, that is not the kind of a Democratic Party he belongs to. There is not one Democratic principle in the Chicago platform, he says, or if there is it is so surrounded with that which is not Democratic that he cannot find it. He also says: "I have lived here in a country for three years where they have just such a currency as the Chicago platform advocates, and may GOD save my country from the poverty that it has brought to the people here."

—One day Mr. BRYAN says: "While I have no doubt of my election, I believe that every advocate of free coinage should work from now to election day to make the majority in the Electoral College so large that no party hereafter will ever dare to propose submission to a foreign financial policy." On another day he says: "The high standing of Prince BISMARCK among the German people and the respect felt for his opinion through the world give great weight to his words. If the gold standard has been a blessing to Germany he certainly would not desire his country to abandon the gold standard and restore bimetallism." Mr. BRYAN does not object to foreign advice and policies except when they disagree with his financial notions.

—The "lily white" Republicans of Texas have issued through their State Committee a long and complaining address, saying that their overtures for peace and a combined vote have been rejected by the regular organization, known there as "the black and tans," of which E. H. R. GREEN is State Chairman. They will therefore keep their own ticket for State officers. They say: "Every vote cast for our State ticket is a vote for better party methods, and a condemnation of the manner of handling the organization under the old régime." So it seems that the Republican Party in Texas is still small enough to harbor a big quarrel.

—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun says that the opinion is gaining ground that WATSON has the best chance of becoming Vice President in case BRYAN is elected President. "This opinion," it says, "is based on the statement that fusion has given the Populist Electors the balance of power. There are so many Populists on the fusion Electoral tickets that they can enforce their demand. 'Elect WATSON, or we will defeat BRYAN,' is the claim of those who take a hopeful view of WATSON'S chances."

—A correspondent of The Chicago Times-Herald says that he was told in Lincoln, Neb., the other day that when the people greeted Mr. BRYAN on his return home after his nomination at Chicago, the wife of a Lincoln lawyer asked Mrs. BRYAN what was going to be the chief issue of the campaign, and the wife of the Popocratic candidate replied without a moment's hesitation: "Capital against labor."

—The Louisville Courier-Journal (sound-money, Dem.,) says that the Congressional nominations, with one exception, are now made in Kentucky, and the indications are that the State's delegation in the next House will consist of eight Republicans, one sound-money Democrat, and probably two silver Democrats. The silver Democrats are expected to come from the First and Second Districts, and the National Democrat from the Seventh.

—The sound-money men of Chicago expect to have 20,000 men in their parade, and the free-silver men, who are arranging for a counter demonstration, say that 225 organizations have already enlisted. They include silver clubs, Altgeld clubs, German turner societies, and the regular marching clubs organized in the various wards.

What Silver Papers Say.

—The Phoenix (Arizona) Republican takes a new tack in the silver discussion, and says: "There is only one article in the world that our Nation could fix a value on and maintain it. That is silver, and the reason it can do that is because silver can only be obtained in very limited quantities. It is because, with all the work of the world up to date, not enough of silver and gold have been produced to meet and fill the world's need for money. Then there is another feature about it. The amount of primary, ultimate money in the world is the barometer that measures the world's values. The nations cannot interfere with that. It is an inviolable, immutable law, and if our country had but the courage and the patriotism to fully restore silver, the result would have to be that the nations of the world that buy our surplus would have to give an increased price for it."

—The Wilmington (N. C.) Star says: "There are very few, if any, of the advocates of the gold standard in this country who do not profess to be bimetallists, and anxious for bimetallism, for the free coinage and largest use of silver, provided we can have 'international agreement,' that is, an agreement by which the leading gold-standard nations of Europe will consent to the coinage of silver. They say this while they realize the fact that no such agreement is practicable without the assent of England, and that there is no likelihood of England assenting, because England's position on the money question is dictated by the money combines just as our financial policies for thirty years have been dictated and shaped by the money power in this country."

—Speaking of the free-silver Democratic National Committee's claims of Presidential Electors for Bryan, the New-Orleans Times-Democrat says: "New-York, owing to the detestable treachery of Senator Hill, who coldbloodedly but successfully 'queered' the Democratic State Convention, the committee appears to have abandoned altogether, just as green-eyed politicians like Blackburn and Gorman have done. But as New-York is not necessary to Democratic success, its loss may be contemplated with equanimity; the free-silver ticket will win in a canter without its assistance."

—The Detroit Tribune (Rep.) has this to say: "It's funny about honesty, now. If Mr. Platt had had some fifty fewer delegates at St. Louis, bimetallism would not have been dishonest. Moses, of course, gave us the Ten Commandments, but the construction thereof lies with the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican National Convention."

PERSONAL.

—Senator ARTHUR PUE GORMAN of Maryland delivered his first speech of the campaign in Laurel, that State, on Tuesday evening, before his neighbors and friends. They cheered for "the man who defeated the Force bill," and he said that he was glad to be numbered as one of the people, and that he was "with his party." He said: "I have always been a Democrat, conservative by nature, and conservative by education, and one who has thought it best to go slow upon the question now before the people. But when we have submitted our views to the court of last resort of our party at a great National convention, whose delegates were elected by the people and controlled by the people, there was nothing left for honest Democrats to do but to bow to its decree." He extended a welcome to the "band of noble Republicans who believe the United States should control its own financial policy," foremost of whom is Senator TELLER, followed not long after by a man from Nevada, Senator STEWART, and he had a good word for the Populists, "another great body of patriotic people," who also nominated BRYAN for the Presidency and are giving him a cordial support, "because he stands for the rights of the people." All of which the 1,200 people present cheered loudly and long.

—A London reporter, who had a close view of the Czar at Leith, says that he sat with eyes straight in front, looking nervously toward the horses of his carriage, as if anxious for the start, and showing the apprehension of a man under fire. He had dark rings under his eyes, like a man who does not sleep well. The only likeness to his father is in his eyebrows, which slightly beetle, and give the face the only touch of marked racial characteristic. He looked like a man who has suffered, and like a man who knows fear. The carriage started and then paused, and the nervous look came back, and instead of the laughing ease of a Prince there was the anxious look ahead and nervous side-glance. The face, too young to have much intellectual appearance, is like that of one who leans, and perhaps sorrows now because he has lost that on which he leaned. There is nascent force of will in that face, and passion—passion that may do great and terrible things when backed with such force. Above all there is the growing habit of autocratic power to be read in the eyes—the indifference to the will of others—the splendid isolation of soul which is at once so dazzling and so forlorn. The character is there, still half-formed, but shaping by the molding of events, terrible and tremendous, from the disaster of Moscow to the death of Lobanoff.

—The red hat of a Cardinal costs him more money than Kings pay for any except their very best crowns. Before accepting it, the grateful prelate must make offerings to the Propaganda and to his titular church at Rome, and pay fees to a long list of officials, ranging from Chamberlains of the Vatican down to the cooks and sweepers and the soldiers of the Swiss Guards. Indeed, the new Cardinal has to pay fees at every step from the moment of his creation to the occasion of his receiving the red hat in public consistory, and when all is over and done finds himself out of pocket to the extent of $2,500, at least. If the Cardinal is without means to defray the cost of his elevation, and if he is to reside at Rome, the Vatican is ready to make him a loan, to be repaid in installments out of his yearly allowances.

—W. BOURKE COCKRAN addressed on Monday evening the largest crowd ever assembled in the convention Auditorium in St. Louis, and the Globe-Democrat says that while St. Louis has enjoyed some rare feasts of oratory within the past six months, nothing surpassing—if, indeed, equaling—the effort of Mr. COCKRAN has been heard here. A gang of some 200 noisy fellows got into the galleries and frequently interrupted the speaker with shouts for BRYAN until several were ousted, and the remainder abashed into silence by Mr. COCKRAN'S sarcasm.

—The walking stick which Queen VICTORIA has found it necessary to use during the last few years is a staff of stout British oak, originally made for and presented to CHARLES II. by a loyal citizen of Worcester. When the Queen first used it, it only had a plain gold top, but in after years she required something to give a firmer "grip," and to support her better, so there was added a queer little Indian idol, which formed part of the booty of Seringapatam.

Bryan's Words and Bryan's Mind.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal, Oct. 5.

In his speech at Cincinnati Bryan said:

"If those who are in favor of free coinage were to draw out their deposits because their bankers were trying to fasten a British yoke upon them, they would teach them more than they have learned in twenty years at the feet of the Rothschilds. But my friends, you will not do that because you know that if the people attempted to draw out all their deposits the banks would collapse, and that they could not then collect what is due them and you could not get what is due you, and yet these men who act in the capacity of trustees are so insolent that they are now contributing to Republican campaign funds the money that the people have deposited with them for security."

This young man ought to take a rest. There are already many who believe from his utterances that his mind has not been able to stand the strain which he has been undergoing during the campaign.

PEOPLE WILL VOTE RIGHT.

Albert A. Pope Would Shut Down If He Thought Otherwise.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The currency question of to-day is, it seems to me, the most important National issue that has arisen since the close of our civil war. The question, squarely put, is: "Shall we have good or bad money?" though, through the sophistry of skilful agitators, it has been so twisted as to read: "Shall we have a gold standard or free coinage of silver?" I want a dollar that, even when melted into bullion, will buy a dollar's worth of produce in the open markets of the world, and this is the only way we can have a non-changeable unit of value, just as the yard is a standard and not an elastic measure.

Experience is always the best teacher, and experience has demonstrated the fact that all monetary values have been referred to gold as a standard, whether in gold countries or in regions where the free coinage of silver has been legally established. Fifty-three cents' worth of the white metal stamped at the mints of the United States is nothing more or less than a United States demand note to pay to the bearer forty-seven cents plus the market value of the coin. No decree of any nation on earth can create value. A man in business life is worth what his assets will bring, and not the face value of the notes he may have circulated in the market.

If, with the limited coinage of silver, its value, relative to gold, has constantly decreased, it is certainly logical to conclude that under the free coinage of silver there would be a still greater disparity of values.

The unlimited use of silver as a coin would, in my judgment, bring about the greatest financial calamity that has ever visited the United States, and would be followed by distress among all classes such as we have never seen. It would bear very heavily upon the workingman and cause a gradual rise in the price of necessities; nor would it make a proportional advance in the pay of the wage earner.

We are running our factories, and have on our pay roll over 2,000 men, because we believe that the common sense of the American people will bring about the right solution of this question, and that the poll of next November will demonstrate this fact. If I thought Bryan would be elected on the free-silver platform, I should feel it my duty to close down our factories to-morrow, thus throwing out of employment hundreds of worthy men by a step which would be necessary to protect ourselves, for we believe that, with the free-silver party in power, we have enough stock made up to last a long time.

Personally, I am an Independent, and have voted three times for Grover Cleveland, but this Fall my ballot will be cast for the Republican ticket, because I believe in honest money.

ALBERT A. POPE,
Pope Manufacturing Company.
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1, 1896.

J. O'Brien on W. J. Bryan.

From The New-York Sun Report.

"Friends," said James O'Brien, last night, "this fight has come right home at your doors. It's a fight of your life, and you have of your own choosin' a man whose sentiments and feelin's and thoughts beat in his breast in sympathy with you. He says to the trusts and the syndicarts, 'Ye have been robbin' the farmers and they ain't got anything left now,' and say to you that they're going to rob you if you give 'em the chanct."

When the ex-Sheriff got off these sentiments the thousand or more Jimmyobriens packed into the hall at 334 West Forty-fourth Street, got up on their feet and howled with pure joy, and James smiled comfortably and pitched his voice an inch higher.

"If that man McKinley gets in," he cried in tones running over with sobs, "God help the wurrking man. I know them millionaires, I knows every thought that runs in their bodies; I knows them personally and otherwise. Does those men increase your wages? Not much they don't, and they won't never as long as you live. Your whole dependence must be placed in William Jennings Bryant, and he's going to be the next President. Keep still, you boys in the corner there. I can't hear myself think.

"Yes, gentlemen, William Jennings Bryant is goin' to be the next President. I perdicted it at onct when he was nominated, n' I perdict it now, and my reputation is too good to let it get rusted this year. Mark my words, William Jennings Bryant will be the next President. The peoples has come to the rescue and will drive them thieving monopolists into the ground.

"He is one of the purest, ablest men in the country. Who is it that's callin' him Anarchist? Fellows, the silver-tongue orator. Who is he that he must come out for 'honest money?' Why, gentlemen, there's a man what's never known to pay a grocer's bill.

"The Republicans in the West and South are licked now. They's gettin' money from the trusts by blackmail. Why? The trusts is afraid of William Jennings Bryant. But the big thieves won't get away. We'll catch 'em all.

"I am in the confidence of all th' leaders of the Democratic Party, and am in constant communication with 'em all. Why, gentlemen, why? Because they knows what the young Democracy done. We didn't wait for no State Convention to tell us what to think. We've druv every lobbyist, every assassinator of the laboring man outer the party. Where are the shooters of the laboring men? Where's Flower, who shot men at Buffalo because they asked for to have a fair hearing? Where's Cleveland, who massacreed your brothers at Chicago? They is all massed agin you.

"Here's Peter Meyer, who's gone into real estate, and little Red Campbell. Where's they? Agin you. They's rich now. Where did they get it? Croker sends word from London to nominate McClellan. Whitney pulls his string that's fastened to Hughey Grant, and now we're going to beat them.

"We're for free silver first and last. Every farmer in th' world wants it. The farmers of Hungary wants it. They said so at a convention at Boody Pest. Bismarck wants it and we want it, and by the love of God and William Jennings Bryant we're going to have it."

Reform.

(Richard Watson Gilder in New-York Home Journal.)

O, how shall I help to right the world that
is going wrong?
And what can I do to hurry the promised
time of peace?
The day of work is short, and the night of
sleep is long;
And whether to pray or preach, or whether
to sing a song,
To plow in my neighbor's field, or to seek
the golden fleece,
Or to sit with my hands in my lap, and to
wish that ills would cease.

I think, sometimes, it were best just to let
the Lord alone;
I am sure some people forget He was here
before they came;
Though they say it is all for His glory, 'tis
a good deal more for their own
That they peddle their petty schemes and
blate and babble and groan.
I sometimes think it were best, and a man
were little to blame,
Should he pass on his silent way nor mix
with the noisy shame.

LORD ROSEBERY RESIGNS

THE LIBERAL PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN WITHOUT A LEADER.

Copy of the Letter in Which Rosebery Offers His Resignation—He Cannot Agree with Gladstone and Others on the Eastern Question, and So He Thinks It Best Not to Create Strife by Remaining the Leader—His Resignation Final.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Central News is authority for the statement that Lord Rosebery has written a letter to Mr. Thomas Edward Ellis, member of Parliament for Merionethshire and first whip of the Liberals, resigning the leadership of the party. The reason given for his lordship's resignation is that he disagrees with Mr. Gladstone and other leading Liberals regarding the proper policy to be adopted on the Eastern question.

Lord Rosebery's letter is dated at his seat, Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire, Oct. 6. In the communication his Lordship says:

"The recent course of events makes it necessary to clear the air. I find myself in apparent difference with a considerable mass of the Liberal Party on the Eastern question, and in some conflict with the opinion of Mr. Gladstone, who must necessarily always exercise matchless authority with the party, while scarcely from any quarter do I receive explicit support. This situation, except as regards Mr. Gladstone, is not altogether new, but in saying this I complain of no one and regret only that I should appear to divide the energies and try the faith of the Liberals.

"This question, however, is above and beyond personal consideration, and when I speak, which I do this week, I must speak my mind, without reference to party. Under these circumstances, it is best for the party and for myself that I speak not as a leader, but as a free man. Consequently I beg to notify you that the leadership of the party, so far as I am concerned, is vacant, and that I resume my liberty of action. I can only feel the deepest gratitude and regret at parting from you and those who like you have given me such loyal co-operation under circumstances so difficult."

EDINBURGH, Oct. 7.—Lord Rosebery will deliver an address upon the Eastern question in this city on the 9th inst.

DEATH OF GEN. TROCHU.

The French Soldier Who Commanded in Paris When the Germans Took It.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Paris to the Central News announces the death of Gen. Trochu.

Louis Jules Trochu was born in Bretagne March 12, 1815, and received his education in the Military Academy of St. Cyr. In 1837 he entered an artillery regiment as Lieutenant. His talents soon attracted attention, particularly that of Marshal Bugeaud, who, in recognition of his bravery displayed at Siddi-Yussef and Isly made him his Adjutant and intrusted him with most important commissions. His services, circumspection, and bravery in the Crimean war gained for him the rank of a General of division, and he received in that capacity a command in the Italian campaign of 1859.

On the conclusion of peace he was reinstated to the Ministry of War and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Niel had intended him as his successor as Minister of War, but the latter's celebrated brochure on French military affairs had drawn down upon him the displeasure of the imperial Court. Before the war of 1870-71 Gen. Trochu held command of the army division in Toulouse which Niel and Lebrun had held before him. In the crisis which followed the battle of Sedan he was made Governor of Paris and Commander in Chief of all the forces destined for the defense of the capital, which he held until the city surrendered to the Germans.

In October, 1871, he was elected President of the Council General for Morbihan, but he afterward resigned that post and had lived in retirement since January, 1873. His pamphlet on "L'Armée Française en 1867" reached its twentieth edition in 1870. In 1873 he published a work entitled "Pour la Vérité et Pour la Justice," in justification of the Government of the National Defense, and in 1879 "L'Armée Française en 1879."

HOWARD GOULD'S PROTEST.

To be Discussed at the Meeting of the Yacht Racing Association.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Yacht Racing Association will hold a meeting on Monday, Oct. 12. It is learned that there are nine items on the association's agenda book for discussion at the meeting. These relate chiefly to the rating rule, but the matters of the collision of the German Emperor's yacht Meteor with Baron von Zedwitz's yacht Isolde at Southsea last Summer, resulting in the death of the Isolde's owner, and the recent letter addressed to the association by Mr. Howard Gould, the owner of the Niagara, protesting against the action of the association's committee in boarding and examining the Niagara in Mr. Gould's absence and without previously notifying him of their intention, will also be considered. It is ascertained from a reliable source that the association is likely to decide to merely acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Gould's letter.

The Yachting World, commenting on Mr. Howard Gould's letter to the Yacht Racing Association, regarding the examination by the association's committee of his yacht, Niagara, during his absence, says:

"The most amazing feature of the whole matter is that, although Mr. Gould considered himself aggrieved and offended, he still continued to race for months afterward, under the rules of the very body by which he regarded himself to have been slighted. The whole affair is a storm in a teacup, raised through youthful indiscretion, rather than by anger."

CANNOT PASS THE BOSPHORUS.

The Porte Will Allow No American Warship in the Hellespont.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.—The Porte has sent a note to the powers demanding the right of Turkey to board foreign vessels in Turkish waters for the purpose of searching for Armenians.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Post to-morrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency here saying that the Porte has decided not to admit Greek, Dutch, and American guardships to the Hellespont. It is known, the dispatch says, that Russia objects to the admission of these vessels. The United States Government, it is added, has not as yet made application for the admission of her warships.

A dispatch to the Central News from Constantinople says that the agent appointed to distribute the fund subscribed for the relief of the survivors of the recent massacre at Eguin, together with his family, has been murdered and that £200 of the fund has been stolen.

It is stated that the Porte has remitted a part of the taxes in the Eastern Provinces in order to alleviate somewhat the condition of the destitute Armenian residents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—It is stated that neither Secretary Olney nor Secretary Herbert has received any official information in regard to the alleged refusal of the Turkish Porte to permit the Bancroft or other vessels to pass the Bosporus. It is reasonably inferred that if the Porte had recently reiterated its refusal of Jan. 16 last, Minister Terrell would have cabled the fact. On the date above named, the Turkish Minister informed Secretary Olney that Tevfik Pasha regretted the Sublime Porte could not comply with Mr. Terrell's request for permission for the Bancroft to pass through the straits, to remain at the disposal of the United States Legation at Constantinople. Since then, the Bancroft has been distinctly fitted out and dispatched on the especial mission of placing itself at the disposal of Minister Terrell, and is now within a few days' sail of the Golden Horn.

MINISTER TERREL ASKS INDEMNITY

For the Looting of Missionary Houses During the Massacre.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Cablegrams from Constantinople during the present week have stated that United States Minister Terrell had demanded an indemnity from the Turkish Government, with not much prospect of success, for the looting of the houses of missionaries in Hasskeuy during the recent massacres in Constantinople.

A letter received in Boston states that the house of Mrs. Laura T. Seelye and Miss Martha J. Gleason was looted and a servant probably killed. "When the crowd was seen coming," says the correspondent, "the servant hung the American flag out of the Window and shouted: 'This is an American house.' The flag was pulled down, torn to shreds, and trampled under foot. I wonder if this will stir 'Uncle Sam.' I suppose not. The Jews of Hasskeuy joined the Turks in the pillage, and we do not hear that the Sultan is making a scapegoat of them. He has demanded $220,000 from the Grand Rabbi.

"The situation here is delicate, but we hope the worst is past."

SPANISH VICTORIES IN CUBA.

An Insurgent Hospital Captured and Destroyed.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.—Further news of the battle fought at Teja del Negro on Monday between the Spanish forces under Gen. Bernal and the insurgents under Maceo shows that the rebel losses exceed 230 men. The Spanish loss was 28 killed, 50 wounded seriously, 15 wounded slightly, and 10 or so incapacitated from duty by contusions. The authorities say that the total Spanish losses, including officers, were 121 men.

Gen. Nario reports that the troops under his command have captured rebel camps at Calabazas and Caridad, near Holguin, and have occupied the towns of Caute and Rojas. The rebels carried away with them their dead and wounded. Two of the Spanish soldiers were killed and nine wounded.

Spanish troops from Matanzas have raided and destroyed the insurgent hospital at Los Cocos. The place was defended by fifty rebels, who were dispersed after a sharp fight, in which three rebels and one Spaniard were killed. A quantity of medicines and a number of surgical instruments were secured by the troops.

The steamer Triton has brought to Havana 240 Spanish soldiers from the Pinar Del Rio Province, who were incapacitated from service by illness.

Three prisoners of war were shot to-day—one at Artemise and two at Matanzas—for the crime of rebellion. Seven prisoners were placed on trial by court-martial in Havana on a similar charge.

VICTOR DE LESSEPS DEAD.

It Is Reported in Paris that He Committed Suicide.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—M. Victor de Lesseps, son of the late Ferdinand de Lesseps, the world-famous engineer, promoter, and diplomat, died to-day, aged forty-eight years. It was given out that his death was caused by an accidental fall from a staircase, but it is rumored that it was really a case of suicide.

Victor de Lesseps was one of the younger sons of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the great engineer and diplomat. He is not to be confused with Charles de Lesseps, the eldest son, who was convicted of complicity in the Panama Canal fraud and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with his father, and was released with him, after a short confinement, in 1893. Charles nobly assumed responsibility for all the dishonesty connected with the Panama Canal, and gave up his individual fortune to save his father.

Victor was not implicated in the Panama frauds, but was, of course, involved in the ruin and shame of his family. It may have been the weight of these misfortunes that led to his taking his own life, if he committed suicide.

THE VENEZUELA SITUATION.

A London Paper Says that England Has Been Insulted.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The St. James's Gazette devotes a leading article to discussion of the Venezuelan situation, in which the paper insists that no progress whatever has been made toward a settlement of England's dispute with Venezuela. The paper recites the Venezuelan affronts and outrages perpetrated upon English officials, and concludes by saying:

"If such insults and outrages had been addressed to the meanest sister republic in South America, there would have been war long ago. Any other European power would not have stood it a week, yet we sit with folded hands and permit one slap in the face to succeed another. We hope most sincerely that the negotiations with the United States will result peacefully, but nothing is to be gained by shutting our eyes and crying 'Peace!' where there is no peace."

The Gazette adds that Venezuela's attitude in regarding the construction of a railway to the Barima as a violation of Venezuelan territory is an insult.

Stocks Weak in London.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Stock Exchange articles in the evening papers say that the markets were weak to-day, but closed above the lowest prices of the day. A prominent operator on 'Change assures The United Associated Presses that it is not time to say that the situation is serious. The fact is simply that there is nothing doing in Paris, owing to the festivities in honor of the Czar. No mention is made in the financial articles of any large defalcation, nor can it be learned that any has occurred. Anyway, none has been heard of.

New Chinese Ports Opened.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Minister of the United States at Pekin, Mr. Charles Denby, has reported to the Department of State that, in accordance with the sixth article of the treaty of Shimonoseki, between China and Japan, the Chinese ports of Foo-Choo and Hangchow were opened as treaty ports on the 26th of September last. By virtue of the same instrument, Mr. Denby further reported that Shashih and Chungking would be opened as similar treaty ports at an early day.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Coming Back.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is reported this evening, on the authority of a news agency, that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, who is now in this country, will sail on his return to his post on the White Star Line steamer Germanic on the 14th inst.

Salvini's Condition Critical.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The United Associated Presses have received advices from Florence stating that Alexander Salvini, the actor, whose death was reported to have occurred two or three days ago at Monte Catini, near Florence, is alive, but that his condition is critical.

The Trade of Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for the month of September show an increase in imports of £2,490,000, and an increase in exports of £340,000 during the month, as compared with those for September, 1895.

The Coming Royal Wedding.

ROME, Oct. 7.—The Prince of Montenegro and his Ministers arrived here to-day for the purpose of signing the provisions of the marriage contract between the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, and Princess Helena, daughter of the ruler of Montenegro.

Ambassador Bayard on Duty.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—United States Ambassador Bayard returned to the embassy to-day from a visit to Sir R. E. Webster, Attorney General of Great Britain, at the latter's residence, at Guilford.

PROPOSES ARMED REPRISAL

EVERETT P. WHEELER'S POLICY AGAINST TURKEY.

Advocates Before American Board of Foreign Missions the Sending of an American Fleet with Regular Troops to Seize Smyrna or Other Turkish Ports and Collect Indemnity for Outrages on Missionaries—No Fear of Europe.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Everett P. Wheeler of New-York City delivered an address to-day before the Convention of the American Board of Foreign Missions on "The Duty of the United States to American Citizens in Turkey." It contained many references to State papers and decisions on international law.

"For seventy years," he began, "American citizens have been engaged in a labor of love among the native Christians in the Turkish Empire. They have founded schools and colleges, established hospitals, published and sold books, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, taught the ignorant—in a word, have brought light to those that sat in darkness and in the shadow of death."

Mr. Wheeler traced the progress of Americans in Turkey. He cited the treaties of 1830 and 1862, in which the Porte guaranteed protection to Americans, and also gave this Government the right to appoint Consuls and Vice Consuls at all commercial places in the empire. He cited the destruction of property of Americans, loss of life, and refusal of exequaturs to American Consuls, with no redress.

He called attention to the action of President Cleveland in demanding an American commission to investigate the Chinese massacres in 1895 as a case in point, and said:

"What China has granted, Turkey has refused. 'Indemnity for the past and security for the future' are our rights."

Would Send a Fleet.

"What, then, is the duty of America?" he continued. "Is there any course consistent with honor or duty, but to support our demands by an adequate armed force? The American Government should send a powerful fleet to the Mediterranean, accompanied by a sufficient number of regular troops, and should demand at the cannon's mouth what has been refused to milder requests. In no other way can either redress or security be obtained. Unless we do this we expose our citizens to further outrages and their property to destruction.

"By this I do not mean that we should engage in war or bombard Turkish cities. I do mean that unless redress and security are both assured we should take possession of Smyrna and other ports and collect their revenues until indemnity for the past is obtained and the cost of our occupation reimbursed. Moreover, we must place a guard wherever American citizens are in danger. We go to save lives—not to destroy."

The speaker then considered in detail the objections to such a course.

"First," he said, "it is said this Government has no power to undertake anything of the sort. This somewhat disgraceful argument is not supported by the facts. The fleet we already have is far more than a match for the Turkish fleet. The army we now have is more than a match for any troops the Turks could send against us."

He pictured the state of unrest in Turkey, and then asked: "Why should we expect resistance?" The Americans would be there only to prevent violence, which the Sultan had always disavowed. But, leaving this out, the Nation should never listen, he said, to the argument that it has not the power to redress wrongs done to its citizens.

He cited instances where our Government had protected its citizens, among them the conquest of California and the invasion of Mexico. He said the latter expedition was ten times as difficult as an expedition to Asia Minor would be.

Our Non-Interference Policy.

The second objection lay in our traditional policy not to interfere in the affairs of Europe. He admitted the policy, but said that it had never interfered with the proper protection of American citizens. He cited the war with Tripoli and the consequent doom of the Algerian pirates as an instance where this Government had interfered with European affairs. On that line he also spoke of the French occupation of Syria in 1860 and consequent indemnity and future security of French residents there.

Mr. Wheeler came to the important question of European interference with our plans and said:

"What possible motive could any European Government have for interfering to prevent this exercise of our just rights? 'It is perfectly understood,' to use the language of President Cleveland, 'that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens.'"

He said no one could think America would hold Armenia permanently as a colony. This must remove European objections. The powers of Europe are jealous of each other because each is supposed to have designs on Constantinople. He then continued:

"It is not possible that in the year of grace 1896 any Christian power would interfere to prevent the United States from protecting the rights, the persons, and the property of our own citizens. How could they justify such an act, in view of precedents? Has it come to this, that the baseless fear of foreign powers should prevent the United States of America from protecting our own citizens in foreign countries? If they should, the question would undoubtedly become a very serious one.

Suggests Alliance with England.

"We are a peaceful Nation. We do not desire war with any one. When that question comes we will meet it like men. England and America united would be a force that the Continental powers would not care to encounter. They do not desire war, and we need not fear it."

Mr. Wheeler said the fourth argument was that missionaries were not wanted in Turkey, and that they should not call upon the Government for aid. He contended that they were wanted by the Christians there, and that the Government was as much under obligation to general education and enlightenment as it was to science, and that it should extend to the missionaries in Turkey the same aid that it gave to Greely in the arctic circle.

Mr. Wheeler ended with a plea for the rights of Americans abroad, saying:

"The gospel of peace forbids wars for territorial agrandizement. It forbids wars to gratify the pride or the jealousy of Kings or of republics. Such wars are crimes, and stain the pages of history. But war is a good cause, and to redress the wrongs of the innocent and the suffering, is always a right.

"In the present case, war may become a duty. Not that I believe war would come. The whole history of the Turkish Government for the last century shows that it will yield to an absolute show of force which is understood to be backed up by adequate power.

"But in this business it is very essential to success that it should be understood not only by the Turks but by other nations that we do not fear war, and that if we are obliged to draw the sword in a just cause we will never lay it down until that cause is vindicated and the object of the war is accomplished."

Other Addresses on Turkey.

Mr. Wheeler's address was the interesting feature of the afternoon session of the convention. Other addresses on the Turkish question were delivered this afternoon by the Rev. Judson Smith, one of the Secretaries of the American Board; the Rev. William S. Dodd, a Turkish missionary; the Rev. A. H. Plumb of Boston, and Frank Fitch of Buffalo.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of mission work in Japan, the basis of which was the report of James L. Barton on the operations of the Japan mission. Addresses were made by the Rev. A. J. H. Behrends of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. S. C. Bartlett, ex-President of Dartmouth College; President J. B. Angell of the University of Michigan, and the Rev. George Albrecht of Japan.

The Rev. C. H. Daniels, this evening, presented a paper on "Changing Conditions in Mission Work and Providential Leadings," and addresses were made by Willis D. Jones of New York City, and the Rev. Dr. Boynton of Detroit.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton is at the Savoy.

—Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg is at the Park Avenue.

—George Darling of Rochester and John J. Reilly of Chicago are at the Gilsey.

—H. B. Curran of Philadelphia and H. C. Frost of Boston are at the Netherland.

—Charles R. Evans of Baltimore and Charles O. Haines of Hartford are at the Marlborough.

—Col. John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y., and James R. McKee are at the Hoffman.

—Capt. W. W. Peabody of Cincinnati and Cecil Gabbett of Savannah are at the Waldorf.

—H. C. Francis of Philadelphia and Charles H. Littlefield of Providence are at the Plaza.

—Col. S. M. Mills of West Point and H. H. Westinghouse of Pittsburg are at the Windsor.

—Lieut. Col. George B. Davis and Major Thomas H. Hadbury, United States Army, are at the Grand.

—M. E. Slocum of Boston, Ellis L. Rowe of Troy, and C. M. Pope of Baltimore are at the Union Square.

—George Timmins of Syracuse, J. G. Harris of Providence, and William Parmelee of Boston are at the Normandie.

—Henry F. Lippitt of Providence, Charles W. Clerk of Boston, and R. W. Williamson of Boston are at the Holland.

—George O. Manchester of Chicago, John P. Lawton of Syracuse, and H. D. Hunt of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—Charles Robinson of Scranton, Penn.; Thomas D. Keller of Pittsburg, and C. P. Gaither of Boston are at the Westminster.

—Arthur Sidwell of Boston, J. M. Ford of Hartford, Charles de Groat of Milwaukee, and Joseph E. Hayden of Washington are at the Everett.

—Neville Chamberlain of England, Capt. D. A. Lyle, United States Army, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and family are at the Albermarle.

—William Davies and W. H. Emery of Washington, T. J. Mooney of Pittsburg, and William F. Waterman of Providence are at the St. Denis.

—John K. Marshall of Boston, J. E. Powell of Washington, William H. Sands of Philadelphia, and George J. Akers of Chicago are at the Astor.

—John D. Sabine and F. C. Hebard of Washington, John K. White and E. R. Perkins of Philadelphia, and Thomas F. Manning of Cleveland are at the Imperial.

—Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, James A. Dumont, Inspector General of Steam Vessels; John B. Garrett of Philadelphia, and Joseph Dickson of St. Louis are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine, Boies Penrose of Philadelphia, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and Charles W. Hackett of Utica, are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. G. Milne, neckwear, 55 White Street.

—Barnard, Sumner Potnam, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss E. Felthouse, ladies' wear; W. F. Luederman, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street, Park Avenue Hotel.

—Black, H. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Black, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

—Blodgett, Ordway & Weffer, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Weffer, white goods and linens; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets, 8 Greene Street; Hoffman House.

—Bush & Bull, Easton, Penn.; J. O. Bull, dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. French, silks, 12 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; A. W. Mudge, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 60 Lispenard Street, Hoffman House.

—Chapman, J. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, silk; Hoffman House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, ribbons, millinery, and trimmings; Hoffman House.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. McDonald, cloaks, 120 Franklin Street.

—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Snyder, dry goods, 120 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Fix, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks and suits; S. Wohl, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Rosenthal, millinery, 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

—Frear, S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; C. S. Sweet, dry goods, Park Avenue Hotel.

—Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, domestics; Hotel Albert.

—Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. R. Hollander, dry goods; 290 Fifth Avenue; Hoffman House.

—Homer, Le Boutillier, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; F. Edwards, linens and blankets; Sturtevant House.

—Hovey, C. F. & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Johnson, 2d, silks, flannels, linens, and white goods; 29 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. P. Quinn, gloves; Miss Stratton, veilings; J. Wentworth, dress goods; W. Webb, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Street.

—Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Adler, dry goods, &c.; Marlborough Hotel.

—Kochenthal, White, Marks & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. A. White, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandell, dry goods, &c., 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Marks Brothers, Philadelphia; E. Marks, dry goods, &c., Hoffman House.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods, silks and velvets, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. C. Owen, notions, hosiery, underwear, and umbrellas; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Gilsey House.

—Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Farley, dress goods and blankets; Hotel Albert.

—Rice, L. S., Rushton, N. C.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; E. S. Berdine, furniture, 120 Franklin Street.

—Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, prints, &c., Hoffman House.

—Temple, Pemberton Cordes & Co., Richmond, Va.; A. F. Cordes, fancy goods; Grand oHtel.

—Watrous Brothers & Perkins, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

—Weil, E. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; L. P. Weil, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

—West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery, 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—White, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass; J. E. Birs, silks; C. F. Bacon, rugs; F. A. Payne, laces; 70 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods, 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Named by National Democrats.

The following Congressional candidates were nominated in Brooklyn last night by the National Democratic Party:

Second District—William C. Redfield.
Third District—John A. Hennessy.
Fourth District—Theodore D. Nye.
Fifth District—Josiah Van Wyck.
Sixth District—Daniel J. Walsh.

The National Democrats also nominated the folowing candidates for Assembly at adjourned Assembly Conventions:

Sixth District—William R. McGuire.
Tenth District—Joseph J. Tierney.
Fifteenth District—Robert J. Rudd.

HANNA SEES MR. M'KINLEY

MEET BEFORE DAYLIGHT AND TALK FOR FOUR HOURS.

The Republican Manager Restates His Complete Confidence in All the East and His Reasonable Certainty of Sweeping the West—Major McKinley Speaks to 3,600 Visitors in Four Delegations from Three States.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 7.—M. A. Hanna came down from Cleveland to-day at 5:30 A. M. and left Canton for Chicago at 9:30, having spent four hours in discussing the campaign with Major McKinley.

It was Chairman Hanna's first visit here since early last July, and Major McKinley went to the station to meet him.

Mr. Hanna repeated his expressions of confidence in the situation at the East, and said that he felt there would be no further need of his presence there. He deems the fight there already won, and thinks all signs point to a sweeping victory in the West, but he says that the work must be kept up with vigor everywhere till the polls close.

The campaign has been conducted on broad lines laid down by Major McKinley shortly after his nomination, and Mr. Hanna expressed the highest admiration for the political sagacity as well as the "splendid and effective" speeches of Major McKinley.

The speaking campaign is to be carried on more vigorously than ever in all so-called doubtful States, and a good deal of active work for the South was mapped out by Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Hanna does not expect to visit Canton again till after the election.

SPEECHES TO THE DELEGATIONS.

Mr. McKinley Appeals to West Virginians and Compliments Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Major McKinley had 3,600 visitors to-day and made four speeches. His visitors included 2,500 from Geauga County, Ohio; 400 from Ashland County, 600 from Parkersburg, and other points in West Virginia, and 100 from Indiana.

The big delegation from Geauga County and the one from Ashland were composed of farmers. They brought their wives and children with them, and there were more than 200 women in line when the delegations paraded in the streets. Whole families having gone into politics this year, whole families came to Canton to see and hear Major McKinley.

In his speech to the Ashland County delegation, Mr. McKinley said:

"I have been more than pleased this morning to meet from the old county of Ashland some of my comrades of the war—members of Company G—of the Twenty-third Ohio, with whom I served for more than four years. I am glad to meet and greet them here; no braver men ever went to battle than the members of that company; and what I say of Company G. of the Twenty-third Ohio can be said of every one of the volunteers which Ashland County furnished for the preservation of the Union. [Tremendous applause.]

Asks Non-Partisan Support.

"As in those days you knew no Democrats and no Republicans, but all patriots, so this year I bid you obliterate party lines and old party distinctions and unite in sustaining the country, and the honor of the country, and stand for the maintenance of law and order, the public tranquillity, and the return of a policy that will take care of the American workshop and the American market, and defend it against the workshop and the markets of the Old World." [Vociferous cheering.]

The next delegation was the big one from Geauga County, which is in the heart of the Western Reserve. The spokesman, Judge D. W. Canfield, said Geauga had a smaller percentage of crime and illiteracy, and a larger Republican vote in proportion to its population, than any other county in Ohio. Major McKinley, in his address to the Geauga County delegation, said:

"The people of Ohio have improved every opportunity that has been presented to them to add honor to the American name and to bring liberty and opportunity to the people. Old Geauga County, smallest of the counties of the State, as your spokesman has said, has never faltered in all the years of the past in its devotion to the Republican cause. [Cries of "That's right, and we never will!"]

Alludes to Events of 1860.

"And I am glad to know that this year more than in former years you are quickened to the highest effort for the success of that cause in the pending campaign. This State in 1860, in the National Republican Convention, which met in the City of Chicago, had two candidates for the Presidency. One was Salmon P. Chase, and the other was Benjamin Wade, both honored names in Ohio's history, and both names that have added lustre to the glory of our country. [Great applause.]

When the third ballot was reached in that convention Mr. Lincoln led, and had 231½ votes. He lacked just 1½ votes of being nominated for the Presidency of the United States. It was at that critical moment that an Ohioan, David K. Carter, once representative in Congress from our State, rose in his place and transferred four votes from Salmon P. Chase to Abraham Lincoln, and made him the nominee of the Republican Party. [Continuous cheering.] I am glad he did it. Some other State might have done it; some other State probably would have done it, but the fact remains that Ohio did it, and helped to give to the country that immortal name. [Loud applause.]

"Ohio has been no laggard in the pathway of our civilization; she has never hesitated before in any emergency; she has never fallen in any crisis; she has measured up to the highest opportunity of responsibility and duty; she has never struck a blow except for human liberty; she has never had an aim that has not been American, nor a purpose that has not been patriotic."

Union of the Sections.

In his address to the West Virginia delegation Mr. McKinley said:

"It will be a glorious day in the history of our country when the North and the South shall be united in control of the Government, brought together in the execution of a common purpose, agreeing in a common policy for the good of all, and together making laws and administrations which shall be national.

"We will never reach our full and imperial power as a Government until that unity shall demonstrate its presence in a National triumph, which shall be the joint work and common triumph of all sections of our country.

"This is my aim and prayer, and if this contest shall result in promoting that greatly to be desired result, it will be the greatest victory of the Union and for American destiny since Appomattox." [Tremendous applause.]

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN KENTUCKY.

Registration Figures Decidedly Favorable to McKinley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—Returns from the first two days' general registration for the November election show great Republican gains. Especially is this true in Louisville and the larger towns of the State.

It is an easy matter to get the preferences of voters in this State, owing to the primary law. In order to participate in primaries, each voter, when he registers, must declare his party affiliation. The silver and gold Democrats are each registering as Democrats, so that their separate strength cannot be estimated.

In this city the Republicans lead in every ward, except the Seventh.

Frankfort, the State Capitol, gives a Republican increase of 99 over last year.

At Lexington there is a Democratic loss of over 200. The registrations will close to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock.

THE DEPOSITION OF KEANE.

Taken to Mean a Revival of Reactionary Influences.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Bishop Keane, late rector of the Catholic University, will to-morrow night be the occasion for a gathering of his many admirers in Washington at the Carroll Institute, when it is expected that many warm testimonials of his worth as a priest, a man, and an educator will be heard from men of different denominations of Christians.

The town is full of talk on the recent deposition of the rector. Bishop Keane was permitted to resign, but everybody except the clergy discusses the resignation as a removal. Catholic opinion, as expressed in the conversation of influential members of that church, is very clearly divided on the recent course of the Vatican in withdrawing Cardinal Satolli, and replacing him by Mgr. Martinelli.

The Catholics of liberal views who believe that the advice of Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Keane, Archbishop Ireland, and others has been discredited at the Vatican, and the advice of Archbishop Corrigan accepted, and those of the clerical party who have disapproved of the management of the University by Bishop Keane, insist that the Vatican has not known the real conditions of the Church in this country, but that the monastic influence has given the direction to the later instructions of the Pope.

One Catholic objector to the policy revealed by the removal of Bishop Keane asserts his right as an American citizen to discuss the removal, and declares that the request for Bishop Keane's resignation was a direct injunction upon the further advance of liberal thought in the American Catholic Church, and a mandate which orders a return to the most exacting rules of church government in this country. This same Catholic, going on to discuss the matter further, says that the retirement of Bishop Keane and the adoption of the policy that his retirement represents, will be in the nature of a disaster to the American Church by retarding the advancement which it would secure by means of liberalism of thought and action.

Cardinal Satolli is regarded as not having made the Vatican thoroughly acquainted with the situation here. This Catholic critic says that the Vatican is not really acquainted with the school question in the United States, and that there are Catholics who do not wish to send their children to the parochial schools when the public schools present so many advantages.

Mgr. Schroeder, who has recently protested that it was not by reason of his advice at Rome, where he spent his Summer vacation, that the reactionary policy was adopted, comes in for a large share of criticism, and there is a disposition manifested to attribute to him greater influence than he fancies he exerted. It is remarked as singular that soon after his return from Rome, and before any official notice of the fact had been made, the German papers announced that Bishop Keane was to be retired.

Cardinal Satolli is described in some of the discussions as one of the reactionaries, and it is asserted that he knew of the intention to depose Bishop Keane, but expected that it would not be accomplished until after his departure for Europe.

"I do not think," said the Catholic who gave this information, "the authorities at Rome intended that the action they have taken should have the effect of retarding the liberal spirit of the American Church, but that it will have such an effect is beyond question."

HE FEARS FOR THE RECORDS.

Ex-Register Levy Would Have City Documents Better Protected.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The fire which occurred in the office of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York last evening, destroying some valuable papers therein, prompts me to call your attention to the want of security of the papers and valuable documents in the Register's office in the City and County of New-York. I may claim some familiarity with the office, having been the Register of this city and county for three years, up to Jan. 1, 1896. During my term as Register I made personal application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New-York to provide sufficient funds for the immediate erection of a fireproof building in which to locate the records of that important office and to safely preserve the innumerable documents which for over a century have accumulated in the Register's office, affecting as they do the title to every piece of real property in the City of New-York. I also presented three different petitions to the Legislature of the State of New-York, calling its attention to the unsafe condition of the building and to the liability to destruction of the valuable records stored therein.

It behooves the people of the City of New-York to take immediate steps toward urging the proper authorities in this city to take heed of the warning through the fire in the Corporation Counsel's office, and to at once provide safe and suitable quarters for the storage and protection of the records now contained in the Register's office in this city. The present building used as a Register's office was erected in the early part of this century, and was originally used as a military hospital and eventually as a school house, and some forty or fifty years ago was converted to its present use. It is absolutely unsafe and unfit for the purposes to which it is now applied. The City of New-York is far behind the City of Brooklyn and the villages of Jamaica, White Plains, and other nearby places in the manner in which they preserve their records and papers stored there for protection, and immediate steps should be taken for the erection of a fireproof building for the proper storage and safe keeping of these valuable records relating to the real estate in the City of New-York.

I can hardly find language sufficiently strong to express to the public the importance of this matter, as, with the destruction of the records in the Register's Office, there will be entailed incalculable injury to the owners of the real estate in this city, and the city will be involved in considerable litigation. Very respectfully,

FERDINAND LEVY,
Ex-Register.

New-York, Oct. 7, 1896.

Discussed the Silver Question.

Prof. George Gunton, President of the School of Social Economics, delivered an address last night at the school, Union Square and Sixteenth Street, on the subject of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and incidentally took occasion to demolish some of the ideas advanced by Candidate Bryan.

After he had finished his address he invited his auditors to ask questions on the subject he had discussed. They peppered him with queries for an hour thereafter. Some of the questions showed that many of those present had been giving a good deal of thought and attention to the subject of silver.

Played with Burning Paper.

Mabel Mills, four years old, living with her parents at 786 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, died last night at the Norwegian Hospital of burns received yesterday afternoon. During her mother's absence from the room she lighted some paper, and was playing with it when she caught fire.

Died Suddenly While Hunting.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—William Edwardes, P. C., fourth Baron Kensington, died suddenly to-day while hunting at Roxburgh.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The

BRYAN TALKS TO GOLD MEN

FINDS A GOOD MANY McKINLEY ADHERENTS IN INDIANA.

Listens to Cheers for the Republican Standard Bearer—Sees Goldenrod Worn by Persons in His Audiences—He Devotes One of His Speeches to Showing How McKinley and Harrison Have Changed Their Opinions.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—Mr. Bryan opened his second day's campaigning in Indiana in this place. Noblesville is a banner Republican town in a stalwart Republican County. The Republicans announced that they would have a "goldenrod parade" at the Bryan meeting, but changed their minds. A large percentage, however, of the crowd that greeted Mr. Bryan wore bunches of goldenrod. Theodore P. Davis, Chief Justice of the Indiana Appellate Court, introduced Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan, in his address quoted declarations in favor of silver by McKinley and Harrison. He read from a message Mr. Harrison sent to Congress in 1890 these words: "The enlargement of our currency by the Silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade, and had a marked effect on prices. But this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the Tariff act."

Commenting on this quotation, Mr. Bryan said: "There he went so far as to put aside those who attempted to credit the McKinley bill with the effect that had come and attributed that effect to silver; and yet, when we say that legislation can affect the price of silver, they say we don't understand anything about the subject. If we had never known anything about the subject, we could find out a great deal about it by reading those speeches made a few years ago by Republicans, which they are sorry now they ever made."

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 7.—At Kokomo Mr. Bryan again found an audience composed largely of Republicans. He heard repeated cheers for McKinley as he proceeded from the railroad station to the public square, where he made his address, and as he looked out upon the crowd assembled about the speaking stand he saw many men with yellow slips of paper attached to their hats, signifying that they believed in the gold standard.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 7.—Mr. Bryan made two speeches here this afternoon to large crowds. A delegation of old soldiers attended his first meeting, and Mr. Bryan made as much as possible of their presence. Speaking of them, he said:

"It gives me great pleasure to be permitted to address the citizens of this place, and I desire to express my especial thanks to those veterans of the war who have so kindly taken part in the exercises to-day. I say I appreciate the attendance of these war veterans.

"The interests of the soldier will be safe in the hands of those who are fighting as important a battle to-day as they fought thirty-eight years ago. For, my friends, it is as important that we preserve this nation as an independent nation, which shall not be subjected to dictation of any foreign power as it is that we shall preserve it as one nation among ourselves.

"In fact, I consider the young men of to-day who are too young to have shown their love of country upon the battlefield—I consider them fortunate in having an opportunity to prove not only their love of country, but their love of mankind, by beating off this invader from abroad, this calamity imported to dominate and to destroy the prosperity of our people."

CHANGE IN THE INDIANA OUTLOOK.

Mr. Bryan's Managers Have Seemingly Lost Their Confidence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—Six weeks ago the Bryan managers were confident they would carry Indiana in November by from 26,000 to 40,000 plurality. The Republicans at that time did not make any claims beyond asserting that the State was doubtful.

Conditions have changed wonderfully. There has been a complete reverse in the situation. The Republicans are now confident that Indiana is safe for McKinley. They figure the plurality against Bryan from 40,000 to 60,000.

Two events of recent occurrence indicate demoralization. One is the displacement of Sterling R. Holt, with M. R. Martin as Chairman of the State Committee. The other is the fusion effected between the silver Democrats and the Populists. Holt is a sound-money Democrat, and as such was not acceptable to the free silverites.

Until the National Democratic organization in this State was effected there were no forces in the field capable of contending with the silver combination.

The growth of the gold movement has been almost as remarkable in this State as in Illinois. It has suffered some here by the failure to nominate a National Democratic State ticket. Some of the leaders are of opinion that 90 per cent. of the single standard Democrats will vote for Palmer and Buckner. Others believe that such differences of opinion existing, it is hard to estimate the outcome.

It is generally agreed that the sound-money Democratic vote will be large enough to assure Bryan's defeat in this State.

MR. LODGE ON WILLIAMS.

Sarcastic Speech at a Republican Ratification Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—At the Republican ratification meeting to-night, at which Speaker Reed, Acting Governor Wolcott, and Senator Lodge were the chief speakers, Mr. Lodge amused his audience with a little sarcasm at the expense of George Fred Williams.

"I wish," said Mr. Lodge, "in this moment of deserved triumph, to call the Lieutenant Governor's attention to the fact that the unanimity which nominated him was but the unanimity of one party and one convention. How much larger is that unanimity with which the nomination of his opponent has been desired? We all wanted Mr. Williams nominated. Every Republican would have been sadly disappointed if he had not been. The gold Democrats certainly desired his nomination.

"In the difficult and patriotic duty that they are now performing, his nomination was one pleasure that the campaign seemed to afford them. The Faneuil Hall convention wanted him. He spurned them, it is true. They might wellhave said: 'It was all very well to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me down stairs,' and yet they wanted him. Their motives I will not inquire into. They say he developed in the City of Boston on election day. And then there was the Music Hall convention, and the Hamilton Place convention, and the Horticultural Hall convention, and a Populist convention somewhere or other. They all nominated him. And he has got one or two Lieutenant Governors running with him, instead of only one, as Mr. Wolcott has, and he has got two or three State Committees and two or three sets of Electors.

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, we all laughed at it, but it has a very serious side. These performances were a discredit to Massachusetts. It is a matter of regret for every Massachusetts citizen that any party or any fragment of a party could behave in that way. It shows their unfitness to take up the reins of State Government. And Massachusetts will never put the white flag in those hands. But it is only typical of all, from Chicago down.

"Men who cannot run a convention in decent, orderly American fashion are not fit to attempt to run the American Government. It represents what, after all, is the underlying danger of that whole movement—the attempt to establish principles in this country which would tend to convert the American society—human society—into something little better than a mob."

TO HEAR FROM SENATOR HILL.

Mr. Danforth Says a Statement Will Be Ready To-Morrow.

Chairman Elliot Danforth of the Popocratic State Committee announced last night that he would have his statement of Senator Hill's position in this campaign ready to make public to-morrow.

Mr. Danforth has been saying that he believed Senator Hill would come out for both the National and State tickets of the "regulars."

Some politicians say that it is probable Senator Hill will confine himself to an announcement that he will vote the ticket.

Charles J. Dolson said yesterday at the Popocrats' headquarters that news would be given out at the headquarters Friday that would be of a "hair-raising" character. He probably referred to Mr. Danforth's forthcoming statement about Senator Hill.

F. C. Schraub, the Popocrats' candidate for Lieutenant Governor, spent yesterday in the city. In the afternoon he went to Tammany Hall and called on John C. Sheehan. Mr. Sheehan said that he merely came in to pay his respects.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—The Second Street Branch of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League will hold its third grand rally at the league's rooms, 53 Second Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Major John Byrne and Col. J. E. Bloom are among the speakers on the programme. The Wage Earners' Patriotic League of the Ninth Congressional District, held a mass meeting last night at its headquarters, 418 Grand Street. Among the speakers were Edward Mandel, Joseph A. Judge, J. B. Shope, and Morris Goldwater.

—The Hardware Trade Republican Sound Money League was organized yesterday morning and held its first meeting at noon, at 33 Chambers Street. The following officers were elected: Alfred D. Clinch, Marshal; William H. Donnellson, Secretary and Treasurer, and Peter McCarty, Robert Sichels, George A. Graham, and Edward H. Darville, Executive Committee.

—The City Vigilance League, of which Dr. Parkhurst is President, sends out a call for volunteer watchers at the polls on election day. All citizens willing to give their services to this work are requested to send their names and addresses at once to A. W. Abbott, General Secretary, Room 408, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

—The Commercial Travelers' Republican Sound Money League will hold a "Pennsylvania Day" noonday meeting at the league's headquarters, at Broadway and Prince Street. M. S. Quay will preside, and the speakers will be Charles M. Warwick, Thomas B. Cooper, William Potter, H. H. Bingham, S. J. M. McCorrell, and Senator Boies Penrose.

—The National Democratic Party of the Eleventh Congressional District met at 429 East Houston Street last night and nominated Thomas O'Connor for Congress by acclamation. Mr. O'Connor is thirty-five years old and is a clerk in the Bureau of Incumbrances.

—Treasurer St. John stated yesterday, at the Popocratic headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel, that he had received a letter from Mr. Bryan, in which the candidate expressed great delight over the receptions accorded him on his tour.

—The Tammany organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District held its Assembly Convention last night and nominated G. F. Burslem. Mr. Burslem is a resident of the district. He is an insurance broker. This is his first political venture.

GEN. SIGEL TO VETERANS.

Would Have Them and Their Sons Support Major McKinley.

Gen. Franz Sigel has sent out the following communication from the Union Veterans' Patriotic League headquarters, 1 East Ninth Street:

"To my Comrades and the Sons of Union Veterans: The day of the National election is near. You have to deposit your votes—a sacred act, because it should be the expression of your conscience, the verification of your patriotism, and of your courage as men, as citizens, and as soldiers. If it were only the silver question, about which you have to decide, you might hesitate for want of thoroughly understanding its bearing on the financial affairs of the country; but so much you know, that the sixteen-to-one scheme involves—I would not say a lie, but a false proposition, which, as honest men, you cannot and will not approve. But besides this, there are other questions you have to consider as important, and even more so, than the demand for unlimited coinage of silver.

The demand of the Silverites tends to a financial revolution, repudiation, and ruin; that of the Populistic Extremists to the subversion of social order, a war of the masses against the classes and the possession of wealth. They strike against the very foundation of the American Republic, denying the right of man to enjoy the fruits of his labor and the acquisition of wealth by his genius or talent, by his industry and perseverance. They would like to see the American people ruled by State Landlordism and State Monopolism, and by an army of "State Superintendents," their myrmidons, catchpolls, and spies.

What do they care about the great sacrifices of the late war for the restoration of the Union? What about the depreciation of the pensions, on which the veterans and their families or their widows and orphans depend for the rest of their days? What do the Silverites, Populists, and Anarchists care about the Supreme Court, the arbiter in inter-State troubles and litigations, political and civil? What will become of the independence and impartiality of the court when its members will be debased to mere servants of the majority of Congress and tools of partisanism and a subservient President? Where then is any guarantee against internal strife, secession, war, and disintegration? Whether native born or adopted, Republicans or Democrats, politically, you are nothing else but Americans. The American Republic is your country and that of your children and children's children! Stand firm on the basis of the Constitution, the laws and institutions of the land which you defended and will defend, and do not submit to the eccentric demands and agitations of its open or secret enemies.

"Let McKinley and Hobart be your leaders! They will not deceive you nor endanger the liberties of our common country!

"Sons of veterans, you are the descendants of patriotic and brave men! You have inherited their names, inscribed on the rolls of honor, many of them made famous by their deeds of valor and high positions gained. Many of you were born during the thunder and lightning of battle, the anguish, sorrow, and privations of your mothers. Many of you grew up, perhaps, in want and poverty, but all of you participate in what was regained and preserved by the patriotic and self-sacrificing valor of the Grand Army of Republicans and Democrats, now dead or living. We count upon you in this crisis, and expect that neither by indifference nor negligence you will be prevented from assisting us in maintaining what your fathers gained, and what is your greatest inheritance—the unity and safety, the power and prosperity of the American Republic! Sincerely your comrade and friend, "F. SIGEL,

Late Major General of Vols."

Business Man Taken for a Burglar.

Early yesterday morning J. F. Hodgkin of 8 Morningside Avenue, told Park Policeman James Higgins that there was a burglar in his hall. Higgins found a man, apparently under the influence of liquor or drugs, walking in the hall with $148 in notes in his hand. The man said he was Edward J. Sweeney, a produce dealer at 2,218 Eighth Avenue. Higgins took him to the address he gave and found that his story was true. Hodgkin declined to make any charge against him, and the policeman handed him over to the care of Mrs. Sweeney.

Says the Farmer Is Honest.

The Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club's noonday meeting, at its headquarters, 350 Broadway, was well attended yesterday. Gilbert R. Hall and J. B. Townsend were the speakers. The former declared that we could not have free coinage or bimetallism without the co-operation of the other nations. The American farmer, he continued, is honest. He may have troubles of his own, but he realizes that the advent of a gang of terrorists to power will not pay his debts.

Meeting of the Hat Trade.

The Hat Trade McKinley and Hobart Sound Money and Good Government Club's noonday meeting at the club's headquarters, near Waverley Place, was attended by several hundred workmen yesterday. Edward L. Bell and John Winifred Scott addressed the assemblage in support of the gold standard.

WOMEN AT THE GOLF LINKS

PROGRESS OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Fine Play Before a Large and Enthusiastic Gathering of Spectators—Miss Sands, Who Has Played in Newport, Defeats Mrs. Shippen of Morristown in a Hard-Fought Game—A Victory for Beatrix Hoyt.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 7.—Interest in the ladies' golf championship of the United States was maintained to-day with unabated vigor on the pretty links of the Morristown Golf Club. The throng of members and guests which assembled early in the day was fully as large as yesterday, and although the number of competitors was smaller, the excitement was just as keen, and the style of play of the same high order which marked the games of the opening day.

The United States Golf Association was well represented, three of its officials being present, President Theodore A. Havemeyer, Vice President Lawrence E. Curtis of Boston, and Secretary Henry O. Tallmadge. It was Mr. Havemeyer's first appearance, and he admired the golf course exceedingly, was highly pleased with the perfect system adopted by the Green Committee for managing the big event, and was thoroughly charmed with the brilliant golfing shown by the ladies. The élite of Morristown, Madison, and adjoining places was on the links. Many social luncheon parties were given in the clubhouse, while the red coats of the men and variegated colors of the ladies' dresses brightened up the green of the golf grounds in a delightful manner.

Great Excitement at the Links.

Unusual excitement marked the day's play, one of the matches being so close that it made the crowd of eager spectators actually hold its breath until the last stroke was played. This was the case in the match between Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. William Shippen, the former well known to the fashionable colony at Newport for her great playing, and the latter equally prominent in Morristown. After a desperate but exceedingly pretty struggle, the victory fell to Miss Sands, and, while expressions of admiration were heard on all sides regarding the excellent exhibition of golf, the hearts of the Morristown contingent, and it was a very enormous one, sank far below their normal positions. The game was so close that it made it doubly hard to lose, but it was a magnificent game to win, and Miss Sands may well hold her head up with just golfing pride.

The fine work was done in the afternoon round over the ladies' nine-hole course. Miss Sands started two holes behind, as Mrs. Shippen outplayed her to that extent in the morning. Mrs. Shippen's stock was a trifle above par at the start for the last round, and the prospect of a hot game swelled the size of the spectators' gallery around this pair to elephantine proportions. The first hole was halved, and the Morristown champion took the second, giving her a lead of three.

Miss Sands Climbs Upward.

But at this point Miss Sands began to climb upward, playing a beautiful up-hill game. She was not a bit nervous and the firm set of her lips and grim determination expressed in her features as she poised her club for every long drive were prophetic of disaster to the ambition of Morristown. The next two holes were halved. Mrs. Shippen really missing the long third hole by a poor put. At the fifth hole Miss Sands got her winning gait, and stuck to it for four holes, leaving her for the first time of the day one hole up at the end of the eighth. Mrs. Shippen fell into the punch bowl trying to clear that hollow for the sixth hole, and gave up the hole. Whispers of a possible Morristown defeat traveled all over the course with lightning-like rapidity, and nearly two hundred persons were grouped around the home green anxiously awaiting the result.

Miss Sands drove poorly and her second shot failed to clear the stone-wall bunker. Mrs. Shippen made a long, true drive and the nervous tension of her friends could not restrain an appreciative applause. On the green Miss Sands her best put of the day, getting the hole in four strokes, to her rival's six. The game was tied, but now came the most critical play of all, the nineteenth hole, always a trying position for any golfer. The surging crowd threatened to disturb the contestants by approaching too near, and Ransom H. Thomas, Barrett L. Chandler, Alexander H. Tiles, H. P. Phipps, Walter Wood and other members stretched a rope in front of the crowd, keeping a watchful eye that no one moved beyond it.

Great Precision in the Play.

But if the opponents were nervous they played with as much precision as though their every movement was not watched by several hundred eyes. Mrs. Shippen's excellent drive was followed by one a few yards better by Miss Sands. Her approach ran toward the further end of the green, Mrs. Shippen just failing by a few inches to get on the green. She was near the hole in three, and so was Miss Sands. The fate of the day rested on the fourth shot, and Miss Sands made it. Mrs. Shippen took five for the hole, and the hottest game of the day was over.

It seemed as though the atmosphere had actually grown several degrees warmer, but with Mrs. Shippen's defeat the mercury fell rapidly. The other Morristown player, Miss Helen Shelton, was beaten by Mrs. Arthur Turnure of Shinnecock by three holes, and the home club's chances for a championship place were gone.

Victory for Beatrix Hoyt.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the sixteen-year-old golfer from Shinnecock, who every one now expects will be the champion, defeated her opponent, Miss F. K. McLane of Baltimore, by 8 holes and 6 to play. In her play Miss Hoyt made several beautiful 50-yard drives, but was not pushed to any extent. Even so, she did the nine holes in the morning in 49 strokes, the lowest of the day. Miss Cora L. Oliver of the Albany Country Club beat graceful Miss Fanny Griscom of Philadelphia by 8 holes and 6 to play. Miss Oliver's victory was due chiefly to her admirable putting. Both are admirable drivers and generally reached the green in even strokes, but when it came to accuracy of put on the green, Miss Oliver, with hardly an exception, always did the right thing, and went straight as an arrow for the holes.

In the semi-finals to-morrow Miss Hoyt will play Miss Sands, and Miss Oliver will play Mrs. Turnure.

One of the attractive features of this tournament is the presence on the links of numerous young ladies wearing pretty green badges. These are the aids to the Green Committee, and their aid to the visiting golfers has been of great service. Most of these aids are the golfing ladies of the club, and among those who wore the official badge are Miss Annie Howland Ford, Mrs. H. P. Phipps, Miss Lois Raymond, Miss Walker, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Alice Strong, Miss E. N. Little, Miss Jessie Johnson, Miss Fannie Hopkins, Miss Alice Bushnell, Mrs. Arthur Dean, Miss Alice Field, Miss Louisa Field, and Miss Gertrude Hay.

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF CLUB.

W. H. Sands Wins the Play-off for the President's Cup Trophy.

The annual open tournament of the St. Andrew's Golf Club began yesterday, under very favorable auspices. The contest was thirty-six holes, medal play; that is, strokes counting, and, besides being for the President's Cup, was to determine the sixteen players who would be eligible to enter the hole play rounds beginning this morning, for the handsome St. Andrew's Cup. Eighteen holes were played in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon. Singularly enough, after playing this large number of holes, W. H. Sands and Arthur L. Livermore were tied for first place, at 177 strokes. An odd hole was played to determine the possession of the President's Cup, and the trophy fell to W. H. Sands, who made the hole in four strokes, to Livermore's five.

Sands covered himself with additional glory by making a new amateur record for the eighteen-hole course—84 strokes. This was made in his morning round, and is one stroke better than the previous best time, also held by Sands. George E. Armstrong put up an unusually steady game, finishing with a total of 178, and J. W. Menzies was close to him, with 179. Thirty-six golfers in all were entered.

The sixteen who qualified to play to-day with their scores by rounds are:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
W. H. Sands, St. Andrews	84	93	177
A. L. Livermore, St. Andrews	90	87	177
G. E. Armstrong, St. Andrews	90	88	178
F. W. Wenzle, St. Andrews	91	88	179
James Park, St. Andrews	88	94	182
H. M. Harriman, Ardsley Casino	88	95	183
B.S. de Garmendia, St. Andrews	92	94	186
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	96	92	188
S. M. Allen, Paterson	95	93	188
A. E. Paterson, Richmond Co	101	88	189
H. R. Sweney, St. Andrews	101	92	193
E. H. Morean, Shinnecock	95	98	193
J M. Knapp, Westbrook	97	96	193
James A. Tyng, Morristown	97	97	194
James Brown, St. Andrews	99	95	194
H. M. Billings, Ardsley Casino	99	95	194

Sands's record score by holes is:

Out	5	2	5	5	4	4	7	4	5—41
In	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5—43

The other contestants, with scores, were:

I. B. Upham	104	96	200
J. C. Ten Eyck	103	106	209
H. D. Cheever	120	124	244
C. H. Wildes	118	102	220
R. H. Robertson	101	95	196
H. E. Coe	97	105	202
I. K. Taylor	101	108	209
J. Q. A. Johnson	116	104	220
W. E. Hodgeman	100	99	199
R. S. Kerr	100	100	200
W. R. Innis	109	94	203
Beverly Ward, Jr.	101	101	202
Alexander Morton	106	106	212
John Reid	105	111	216
V. H. Holbrook, Jr.	Withdrew.		
V. Hockmeyer	117	110	227
C. S. Cox	102	114	216
J. R. Chadwick	96	103	199
J. W. Lockett	104	96	200
G. Fox Tiffany	101	90	191

The drawings for to-day's rounds are Knapp and Park, Sands and Menzies, Lynch and Armstrong, Tyng and Livermore, Moeran and Paterson, Allen and De Garmendia, Sweny and Harriman, Brown and Billings.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

"Bill" Daly Furnishes One of His Surprises with Emotional.

The weather and the sort of racing furnished served to remind the veterans among the "regulars" of the Winter days at Guttenberg. Three favorites won their races—Tokanassee, Scoggan, and Premier—and two other winners—Waterman and Passover—were well supported. "Father Bill" Daly furnished such another surprise as he did on Tuesday with Billali, when his filly Emotional won the selling race at a mile, with plenty of 40 to 1 against her, while several of the buyers offered 50 to 1, if any one wanted those odds.

Details of the racing are given in these tables:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Waterman, 97 pounds, (Bunn,) 4 to 1, won; Illusion, 102, (Keefe,) 4 to 1, second; Arapahoe, 102, (O'Leary,) 4 to 5, third. Rama and Will Elliott also ran. Time—1:27¾.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Emotional, 85 pounds, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1, won; Eclipse, 118, (Sheedy,) 15 to 1, second; Declare, 108, (Simms,) 6 to 1, third. Juno, Lilly of the West, Daigrettl, Telegram, Truepenny, Lambent, and Bonnifield also ran. Time—1:44½.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Takanassee, 107 pounds, (Doggett,) 6 to 5, won; Plaudita, 107, (Simms,) 7 to 1, second; Florian, 103, (Keefe,) 8 to 1, third. Olivia L., Edna D., Salaire, and Mafia also ran. Lady Mottle and Maud Adams were left at the post. Time—1:03.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Scoggan, 102 pounds, (Lamle,) 7 to 10, won; Myrtle I., 79, (Brendle,) 4 to 1, second; Whipcord, 108, (Hirsch,) 15 to 1, third. Templestowe, Fernseed, Captain Russell, and Bank Cashier also ran. Time—1:17¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Passover, 113 pounds, (Simms,) 7 to 2, won; Celoso, 110, (Doggett,) 11 to 5, second; Red Spider, 113, (Lewis,) 6 to 1, third. Billali, Contractor, Friendship, Full Speed, and Temple Bar also ran. Time—1:02.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Premier, 105 pounds, (Hirsch,) 7 to 5, won; Crimea, 99, (O'Leary,) 11 to 5, second; Chungtu, 99, (Powers,) 10 to 1, third. Beau Ideal and Royal II also ran. Time—1:44¼.

The entries and weights for the races to be run to-morrow are as follows:

FIRST RACE.— Five furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds. Braw Lad, Our Johnny, McCloskey, Stray Step, Calibee, Happy Bird, New South, N. C. Creede, Stockbridge, Fratello, and Bragalone, 118 pounds each; Bonnet, Rohine, Numeroet, George Archer, Athy, One Chance, Trianon, Temple Bar, Diana's Daughter, Tricotin, Trade Last, Muskoday, and Hint, 115 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward. Doggett, and Waltzer, 112 pounds each; Hailstone, 110; Van Brunt, 106; Richia, 109; Brisk, 99; Dorothy, 96; Eliza Belle, and Flames, 92 each; Venetia II., 87.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. For all ages; high-weight handicap. Hailstone, 136 pounds; Kennebunk, and Waltzer, 120 each; Fly, 116; Richia, and Tenderness, 115 each; Hermia, and Religion, 114 each; Fannie B., Master James, and Sir John, 110 each; Inheritance, Annie Sweet, and Hi Daddy, 108 each; Periodical, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds and upward. Doggett and Hailstone, 108 pounds each; Rey del Mar, 106; Emma, 99; Kingstone, 94; Hemia, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For two-year-olds. Hi Daddy, 99 pounds; Passover, 98; Trianon, 97; Mohawk Prince and Lizzie B. II., 95 each; Stacheiberg, 94; Dr. Jim, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. For maiden three-years-olds and upward. Waterio, 110 pounds; Nick Johnson, 108; Laurelton, 107; Lantern, 105; Goncho, 97; Tanis, Annie Sweet, and South Africa, 96 each; Glover Vendig, 92; Capt. Russell, Violenta, and Pharisee, 88 each.

Stake Fixtures for Morris Park.

Programme books for the joint meeting of the Westchester Racing Association and the New-York Steeplechase Association were issued yesterday. The dates for the fixtures have been arranged as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 13—Nursery Handicap, two-year-olds, $4,000, Eclipse course; Jerome Handicap, three-year-olds, $2,500.

Wednesday, Oct 14—Autumn Hurdle Race, $750, two miles; Handicap Steeplechase, $1,000, three miles.

Thursday, Oct. 15—Hurricane Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, $2,000, five furlongs; Belle Meade Stakes, for three-year-olds, $2,000, seven furlongs.

Saturday, Oct. 17—Bronx Handicap, for all ages, $2,000, six furlongs; Manhattan Handicap, $2,000, one mile and a quarter.

Tuesday, Oct. 20—Castleton Selling Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, $2,000, five furlongs; Hunter Handicap, for three-year-old fillies, $2,500, one mile and an eighth.

Wednesday, Oct. 21—October Hurdle Handicap, $1,000, two and a half miles; Steeplechase Handicap, $1,200, four miles.

Thursday, Oct. 22—Rancocas Stake, for two-year-olds, $2,000, Eclipse course; Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds, $2,000, Withers mile.

Saturday, Oct. 24—Westchester Highweight Handicap, $2,000, six and a half furlongs; Municipal Handicap, $2,500, mile and three-quarters; Try Again Purse, six-furlong heats.

Tuesday, Oct. 27—Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds, $4,000, seven furlongs; Fairview Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, $2,000, mile and a sixteenth.

Monday, Oct. 29—Silver Brook Stakes, for two-year-olds, $2,000, five and a half furlongs; Woodburn Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, $2,000, seven furlongs.

Saturday, Oct. 31—Fordham Handicap, all ages, $2,000, seven furlongs; Turf and Field Club Handicap, $3,000, two miles; Featherweight Purse, all ages, two miles; Try Again Purse, mile heats.

Tuesday, Nov. 3—Auction Selling Stakes, three-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs; White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds, $4,000, Eclipse course; Morris Park Handicap, for three-year-olds, $2,000, mile and a half; steeplechase, three miles.

Jockey Martin's License Revoked.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club at their meeting yesterday revoked the license held by Jockey Willie Martin, and he will not be able to ride hereafter on any tracks licensed by The Jockey Club. This is the outcome of the hearing he asked for after his license was suspended. William Wallace's application for the removal of the penalty imposed Sept. 28—which prevented him from racing his horses on Jockey Club tracks—was laid on the table. A jockey's license was refused to W. French.

A license was granted to the Pimlico Driving Club of Baltimore to hold a race meeting on their track from Nov. 5 to Nov. 14, inclusive.

American Horses in England.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—In the race for the Melton Plate, of 100 sovereigns, for all ages, penalties and allowances, six furlongs, straight, there were only two starters—E. Wishard's two-year-old bay gelding George H. Ketcham, and Mr. Rutherford's five-year-old bay horse Break of Day. The race was won by George H. Ketcham, which ran at odds of 2 to 1 on.

The Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate, of 100 sovereigns, for two-year-olds that had never won at the time of entry, five furlongs, straight, was won by Sir J. Thursby's Trevor; Lord Cowley's Kellaways was second, and Richard Croker's Princeton was third. The betting was 14 to 1 against Trevor, 9 to 1 against Kellaways, and 11 to 8 on Princeton.

For Harriet Wieglandt's Death.

A coroner's jury yesterday decided that Mrs. Caroline Becker and George Badae are responsible for the death of Harriet Wieglandt, who died at Mrs. Becker's home, in East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, on Sept. 27.

At the hearing before Coroner Fitzpatrick it was testified that Mrs. Becker had eluded every effort of the police to arrest her since the morning of the death. George Badae, her supposed accomplice, has also disappeared.

TO PLAY FOOTBALL WITH YALE.

The Team of the Chicago Athletic Club Coming East.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Cherry Circle of the Chicago Athletic Club will be seen on the football field of New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 11. Manager Thompson of the local club has reserved the date for his eleven, and will immediately prepare for the Eastern trip.

In addition to the contest with Yale, matches will be played with Princeton and with the Orange Athletic Club, on Manhattan Field, New-York. Probably the most interesting game of the Chicago Athletic Club schedule, with the exception of the contest with the Boston Athletic Association, Thanksgiving Day, will be the match, a week from Saturday, with the Minneapolis eleven. Heffelfinger, Yale's greatest guard, is arranging for the game with Mr. Thompson, and will line up the best players in the Northwest.

McClung of Yale and King of Princeton, who were placed on the All-America team as the greatest half backs in the country, will be behind the line. Jerrems, Yale's redoubtable full back, will occupy his old position. Stanley Morrison will be seen at the opposite place in the line to Heffelfinger, and Rhodes and Mate of last year's strong West Point team will be at the tackles.

When Thomas and Heffelfinger meet as opponents a battle royal may be looked for. The Millers are all acting in the capacity of coaches and are in good training.

NAVAL CADETS DEFEATED.

Fail to Score in the Football Game with Pennsylvania.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 7.—The University of Pennsylvania defeated the cadets of the Naval Academy this afternoon at football by the score of 8 to 0. The cadets, however, played a sharp, snappy game, full of go and pluck, and succeeded by their dash in keeping the ball in Pennsylvania's territotry fully half the time.

The line-up follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Cadets.
Hedges	Left end	Hunt
Iffenheimen	Left tackle	Smith
Woodruff	Left guard	Halligan
Overfield	Centre	Tardy
Wharton, (Capt.)	Right guard	Fisher
Farrar	Right tackle	Landis
B. Dickson	Right end	Shea
K. Dickson	Quarter-back	Seserson
Gelbert	Left half-back	Williams
Minds	Right half-back	Powell, (Capt.)
Jackson	Full-back	Henderson

Touchdowns—Gelbert and Jackson. Missed goals from touch-downs—Woodruff, (2.) Referee—Dr. Schoff, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Dr. Dashiel, Lehigh. Linesman—Lieut. Grant. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Princeton, 0; Lafayette, 0.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 7.—Although the football enthusiasts of this vicinity were rather sanguine of the showing the Lafayette team would put up against the Princeton Tigers in this city to-day, there was no one who expected the game would result as it did, with the score nothing to nothing. The ball was in Lafayette's hands when time was called.

The team lined up as follows:

Lafayette.	Position.	Princeton.
Worthington	Left End	Thompson
Gates	Left Tackle	Geer
Shepherd	Left Guard	Edwards (Holt.)
Jones	Centre	Galley
Rinehart	Right Guard	Armstrong
Wiedemeyer	Right Tackle	Tyler
Speer	Right End	Cochran
Best	Quarterback	Poe
Walbridge	Left Halfback	Bannard
Barclay	Right Halfback	Kelly (Wheeler.)
Bray	Fullback	Baird

Referee—Thorne, of Lafayette. Umpire—Balliet, of University of Virginia. Linesman—Burr McIntosh.

Yale Defeats Brown Badly.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 7.—Brown failed to even score in the football match at Yale field this afternoon. The home eleven played a magnificent team game, and completely demoralized Brown's interference. The score and summary follow:

Yale.	Position.	Brown.
Bass	Left end	Chase and Smith
Rodgers	Left tackle	Locke
Chadwick and Sutphin	Left guard	Thayer
Chamberlain	Centre	Combs
Murray	Right guard	Wheeler
Murphy, Capt.	Right tackle	Casey
Eisen and Connor	Right end	Summerhill
Ely	Quarterback	Colby
Van Every and Goodwin	Left half back	Fultz
Benjamin	Right half back	Murphy
Hinkey and Chauncey	Fullback	Hall and Owen

Touchdowns—Rodgers, 2; Van Every, 1. Goals from touchdown—Hinkey, 3. Umpire—Dewitt, Yale. Referee, Weeks, Brown. Linesmen—Watson, Brown; Hull, Yale.

Other Football Games.

At Cambridge—Harvard, 34; Trinity, 0.
At Amherst—Amherst, 0; Bowdoin, 0.
At Williamstown—Williams, 6; Wesleyan, 0.

BICYCLE GUARANTEES REDUCED.

Makers Agree on Six Months as the Proper Period.

The coming National Cycle Show in the Grand Central Palace was the main subject for discussion by the National Cycle Board of Trade Tuesday. The allotment of spaces was satisfactorily attended to, and a vote of thanks extended to R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the board, for his clear-sighted policy in the direction of arrangements for the exhibition.

Owing to the unprecedented demand for space, additional room has been provided at the Grand Central Palace, where the Eastern show will be held, which secures sixty-four more spaces; but, even with this additional number, it promises to be a difficult job to satisfy all who wish to exhibit. The applications of the larger manufacturers have been reduced in order to provide room for all if possible. Among the exhibitors in the New-York exhibition, on the main floor, will be The Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company, The Phillips Manufacturing Company, The Barnes Cycle Company, McIntosh-Huntington Company, Gendron Wheel Works, Acme Manufacturing Company, George N. Pierce & Co., Adams & Westlake, Chicago Wheel Works, Keating Wheel Company, Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Company, Syracuse Cycle Company, Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, Monarch Cycle Manufacturing Company, The Yost Manufacturing Company, Overman Wheel Company, Sterling Cycle Works, John P. Lovell Arms Company, Remington Arms Company, E. C. Stearns & Co., Pope Manufacturing Company, Iver-Johnson Arms and Cycle Works, H. A. Lozier & Co., Buffalo Cycle Company, R. H. Wolff & Co., and other representative firms, a majority of which will also exhibit at Chicago. Arthur E. Pattison, formerly identified with the Pope Company, was appointed manager of the Chicago exhibition, and will at once go West to take charge of the exhibition matters there.

Joseph McKee, who was appointed Secretary of the board at the last annual meeting, resigned this position because of his inability to give it sufficient time. Ernest R. Franks was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Franks has been Assistant Secretary for the past two years, and is familiar with every detail of the workings of the board.

The Directors discussed the form of guarantee on bicycles for next year, and after hearing a report from the Rubber Tire Association that they had adopted a guarantee expiring on Feb.

BIG SALE OF BLACK SILK

SEVEN THOUSAND PIECES SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Buyers from Nearly Every State in the Union Bid for Bargains at the Salesrooms of Townsend & Montant—Stock Sold Without Reserve by Peremptory Order of John N. Stearns & Co.—Nearly $400,000 Realized.

The largest catalogue of black silks ever offered at auction in the United States was placed on sale yesterday morning at the auction rooms of Townsend & Montant, 57 and 59 Leonard Street. Over seven thousand pieces were offered. More than three hundred buyers, among them many women, who represented dressmaking establishments, were present. They came from nearly all of the large cities in the Eastern, Middle, Western, and Southern States. The sale was peremptory, and was by order of John N. Stearns & Co.

Before the auctioneer called for bids Mr. Stearns mounted the stand and made a speech. He said that he regarded the condition of the market which necessitated the offering of such a large quantity of black silks at auction as the most extraordinary ever known in the dry goods trade. There would be no reserve. The sale was bona fide and peremptory. The goods were all silk, no fillings of any other material. They were all black and honestly made. A remarkable fact, he said, in conection with the forcing of the goods upon the market at auction was the advance in the prices of some grades of raw material of late. Mr. Stearns said that he did not expect to get as high bids for old goods as for those manufactured after the advance in the cost of raw material. He hoped that the bidders would bear in mind the condition of the raw-material market.

The first lots offered were twenty-inch taffetas of a beautiful black finish. There was much competition among the bidders, and the lots were sold for from 42 to 44 cents per yard. Seven lots of twenty-four-inch taffetas went for from 46 to 50 cents. Special interest was taken in the early sales, as it was generally conceded that the prices bid would be a fair indication of the bidding that might be expected for the remainder of the auction. At times the bidders were so eager that the auctioneer was confused and had difficulty in deciding whose bid he had accepted.

The New-York City buyers included James McCreery & Co., H. O'Neill, Ehrich Brothers, James A. Hearn & Co., Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, R. H. Macy & Co., Bloomingdale Brothers, the Siegel-Cooper Company, Ludwig Brothers, Stern Brothers, Le Boutillier Brothers, E. Ridley & Son, the H. B. Claflin Company, Eiseman Brothers, and John Daniells.

Out-of-Town Firms Represented.

Philadelphia was represented by John Wanamaker, Sharpless Brothers, Marks Brothers, Strawbridge & Co., and Gimbel Brothers; Brooklyn by F. Loeser & Co., Wechsler Sons, and Henry Offerman; Boston by R. H. White, Jordan Marsh, and Houston & Henderson; Baltimore by Joel Gutman & Co., Nathan Gutman & Co., Goldenberg Brothers, and S. Kann, Son & Co.; Chicago by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Partridge & Netcher, Mendell Brothers, and Marshall Field & Co.; San Francisco by Hale Brothers, D. Samuels, and Kahn Brothers & Kline; Allegheny, Penn., by Boggs & Co.; Syracuse by E. W. Edwards & Son, and New-Orleans by L. Fillman, B. Fellman, S. J. Schwartz, and Kauffman & Isaacs.

The purchases were well distributed among the firms throughout the list of goods. Almost every firm bought some of every one of the following classes: Taffetas, rhadames, armures, broades, gros grains, moires, duchesse, failles, rhadimeres, crystals, and luxors. The New-York houses were among the very largest buyers. The sales ranged as follows: Taffetas, 44 to 69 cents; rhadames, 35 to 70 cents; armures, 45 to 57 cents; brocades, 45 cents to $1; gros grains, 40 to 90¼ cents; moires, 40 to 60¼ cents; duchesse, 55 cents to $1.15; failles, 35 cents to 77½ cents; radzimeres, 40 to 65 cents; crystals, 50 to 65 cents; luxors, 40 cents to $1.22½.

The sales included 22-inch brocade, fine quality, at from 82¼ cents to 86 cents. A large lot of 22-inch brocade went for 84 cents which was regarded as far below the actual value. The goods were designated as of the finest quality. Another large lot of the same quality went for 90 cents. John Wanamaker's representative bought several lots of them for 84 cents. H. Stetson got three lots of 19-inch gros-grain silk for 41 cents. a "surprisingly lo price," the auctioneer said. Special interest was taken in the 20-inch, 21-inch, and 22-inch gros grain of qualities 3, 4, 5, and 6, for which, although the bidding was brisk, the prices at which the goods were knocked down were regarded as only medium.

The total sum realized by the sale was said to be very nearly $400,000. The prices all round were considered as fair.

NEW TAMMANY ASSOCIATION.

Purroy Faction Organized for Active Campaign Work.

The Purroy faction of Tammany Hall organized last night at the Seneca Club, Twenty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, as the Tammany Central Bryan and Sewall Association. he object of this association is to do auxiliary work in the interests of Bryan and Sewall. It was claimed by many of those present that the work for the silver candidates is not pushed forward as heartily as it might be by ammany at large.

The following officers were elected: President—H. D. Purroy; Treasurer—L. G. O'Brien; Secretaries—A. T. "Docherty, James Deigman, and Joseph J. Berry.

Among those present were H. D. Purroy, J. J. Scannell, J. B. Shea, Jacob Seabold, Senator C. L. Guy, T. J. Mulligan, J. T. Hennessy, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Assistant District Attorney Battle, L. G. O'Brien, J. J. Berry, John Collins, H. W. Unger, Ex-Register Docherty, James Deignan, and Marcus R. Mayer.

The resolutions adopted declares the intention of "repairing as far as possible the injuries thus far done by apathetic, indecision or hostile Democrats so-called;" provides for meetings every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock; urge a final ratification meeting on Sunday evening, Nov. 1, and fix the initiation at $5 and the weeekly dues at fifty cents.

MR. MOORE ACCEPTS.

Letter Concerning His Nomination for the Judiciary.

Thomas S. Moore, one of the candidates of the silver Democrats in Brooklyn, for the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, yesterday informally accepted the nomination, and will write a letter defining his position to-day. Arthur C. Salmon and ex-Register Kenna visited Mr. Moore, and told him he had been nominated.

"Then I shall accept the nomination," said Mr. Moore.

"Will you write a letter?" asked Mr. Salmon.

"If you will formally notify me by letter," said Mr. Moore.

The committeemen went to the Thomas Jefferson Building, and sent a brief letter to Mr. Moore, and they will receive his reply this morning.

The committee appointed to fill vacancies on the Judiciary ticket met in the Thomas Jefferson Building last night, but did not take any action toward selecting candidates in place of Justices Brown and Clement, who have withdrawn. The committee will meet again Saturday.

EACH ACCUSES THE OTHER.

Testimony of Unfaithfulness in the Knoop Divorce Case.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Louis J. Knoop against her husband was called this afternoon before Judge Dykman in the Westchester County Court. Mrs. Knoop in her suit named Sarah Noddle as co-respondent. Her husband has instituted a counter suit, in which he names Leo Diedrichstein as co-respondent.

The first witness called in the case was Sarah Noddle. She is a German woman and speaks English with difficulty and with a peculiar intonation. She testified in support of Mrs. Knoop's claims. She said Knoop had written her letters and had made appointments with her. Some of the letters were exhibited in court and identified by her. In one of them Knoop makes an appointment to meet the witness at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, New-York. In another he asks her to meet him at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, and in another at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The witness said she kept the appointments and went to hotels with him. In one of the letters the witness was told to bring her nightdress with her. In another letter which she swore she received from Knoop he offered to furnish a flat for her.

On cross-examination Mrs. Noddle said that it was in May, 1894, that Mr. Knoop asked her to meet him. She thought he meant nothing wrong. He took her to a hotel, and he said they would have some wine. She expressed to Knoop a fear that the fact that they had been there together would become known, but he said no one would know of it. He did not tell her that his wife knew all about it.

Mrs. Cornelia Clayton of the Hotel Belvidere testified that in the Summer of 1894 Mr. Knoop had represented to her that Mrs. Noddle was his little girl. The witness had an office opposite the café. It was this witness who told Mrs. Knoop of her husband and Mrs. Noddle coming to the hotel. This was before Mr. Knoop went to Europe.

Mrs. Josephine Knoop testified that she was the plaintiff in the pending action. They were married on May 5, 1887. She heard of the infidelity of her husband after he had been to Europe, and she at once began the action. His meetings with Mrs. Noddle were not with her consent. They were never condoned by her. She had not lived with nor had any dealings with her husband since she heard of his infidelity.

On cross-examination, she said she and her husband lived at her father's home. Her father gave her husband some employment about the hotel. She knew Leo Diedrichstein, the co-respondent mentioned in the answering action. She is at present living in White Plains, and has been since last January. The plaintiff then rested.

Frank Sammerdierner, a porter, who had been employed in the Belvidere, said his duties required him to be there day and night, alternately. He knew Leo Diedrichstein, who was a guest at the hotel, occupying Room 88. It had a three-quarter double folding bed. The witness had to make hourly rounds of the hotel at night from 11:30 o'clock P. M. until 4 o'clock A. M. He had seen Mrs. Knoop and Diedrichstein together in Room 88 a good many times, both day and night. Mrs. Knoop was always dressed when he saw them. Sometimes Mr. Diedrichstein had on a bathrobe. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

MANY STUDENTS BADLY HURT.

A Terrific "Rush" at Wittenberg College Yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Wittenberg College was the scene to-day of a really terrific fight between the sophomores and freshmen. Over fifty students took part, and to-night there is scarcely one of the number who does not bear marks of the rush. Some of the participants carried clubs, which were used with damaging effect on their fellow-students.

The worst hurt of the lot was Freshman Shatz, who had to be carried off the field, and who will be laid up in bed for some time. Both sides claim a victory, and unless the Faculty interferes, which it is stated to-night it will do, it will be but a short time before the struggle will be renewed.

The trouble originated over the freshies taking front sats in chapel two days ago. The sophomores tried to eject them, when the noise and tumult became so great that President Ort had to dismiss the services. The bitter feeling was intensified to-day by the sophs posting placards calling the freshmen babies and names of like character.

BELIEVED TO BE FRANK HEAD.

A Skeleton Found in the Flats Near Gloucester Lake.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Oct. 7.—A skeleton was found in the flats near Gloucester Lake this afternoon by John Fischer and Daniel Sawers, two workmen. The bones are believed to be those of Frank Head, who fourteen years ago mysteriously disappeared. The skull was in good condition when found. Where the feet had been there was an old pair of boots, which had been partly burned. Charles and William Weeks, grandsons of Head, came here this afternoon and viewed the bones. Head, whose remains the bones are supposed to be, lived in Weekstown, where he owned a farm. He was sixty-five years of age. He came here one day to do some shopping for his family and disappeared. It was supposed at the time that he had met with foul play while on his way to this place. Searching parties scoured the woods for weeks looking for the body, but never found a trace of the missing man. Mrs. Head is still living in Weekstown.

Outwitted the Irregular Republicans.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 7.—F. L. Rose, a wallpaper dealer and lawyer, issued a call for an independent Republican State convention to meet in this city yesterday. The regular Republicans held a meeting pursuant to Mr. Rose's call and indorsed the regular candidates. Ratification meetings were held at the hotels and the candidates accepted. The indorsement was filed with the Secretary of State. When Mr. Rose went to file his ticket he was told that he was too late.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 7.—Stamford shippers have petitioned the department at Washington for the removal of Edward Goddard, the Assistant Collector of Port. He was recently appointed by his father, who is Collector of Port here. The petitioners claim the young man has exceeded his authority on several occasions, and that his conduct is a serious annoyance and an injustice to shippers.

NEWARK, Oct. 7.—Veterinary Surgeon L. R. Sattler of 22 Seventeenth Street this afternoon amputated one of the hind legs of a greyhound, which had been run over by a trolley car and its leg crushed. The dog belonged to Robert Stevenson, a druggist on Clinton Avenue.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Thieves broke into the Sacristy of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, corner of Hudson Avenue and Clifford Street, early this morning and stole vestments and holy vessels of the value of $700. The robbers entered through a window.

CORNING, Oct. N. Y., 7.—Corning Lodge, No. 94, one of the oldest, largest, and most important lodges of Odd Fellows in the State, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary here to-day. The city was gayly decorated and thousands of Odd Fellows from Western New-York and Northern Pennsylvania were here.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Have you seen the East Indian Nook on the 7th Floor?

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 30th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

30 ADDRESS WANTED.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with board; references.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable large and hall rooms; private baths; references exchanged.

44TH ST., 221 West.—Furnished sunny rooms, single or en suite; excellent board; parlor floor dining room.

260 4TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; private service; open fires; references.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small, with good board; terms moderate. 42 East 21st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS.—En suite or singly; moderate; central; references; private house. 441 Lexington Av.

A.—34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished and desirable large and small rooms; with board; references.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Large middle and back parlor, ample closet room; also smaller rooms; private house; references exchanged.

64TH ST., 43 EAST.—Furnished rooms for bachelors; appointments first-class; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

95TH ST., 24 WEST.—Parties living in their own house; nicely furnished second-story front room and third-story sunny back room, to refined parties.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

HARVARD SCHOOL

REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV., Between 46th and 47th Sts. Reopens Sept. 28.

Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific schools.

Primary department; gymnasium.

For further particulars address the Principal. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal. W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Rugby Military Academy.

91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West. Arts, Sciences, Regents. Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

Collegiate School. Founded 1638.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29.

L. C. Mygatt, A. B., Head Master. 241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

DR. SLER SCHOOL,

9 EAST 40TH ST., FRANK DRESLER, A. M., Principal.

A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 1st.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR of MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL. New-York City, 55 West 47th St., Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal. Primary and advanced classes. Preparation for all colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Reopens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

FRENCH GENTLEMAN, OF MIDDLE AGE, A graduate of Paris universities, desires a position as teacher in French, Latin, Greek, history, and geography in a college or school; has had long experience as a teacher; can furnish most satisfactory references and diplomas. EUGENE, 432 West 16th St.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL

622 FIFTH AV.

A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 34th St.

L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D. Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts. Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12. 7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL

will reopen Thursday, Oct. 1. Only 40 pupils received. Individual attention given. Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily from 9 to 12:30 at the school building. 177 WEST 79TH ST.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL.

Family and Day School for Girls. KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE PREPARATORY. 34th year, October first. 32 W. 40th. MISS DAY and MISS REED.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

423 MADISON AV.,

will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Av.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls.

109 and 111 West 77th St., Reopens September 28.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)

280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal, Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING, 160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST. Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

MISS CHISHOLM.

School for Girls. Primary, advanced, and College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten for Girls and Boys. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 35th St.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Miss MARY E. MERRINGTON, } Principals. Miss RUTH MERRINGTON, } Boarding department opens October 1. 181 Lenox Av., corner 119th St.

BRANCH KINDERGARTEN TO BE OPENED Monday, Oct. 5th, by the MISSES MERRINGTON at 140 West 137th St.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A.

Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 75th St.

Kindergarten Training Class, Opens Oct. 10th.

Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

GRAHAM SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. (Established 1816.) Oct. 1, at new location. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

145 Madison Avenue.

Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st.

Heidenfeld Institute, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 53d St.

Day and Boarding School, with Kindergarten.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 1. Manual training under competent teachers.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Reopens Oct. 1. 315 Madison Av.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 MADISON AVE., Reopens October 1st. Preparation for Scientific Colleges.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Quick Preparation for College. Common English a Specialty. 30 East 126th St. (Convenient to Central R. R.)

THE HEIBURN SCHOOL.

Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate. Reopens Oct. 5th. 35 West 90th St.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

30, 32 & 34 East 57th Street.

Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Preparation for all Colleges for women. Special students admitted. Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.

Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 29th.

133d Year.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Prepares for all departments of leading colleges, primary classes, gymnasium. Special arrangements for boys having college conditions.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Head master.

Best entrance examination prize was awarded to this School by Columbia.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar, Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

(Episcopal.)

6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7, Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

Dahelm Preparatory Institute. Boys, Girls; Boarders; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

The secret of Thomas Arnold's influence over his pupils was personal contact. Boys want sympathy, and they cannot be permanently influenced till they feel they have it.

Lakewood Heights School Among the Pines. Thorough and Attractive. Aim: The development of moral, intellectual, and physical manhood. JAMES W. MOREY, Lakewood, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, SING SING-ON-THE-HUDSON. 82d year. Newly fitted gymnasium. Separate primary department. References: Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D. Send for handsome year book.

HOME, INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College Preparation. Reopens Sept. 17. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

New-York Day School, Law School Evening School, Cooper Union —"Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years. Graduate course, one year. High standards. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Eastman Business College,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and

The New-York Business College

PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue, or address CLEMENT C. GAINES, President. Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

Thorough Training For stenographic office work and verbatim reporting, at National School of Reporting, 114 West 125th St., by DAVID WOLFE BROWN, official Congressional Reporter. Refers to Hon. T. B. Reed, Speaker House of Reps.; Hon. J. G. Carlisle, and Hon. C. F. Crisp, ex-Speakers.

PRATT INSTITUTE—Department of Commerce is now Heffley School of Commerce. Bookkeeping, penmanship, stenography, typewriting, languages, &c., day and evening. Begin any time. 229 Ryerson St., B'klyn, adjoining Pratt Institute.

TEACHERS.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AND OTHER instruction by Harvard graduate; experienced teacher. SHEFFIELD, Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Preparation for college or business; highest city references. Address Yale Graduate, Box 180 Times.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET, REOPENS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID—NURSE or Maid and Seamstress.—By two friends; North German; one as chambermaid or parlormaid, the other nurse or maid and seamstress to elderly lady; no objection to leaving the city; references, L. M., Box 10, 1,834 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as competent chambermaid in private family; city references. Call between 9 and 11, at 721 6th Av.; ring King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, complete chambermaid, or chambermaid and do fine washing; personal reference given. Call, for two days, at 532 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen at present employer's. 49 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By trustworthy North German as chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference. C. W., 1,834 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an English person; city references. Lizzie Mitchell, 123 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young North of Ireland girl; private family or chamberwork alone; good reference. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—Young girl to do light chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady; seen present employer's. 117 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl, lately landed, in private boarding house as chambermaid. 104 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By good chambermaid; 10 years' city reference from her last place. 458 4th Av.

CHAMBERWORK.—Neat young girl wishes place for chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly competent; best city references. 1,596 Third Av, Hughes's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; very obliging; city references. 587 Lexington Av.; Delehanty's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in a small family; good reference from last employer. 247 East 37th St.

COOK.—A young girl as good cook in private family; 5 years' reference from present employer. Call from 9 to 3, 49 West 09th St.

COOK.—By a young English woman as good plain cook; good reference. 21 West 16th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker in private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C. C., Box 310 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent cook, in a small, private family; understands everything pertaining to housekeeping; five years' personal references; wages, $20; no laundry. Call after 12 o'clock, at 407 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; good baker; first-class reference; wages, $30 to $35. 71 West 44th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; no offices need apply. M., 335 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking in all branches; best city references. 235 West 46th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, and HOUSECLEANER.—By American woman as good cook, laundress, and housecleaner; by the day. N., Box 14 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; experienced; all branches; good caterer; manages marketing; pastry, entrées, ices, made dishes; excellent baker; reference. 639 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a girl; willing to assist in washing; private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 852 East 57th St., Miss Gaffney.

COOK.—Just disengaged, a very good French cook with best city personal reference; wages, $25. Louise, Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; wages, $25 to $30; competent in all branches; best reference; no objection to country. C. M., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By good baker; soups, entrées, desserts; personal references. 126 West 50th St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; excellent cook; in private family; will do coarse washing; city reference. McNamara, 222 East 57th St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; competent in all branches; first-class references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By competent young woman; good cook and laundress; small family; good city reference. 453 West 52d St., one flight.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day, will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly reliable German dressmaker; experienced; by month with lady living in hotel in capacity of maid and dressmaker; best city references. F., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a fashionable, experienced dressmaker; take work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists capes; also, remodelling; alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; street and evening dresses; to go out by the day; city references. Rohwedder, 259 West 25th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; competent; terms, $1.50; city reference. 136 East 28th St.; third bell, west side.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; wishes work by the day; very reasonable. Mrs. Rahtz, 422 East 72d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Swiss lady, diplomée, desires afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, music, and drawing; highest references. Geneva, Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Highly recommended North German desires additional pupils; four languages; music; will also give part of time for refined home. Diploma, 405 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—German governess would take charge of children for mornings or afternoons; best German and French; excellent references. V. S., 140 East 54th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By South German lady, as managing housekeeper; speaks and writes English well; first-class references as to competence; disengaged after Nov. 1. Mrs. Ehret, 120 East 58th St.

HOUSEKEEPER and COOK.—In private family; personal city references; wages, $50 per month. A., 821 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady as housekeeper or companion; willing to be with children. H. N. Tifft, 11 William St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By two respectable young women, (Scotch,) to go together, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; city or country. 1,157 3d Av.; ring Cooke's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, to do general housework; willing and obliging. Call, two days, Hartford, 296 West 10th St., third floor, front; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl for general housework; city reference. 836 West 49th St.; Devine's bell; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Two refined experienced North Germans (Hanover); one capable to take entire charge of grown children and teach or lady's maid; the other as competent infants' or young children's nurse; both are able to assist with any other duties; best city references; wages $20 per month. Call or address 309 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French middle-aged seamstress; very competent in all her duties as maid; will go by the day or month; in private family; best reference. Eugenie, Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a neat, reliable French Swiss Protestant of middle age as competent lady's maid or nurse; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city references. 411 4th Av.

MAID.—By a German maid to a lady or to grown children; good sewer; best city references. R. M., Box 323 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; to wait on elderly lady, or assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. J., 1,026 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a woman as good laundress, or to do housework in a small family; city or country; good reference. 222 West 27th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; three years' first-class reference from last place. A. W., Box 17, Times, Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, as first-class laundress in private family; long and best city reference. 106 East 88th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced; reliable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $20. 157 East 52d St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman, as first-class laundress; city or country. Apply to present employer, 67 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; private or public; excellent reference. 416 West 49th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experience; infants' nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av, Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's or child's nurse; best reference; eight years in last place; American family preferred; wages, $20. K. L., 404 West 46th St.

NURSE.—By a refined North German girl (Protestant) who understands the care of children thoroughly, to care for grown children; first-class references. R. L., 856 9th Av.

NURSE.—By refined, experienced North German; speaks French fluently; good sewer; best references. A. M., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North German American as nurse or maid to elderly lady; two years' reference. F. W., 1,334 3d Av.

NURSE.—By young woman, Protestant, as nurse; good seamstress; lady can be seen. 3 East 57th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly trained and competent with bottle baby; five and a half years' personal city reference. M. L., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT NURSE.—By experienced infant nurse; Protestant; can take full charge from birth five years' reference from last employer. S. C., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent midle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class personal city reference; city or country. 76 Madison Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German, understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. D., 100 East 69th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French-Swigs person, out by day for mending and plain sewing. M. L., care of Mrs. Guthwasser, 122 West 20th St., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—By lady's maid and seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; best city references. 178 East 55th St., first floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl, as first-class waitress; can carve; best city references. Call at 845 3d Av.; Cline.

WAITRESS.—By German; first-class waitress; competent in all duties; first-class reference. 593 2d Av., rear house.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a German girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best reference. 350 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress, or parlor maid; best references; five years with last employer. 336 West 49th St.; Dyar's bell.

WAITRESS—Competent; Protestant; small private family; well recommended; wages $18, $20. 162 East 33d St, McCarthy's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable woman wishes to take home first-class family washing or respectable gentleman's; best family reference; month or week. J. Duffy, 298 East 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—By a physician's widow, very refined, would like to give her services as caretaker for physician, dentist, or private party, in exchange for few empty rooms. Address, by letter, M. D., 341 West 59th St., Jollot.

MANICURE.—By young lady, few customers at her private residence or out; élite only. 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

MASSEUSE.—Massage given by Swedish masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St. Mrs. Buckall.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.

REPORTERS CAUSE A ROW

LOTS OF TROUBLE AT A WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Mrs. E. Frances Lord Said She Had Been Misrepresented by a Newspaper Man Regarding the Comstock Bill—This He Promptly Denied and Maintained that His Account Was Correct—Root Beer Denounced as Containing Alcohol.

When the State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met yesterday morning in the Emanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, for its second day's session the row which the preceding day's meeting had got into over Anthony Comstock and the living-picture business started afresh.

It took a novel and entirely unexpected turn, in which some of the delegates said unkind things about the reporters. One reporter was marched on to the stage by indignant wearer of the white ribbon to make him "square himself," and thus set her at rights, and a running debate between an indignant delegate and another reporter started in and ended with an explosion.

At Tuesday's meeting a resolution was introduced condemning Comstock for introducing in last Winter's Legislature a bill against too much nudity on the stage. At the instance of the Women's Christian Temperance Union a bill had been introduced previously aiming at the same end. The women claimed that Comstock's bill interfered with theirs, and the result of his action was the defeat of both bills. The resolution condemning him was passed. The only dissenting votes came from the New-York City delegation, who, according to some newspaper reports printed yesterday morning, voted solidly against the condemnatory resolution.

A Caution Against Thieves.

Before the trouble for which the newspaper stories were responsible began, other matters had irritated the convention. Almost immediately after Mrs. Mary Towne Burt, the President, had rapped for order, Mrs. E. F. Pettengill, Chairman of the Reception Committee, mounted the platform and said:

"A word to the wise is always sufficient. And, though it is not wise always to lock the stable after the horse has been stolen, we must advise the delegates of the convention to keep a close watch on their pocketbooks. We regret very much to make such an announcement, and you may be sure we wouldn't do so if we did not believe it necessary."

This speech created a sensation. There was a busy whispering all over the crowded church. Mrs. Pettengill was asked for an explanation. She declined to give any, but the reason was learned. A handbag containing a pocketbook, with $14, and some trinkets, was lost by a delegate Tuesday evening.

Some time after Mrs. Pettengill's caution it was announced from the platform that the bag had been found in a dressing room.

The managers of the convention had decided previously, however, to get on the safe side, and early yesterday morning a request was made at Police Headquarters for police protection. Two detectives were sent and remained in and about the church all day.

The excitement over the handbag incident was aggravated because the delegates thought when the session opened yesterday that their programmes had been stolen. These are in the shape of neatly printed books and cost a lot of money. It turned out, however, that these programmes had been distributed so lavishly during the first day's meeting that the stock was nearly exhausted.

The two incidents were the subject of some caustic remarks, which an up-State delegate directed against the City of Churches.

Then the trouble over the newspaper reports came out. Mrs. E. Frances Lord, who headed the New-York City delegation, said the report that she had declared her delegation was a unit for Comstock was a gross misstatement, because all but three of the ten members had voted in favor of censuring him. She went to the reporter of the morning newspaper that she said had misrepresented her and told him the misstatement had caused her much trouble and had involved her entire delegation in a scrimmage with the rest of the delegates.

"Now, will you please set me straight on this?" she asked. "The same horrible story was printed in a paper last night, and I was sick from crying all night over it," she said. She asked him to make a public explanation.

The reporter said he didn't mind. Chairman Burt announced that a young man wanted to make a statement. "I don't know what it is," she said, "but we'll listen to him."

The reporter climbed upon the crowded platform, marched to the front, and stated that he had got his version of the affair from a brother reporter, who happened to be from an evening newspaper owned by the paper the speaker represented.

His informant, he said, had simply repeated what he understood Mrs. Lord to say, and there must be a mistake somewhere. None of the reporters, he said, intended to misrepresent Mrs. Lord.

Cries of "Good! good!" followed this.

Another Reporter's Story.

Then the evening newspaper reporter jumped up.

"That young man," he began, "has no right to speak for all the reporters."

"Take the stand," called a delegate.

"No, I won't take the stand. I'll say what I've got to say right here," he replied. "I am the reporter who talked with Mrs. Lord. Mrs. Lord told me exactly what I told the others and what they printed. I know it was Mrs. Lord and no one else whom I saw. I was referred to her by Mrs. Martin."

Mrs. Lord jumped up in a hurry.

"Young man," she cried, "look at me. Am I the woman you talked with?"

"Yes, you are," was the reply. "You said to me exactly what has been printed."

There were cries of "Shame!" "Oh, oh! Isn't it dreadful?"

Delegates crowded about Mrs. Lord and sympathized with her. They said they would stand by her, and besought her to be calm. Another excited crowd pressed about the reporter and told him he ought to be ashamed, and many other such things. He stuck to his story. When the excitement had somewhat subsided Mrs. Lord repeated her denial.

A delegate suggested that the reporters be excluded.

Mrs. Burt, the President, declared that this was not necessary. "All we wish," she said, "is that the truth be told. We want the truth." This closed the incident.

Then the regular programme was resumed. It began with the reading of reports which had been left over from the last meeting.

Cold-Water Catechism.

Then a cold-water catechism was read by its author, Miss Julia Colman. Here are its author, Miss Julia Colman. Here is a bit of poetry that preceded the opening questions:

There is a little drinking house
That every one can close;
The door that leads into this house
Is just beneath the nose.

A circular was read denouncing root beer as containing alcohol and calling attention to some analyses of the beverage. It concluded: "For temperance and religious papers to advertise root beer as a temperance drink is one of the meanest and most contemptible frauds ever perpetrated on loyal, unthinking, temperance-intending people."

The afternoon session was devoted to the reading of addresses by various delegates, interspersed with singing of hymns. Malcolm Miebuhr, a boy, sang "The Holy City."

The sessions will be continued to-day.

C. A. HESS FOR CONGRESS.

Named by the Republicans in the Twelfth District.

The adjourned Republican Convention of the Twelfth Congressional District was held last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum, in Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue.

At the opening of the meeting there was a slight disturbance, when J. E. McMullan, a real estate man of 212 East Thirty-sixth Street, who claimed to be a legalyl elected delegate, attempted to enter the hall. He presented what purported to be properly signed credentials, but they were not recognized by those in charge of the door.

An effort to force his way in was met with force, and Mr. McMullan was landed on the outside. The same tactics were employed by Lovell H. Jerome and William McCracken, who also claimed to be delegates, and in each instance with the same result.

Amasa Thornton finally came to their rescue, and they were all admitted to the hall, but not as delegates.

When nominations had been declared in order, Charles Appleby placed before the convention the name of Charles A. Hess. His remarks were received with cheers, the colored delegates keeping it up for several seconds.

The name of M. M. Mulhall, whose cause was championed by John Sheridan, was next offered, and following this came ex-Capt. Hugh Coleman, whose name was proposed by George S. Krum. After these had been seconded, Senator Pavey arose and in glowing terms presented as a candidate Wilbur F. Wakeman. This announcement was greeted with some applause. This closed the nominations.

Capt. Coleman walked to the centre of the floor and charged that Mr. Hess had voted for Cleveland in 1892, and if such was the case, the Captain said, he would rather vote for a Democrat, nominated by a Democratic Convention, for Congress than for a Democrat nominated by a Republican Convention.

Cries of "Shut up!" "Put him out!" came from all over the house, but Mr. Coleman said that "if he was ruled off the floor no other opportunity would ever be given the Chairman to repeat it."

Chairman Thornton announced that he had the courage to protect the convention, and if the gentleman desired to second his own nomination or that of any other nominee, he could proceed, otherwise not.

Mr. Coleman, continuing, said that he had just been informed that Mr. Hess had only registered six days ago from the Gilsey House, and the gentleman was present who registered him.

At this stage Mr. Mulhall stepped forward and withdrew his name from before the convention. He asked his friends to support Hess.

This was so unexpected that it took every one by surprise, but in a moment the hall rang with cheer after cheer for Mulhall.

Capt. Coleman, seeing the drift of the convention, withdrew his name also, but asked his suporters to vote for Wakeman. "In doing this," he said, "he would vote for a Republican, but not for a man whose politics no one knew."

This narrowed the question to two candidates, Hess and Wakeman. The vote Hess received was 222½ and Wakeman 23.

The nominee was sent for and thanked the convention. He said he attributed the compliment to the loyal work he had always done for the party. He declared he had never voted any but the Republican ticket, and was in hearty accord and sympathy with the St. Louis and Saratoga platforms.

McCLELLAN TO RUN, HE SAYS.

Sheehan Denies Story About Steps to Have Him Withdraw.

When asked yesterday whether Col. George B. McClellan, who was renominated for Congress in the Twelfth District Monday night by Tammany and the National Democracy, would remain on the ticket, John C. Sheehan said:

"Of course he will remain on the ticket. There is no question about that."

Mr. Sheehan said that the story that delegations had waited on him to urge him to have Col. McClellan withdraw was not true.

It was stated in certain Tammany circles yesterday that Congressman William Sulzer was responsible for most of the opposition to Col. McClellan on account of his soundmoney record.

Mr. Sulzer is said to be anxious to interfere in the affairs of Tammany in other Congressional districts than his own to a greater extent than is usually the case with Congressional candidates.

BAUSCH WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

Labor Men to Make the Best of the Tammany Turndown.

It was rumored yesterday in labor circles that Jacob E. Bausch, candidate for Coroner, was considering the advisability of withdrawing from the Tammany ticket. No attempt was made to disguise the fact that the members of the Central Labor Union were dissatisfied with the manner in which the labor candidates were rejected by Tammany in the different Assembly districts. Some of the labor leaders went so far as to say that Tammany had simply used organized labor as a tool.

Then the labor leaders took a second thought of the matter, and as a result, Mr. Bausch will not withdraw, but organized labor will do all in its power to further his candidacy. To this end a meeting of 120 representatives of different labor organizations, the mer who first put Mr. Bausch forward for the nomination, met last night at Clarendon Hall to complete the political organization.

Politics is not a part of the work of the Central Labor Union, and an organization of this kind must exist on the outside, but every man who was present at last night's meeting was a member, and in most cases an officer of some union.

Mr. Bausch was one of the those present. Speaking of his position to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said: "I will not withdraw from the ticket. I will not deny that we were disappointed over the failure of Tammany to nominate the men we had selected for the Assembly, and considerable dissatisfaction was expressed after Tuesday night's nominations were announced; but that has all disappeared.

"We hope to be more successful next year. We selected the names of six men who were available candidates for the Assembly, and who would have been competent to represent organized labor, as well as the people at large, at Albany, and sent them to Mr. Sheehan. The latter said he had no objection to our candidates, but that the district leaders had already decided on the men to be nominated, and unless the leaders would withdraw their candidates, or the latter would agree to step out, he was afraid little could be done for us.

"None of the leaders cared to ask his man to withdraw, and the latter would not get out, and our men could not be nominated. Two of the Tammany candidates, Harding Weston in the Fifth, and John F. Walsh, in the Thirty-third, are labor representatives, although not the ones we had selected, but they are entirely satisfactory to us. I am confident that if we had put in the names of our men three weeks earlier they would have been nominated by Tammany. Now we can only wait until next year.

"If we had insisted upon the nomination of our candidates it would have created dissatisfaction among the friends of the men who would have been turned down by the district leaders. That might have militated against the chances of Bryan and Sewall, and for that reason we decided to accept the situation and work for the success of the whole ticket. The representatives of the labor unions will soon perfect a permanent organization. By-laws will be adopted, and committees appointed to make a thorough canvass of the city in favor of Bryan and Sewall and the whole county ticket."

To Hear Altgeld in This City.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois is likely to follow Mr. Bryan's example soon and "invade the enemy's country."

The German-Americans, who have been organizing in the various Assembly districts as an auxiliary to Tammany, have arranged for a mass meeting, to be held Oct. 17, at some place not yet announced. Their committee has invited Gov. Altgeld to deliver the principal speech, and it was announced yesterday that he had accepted.

Some of the Tammany politicians are curious to know how the presence of Gov. Altgeld in this city is going to affect their local canvass.

TURNING MONEY INTO GOLD.

Increase in Withdrawals from Sub-Treasury Possibly for Hoarding.

There is a gradual increase in the small withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury and the banks, and it is believed that such withdrawals are for the purpose of hoarding.

"The demand for gold in amounts from $500 to $2,500 will increase steadily from now until election," said the President of a down-town bank yesterday. "Timid people who hear and read about the financial disturbance that would follow the election of Bryan are turning their ready money into gold as rapidly as they can. While the prevailing opinion hereabouts is that McKinley will be elected by a overwhelming majority, there are a lot of people who don't propose to take any chances with their money."

The bullion brokers ,as well as the bankers, have for several days observed an increasing tendency to turn money into gold. Most of the persons who get the gold explain that they want it only until after election. Therefore both bankers and brokers expect a flood of gold immediately after election. Within the last few days a man of means and dispassionate judgment converted $75,000 in currency and good securities into gold.

He said that the money had been placed in his hands in trust, and he did not think he had any right to run any risks with it. If Bryan should be elected and silver triumph, depreciated currency would follow, and securities would shrink in value. He felt that he was not justified in assuming that Bryan would be beaten, although personally he had little doubt on that point. He proposed to hold the $75,000 in gold coin until after election.

There was evidence of a renewal of gold imports yesterday. Cables from London announced that $615,000 in gold had been taken from the Bank of England in two lots for shipment to this country. Of that amount $500,000 is for the Bank of British North America. Muller, Schall & Co. received $510,000 in gold from Cuba and deposited it in the Assay Office yesterday forenoon.

Transfers of currency by the Sub-Treasury to points in the West and South amounted to $450,000 yesterday, of which $420,000 went to New-Orleans. The Treasury reserve gained $160,000 gold by these transfers.

There will be 147,000 ounces of silver on the steamship Augusta Victoria, which will sail for Europe to-day. Zimmerman & Forshay snip 60,000 ounces; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 57,000 ounces, and Fuller & Wilson, 30,000 ounces.

THIS WEDDING TALKED OF.

Mrs. Heilman, a Business Woman, to Become Mrs. Sias.

The announcement of the proposed marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth Heilman of William's Bridge to Arthur Wallace Sias of Westchester has somewhat surprised the residents of the two villages. Both are well known to suburbanites, and Mrs. Heilman is one of the most popular women to be found in either village. She has been instrumental in making many important improvements in both villages, and it was through her marked executive ability and energy that the much-needed new Fire Department building was erected in Westchester last year. Two years ago she went to Washington and succeeded in getting a grant for an improved Post Office system for the village of William's Bridge. She was appointed as Postmistress, with two salaried clerks as assistants, and while holding this position succeeded in getting free delivery of the mail by carriers. She later resigned in favor of the present incumbent.

Last year she induced the William's Bridge Board of Education to purchase a lot and erect a new schoolhouse in Westchester which cost $50,000.

So great is her popularity that in gratitude for her many kind acts of patronage in municipal affairs of both villages the residents have given her the affectionate sobriquet of "Queen Elizabeth."

Mrs. Heilman was born in Westchester in 1851. She was married in 1880, and was left a widow four years ago. She then embarked in the real estate business with a very small capital, and in four years managed to make $160,000 through her own endeavors. In 1892 she was made a notary public by Gov. Flower.

Arthur Wallace Sias was born in Milton, Mass., in August, 1850, and is the younger son of the late John Sias, a well-known politician of Norfolk County, Mass. Mr. Sias is a property owner in Westchester and also owns a cottage and valuable tracts of land in Montana and Los Angeles, Cal. He met Mrs. Heilman a year ago.

The wedding will take place Thursday, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, the Rev. Mr. Clendenning officiating.

INCREASING ITS FLEET.

Twenty-three Ships Built by the North German Lloyd in Four Years.

The history of navigation during the last few years shows a series of remarkable changes since the year 1892 in the fleet of the North German Lloyd. During the preceding eleven years the present fleet of ten large express steamers had been created that now convey the traffic on the northern service and on the Mediterranean service of the North German Lloyd between the United States and the Continent of Europe. The attention of the company was then directed toward the improvement of its other services.

Two large twin-screw steamers, the Prinz Regent Luitpold and the Prinz Heinrich, were built for the lines of the North German Lloyd to China and to Australia, and at the same time the steamers Preussen, Bayern, Sachsen, and Stettin, also belonging to the Eastern service, were lengthened and practically rebuilt, the result being that these reconstructed steamers fully equaled the new vessels in the accommodations they offered, in speed, and in every other particular. The River Plate service was provided with two excellent steamers, carrying cabin passengers, the Pfalz and Mark. Several new steamers were ordered for the Brazilian service, a number of additional steamers for the freight and steerage traffic between the United States and Bremen were built, and finally an entirely new class of steamers was added to the fleet of the North German Lloyd, of which the twin-screw steamship Friederich de Grosse, of 550 feet in length and of 10,000 tons' register and 20,000 tons' displacement, is a type. This steamer will shortly make her first trip to Australia and later on be placed in the service between Bremen and New-York.

Since the year 1892 the North German Lloyd has given orders for the construction of twenty-three transatlantic steamers, of a total tonnage of 135,650 tons, and has added to the tonnage of five of its older steamers by reconstruction about 4,100 tons. All of these steamers have been provided with the most approved appliances for safety of passengers and crew.

After the completion of the steamers that are now in process of construction the North German Lloyd will own sixty-one ocean steamships, with a total tonnage of 275,000 tons.

Gets Damage for a Robbery.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—In Judge Windes's court this morning a verdict for $29,000 was rendered in a remarkable action. The plaintiff, Bennett D. Marks, a ticket broker, sued Harry D. Clark for robbing him. Mr. Marks asked for $25,000. The case went by default, the defendant offering no defense. According to the plaintiff, he was assaulted and robbed by Clark and two other men Oct. 15, 1891. Mr. Marks alleges that he was knocked unconscious and robbed of a watch, diamond, and money valued at more than $1,000. Clark is said to have inherited considerable money from his father.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Well Dressed Boys

Certainly have, in their neat and stylish appearance, an advantage over others, and Boys dressed here, where their clothes are made by *Boys' Tailors*, have these advantages without extra cost.

Kilt Suits, all wool, $3.35 to $4.75.
Sailor Suits, silk embroidered, $4.85.
Jacket Suits, all wool, $5.00 to $6.00.
Long Pants Suits, all wool, $10.00 to $14.00.
Bicycle Suits, $7.00 to $12.00.
Chinchilla Reefers, all wool, $5.00 to $8.00.
Blue Kersey Overcoats—cloth lined—silk sleeve linings, $10.75 to $16.00.

60-62 West 23d St.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Steers—Beales.

The wedding of Miss Mary Dolores Beals to J. Rich Steers was celebrated at Clover Hook, Scarsdale, N. Y., yesterday, at 1 o'clock, by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by his secretary, the Rev. Neil McKinnon of St. Lawrence's Church, New-York, and the Rev. Father Kelly of Scarsdale.

Mrs. James A. G. Beales, who was suffering from a complication of Bright's disease, rallied sufficiently to be present during the ceremony, much to the delight of her family.

The bride is the eldest daughter of the late James A. G. Beales. Mr. Steers is a graduate of Columbia College School of Mines. He is twenty-eight years old, and a member of the electrical firm of Warren & Steers, formerly of Desbrosses and Greenwich Streets.

The bridal retinue was composed of Miss Louisa Beales, sister of the bride, maid of honor, and Harry Steers, the best man. The bridal procession started from the head of the stairs, which were profuse with roses and ferns, and slowly descended to the drawing room. William E. Mulligan, organist of St. Mark's Church, New-York, played the wedding march from "Lohengrin," and the party entered, the bride on the arm of her brother, Eugene I. Beales, who gave her away, preceded by the maid of honor. After the bride and her brother came the invalid mother of the bride, who was carried in her armchair. The Archbishop followed, then the assistant clergyman. The bridegroom and his best man awaited the approach under the arch, composed of ferns and bride roses and palms, at the end of the room, where the ceremony was performed. There Mrs. Beales was carried, and there she sat by the side of her daughter while the vows were exchanged. The organist played the Mendelssohn wedding march at the conclusion of the ceremony. A small but elaborate wedding breakfast was served.

The costume of the bride was of white satin, yoked with point lace; her veil was the one worn by her grandmother, her mother, and her three sisters. The only jewelry of the bride was the large emerald and diamond ring, the bridegroom's wedding present.

Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Steers, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly, Mrs. J. Hamilton Jeffray, Mrs. Tone, Miss Aline Tone, Mr. Frank Reamer, Mr. Cammen, Miss Walters, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. K. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sedgewick, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sedgewick, Count d'Aramon, Eugene K. Austin, Nicholas Donnelly, Willis Powell, Miss Nina Murphy, Miss Krebs, Mr. Krebs, and J. R. Steers.

Among the wedding presents were: From the Countess d'Aramon, some exquisite pearl jewelry. Mrs. Eugene Kelly's remembrance was a silver service; Mrs. Harry Sedgewick's was a complete service of glassware; Mrs. Theodore Sedgewick's, four massive silver candlesticks; Eugene and Jamie A. Beales's, an inlaid furniture. Harry D. Steers gave an inlaid cabinet; Mrs. Charles Baker, a silver and gold loving cup. A silver service set bore the card of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly. From Spain came an elegant scent bottle, inlaid with diamonds and sapphires, from the Countess del Cresco, the sister of the bride. Mr. Charles Astor Bristed presented a set of silver crystal claret jugs.

The wedding trip will be to the West.

Meikleham—Dash.

The wedding of Miss Agnes D. Dash, daughter of Mrs. Bowie Dash of Rosedale, Van Cortland, N. Y., to T. M. Randolph Meikleham took place at the Church of the Mediator on King's Bridge Road at 3 o'clock yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix officiated, assisted by the Rev. T. McKee Brown, the bride's uncle.

The maid of honor was Miss Anzonetta B. Dash. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie B. Babcock, Miss Edith Babcock, Miss Susan T. Martin, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss L. A. Hasbrouck, and Miss Edna N. Sergeant. Three little girls, daughters of Mrs. Granville Kane, were flower maidens. They were dressed in pretty white costumes and carried baskets of flowers. The best man was W. A. Meikleham, the bridegroom's brother. The ushers were Guy Richards, Clarence C. Sibley, Edmund J. Burke, John B. Douglas, C. L. Bininger, and John S. Hoyt.

The bride was dressed in white Marie Valois moire antique silk trimmed with very old Valencia lace, which has been worn by the brides of the Dash family for many years. Her veil was of mousseline de sole and was fastened with antique pearl heirlooms and orange blossoms. She carried a bunch of orchids and the new flower, swissonia. The maid of honor was attired in a rich French crépon gown. The Dash family are of Revolutionary ancestry, and the Meiklehams are descendants of Sir Walter Scott. The bridegroom is a great-great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

After the ceremony, a large reception followed at the Dash mansion, Rosedale, until 7 o'clock.

Among the wedding presents received were the silver tea set originally owned by the bride's great-grandmother and a set of coat buttons from the coat Jefferson wore while at the Court of France.

Keiser—Dardonville.

Lottie C. Dardonville and Henry J. Keiser were married yesterday evening at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Holmes of the Episcopal Church of Pleasantville, N. Y., at the home of the young woman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Dardonville, 220 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The ceremony occurred in the parlor, which was suitably decorated. The bride was attended by Miss G. Poix, as maid of honor. The best man was Mr. John Britton and the ushers were Charles Cochran and Edward Pollock. The Misses Florence and Hortense Dardonville, sisters of the bride, as flower girls, preceded the bridal party.

The bride was attired in white brocaded satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. The maid of honor was in green, with white chiffon.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sherry, Mr. and Mrs. John Lazarvitch of Brooklyn, Miss L. Lubin, Miss Figg, Mr. Arthur B. Furber, the Misses Furber, Mr. and Mrs. Kohl, Mr. and Mrs. E. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Darrow, Jr., Mrs. Vignot, Miss Tryrell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Berthot, Charles Mortel, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Weiner, Eugene Fauraud, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weill, Mr. Finsterer, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dietz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bertrand, Mr. and Mrs. Sebing, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ziegfeld, Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Cy Gousset, Miss Gousset, Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Paix, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Simpson, the Misses Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rich, Miss Rich, Mr. John Murphy, Mrs. Kaiser, and Miss Kern.

Morgan—Palmer.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 7.—The first large and fashionable wedding of the Autumn here was solemnized to-night in Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, at 7:30 o'clock, when Miss Eleanor Alling Palmer, daughter of the late Albert Palmer and granddaughter of the late Stephen B. Alling of Newark, and Ernest J. Morgan of London, England were married by the Rev. Mr. Crittenton, assistant rector of the church.

The interior of the church was artistically decorated with pink and white roses and masses of palms, and the auditorium was crowded with guests, some 1,500 invitations having been issued. The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin, with full Court train of brocaded satin. It was trimmed with old point lace and chiffon, and the corsage was low. Her single ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and the bridal bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Isabel Mortimer of Englewood, who was maid of honor, was attired in sea-green brocade silk, trimmed with chiffon lace, and she carried Pierpont Morgan (pink) roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Green and Miss Phoebe Munn, and they were dressed in white mousseline de soie, and held bunches of Pierpont Morgan roses. Dr. Henry Youngman of Albany, N. Y., was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. Howard Foreman of Jersey City, Wallace Higgins Coe of Englewood, Miss Daphne Ely, the little niece of the bride, from Chicago, acted as flower girl. She was dressed in white organdie and carried a basket of marguerites.

After the ceremony a reception to the immediate friends of the families was held at the home of the bride, 57 Harrison Street, to which 300 invitations had been issued. The handsome decorations were the same as at the church. After an extended wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will live in East Orange. Among the many guests at the reception were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Alling and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Smith of Brooklyn, Mrs. Standish F. Hansell of Philadelphia, Mrs. John Parker of Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George Dixon of England and Camden, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Foreman and Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Durrie of Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Alling, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Huntingdon, and Mrs. Isaac Alling of Newark.

Sypher—Landers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 7.—Miss Mary Foster Landers, daughter of Col. Albert C. Landers, State Auditor of Rhode Island, and O. L. Sypher, second, of New-York, were married at 6:30 P. M. at the home of the bride's parents, on Rhode Island Avenue. It was a brilliant affair, attended by prominent State officials and other guests, numbering 1,200.

At 6:30 o'clock the bridal party marched from the house to an adjoining tent decorated with a profusion of wild flowers. An arch of goldenrod was a conspicuous feature, and from it hung a floral bell, under which the ceremony was performed by the Rev. James M. Craig of the Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a beautiful coronet of pearls and a brooch of diamonds and sapphires given by the groom. The gown was of white satin trimmed with old point lace. The veil was also of lace, and the bouquet of bride roses. Miss Edna Warfield of Woonsocket was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Martha Landers, sister of the bride, Miss Abbie Sypher, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Bertha Wood.

The ushers were Edward P. Landers and William G. Landers, brothers of the bride, and Roswell Udall. The best man was Capt. Robert Edwards of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y., of which the bridegroom is a member. The maid of honor wore pink flowered silk and the bridesmaids gowns of turquois-blue satin. All gowns were elaborately trimmed with delicate lace.

The reception was held in the drawing room, which was elaborately decorated with vines and white flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Sypher will reside in New-York.

Cochrane—Chrystie.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, Oct. 7.—Miss Mary Katherine Chrystie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fiero Chrystie, was married to Arthur De Witt Cochrane of New-York to-day in Zion Episcopal Church, at Dobbs Ferry, by the rector, the Rev. Robert Beckley, in the presence of a large number of guests.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, embroidered with pearls, and trimmed with point lace. She also wore a point lace veil, which was held with a spray of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were diamonds in the shape of a crescent, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

The maid of honor was Miss Katherine Chrystie, a cousin of the bride, whose gown was of pink silk, trimmed with white lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Ward of Newark, N. J.; Daisy Fraser and Miss F. Berg-Brown of New-York. Their costumes were similar to those of the maid of honor. The best man was Adam Spies Cochrane, a brother of the groom. The ushers were William Scott, Jules Vatable, Samuel Babcock, Jr., all of New-York, and De Witt Sage of Ithaca, N. Y.

After the ceremony at the church, a reception and wedding breakfast took place at the home of the bride's parents, in this village, where congratulations were offered by a large number of guests. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, flowers, roses, and Autumn leaves of high colors. A special train on the Central Railroad took the guests to New-York.

Kellogg—Walcott.

UTICA, Oct. 7.—The marriage of Miss Elisabeth Welch Walcott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Stuart Walcott, to Col. Frederick Sheffield Kellogg of Utica, took place this evening at 8 o'clock at the Walcott Memorial Church, New-York Mills, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion with palms and roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, D. D., formerly of Washington, D. C., an uncle of the bride.

The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and wore a point lace veil, an heirloom in the family. She was attended by Miss Lois Swan as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Charlotte Barnes, Miss Catherine Hoppin, and Miss Frances Archbold of New-York, Miss Myra Tutt of St. Louis, and Miss Isabelle Kernan, Miss Elisabeth Butler, and Miss Mary Kellogg of Utica. Frederic Walcott acted as best man, and the ushers were George Brewster, James Sheffield, and James Wardwell of New-York, James Goodale, Halstead Yates, and William S. Walcott, Jr.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at Elmhurst, the home of the bride. Col. Kellogg is a member of Gov. Morton's staff. The bride and groom sail for Europe next week, expecting to return to their home in Utica before the new year.

McLaughlin—Ennis.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The marriage of Miss Grace Ennis and G. Lewis McLaughlin occurred here at the Methodist Church at 8 o'clock this evening, in the presence of 500 people. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Charles Sager, pastor of the bride.

Misses Nellie Mapledoram, Violet Holmes, Lillian Thornton, and Minnie Miller were bridesmaids, and Miss Frank Elleott, maid of honor. Harry McLaughlin, brother of the groom, was best man, and Bert B. Scriber, Charles Burns, Andrew Hammond, and George Pelton were ushers. The bride was handsomely attired in white lansdowne, trimmed with silk. The bridesmaids wore white linen lawn, trimmed with valencienne lace and pink taffeta ribbon.

The groom is a member of the firm of G. Lewis McLaughlin & Co. of Monticella, and the bride is the only daughter of ex-Deputy County Clerk and County Treasurer Charles Ennis. Immediately after the ceremony an informal dinner was served at the home of the bride, and later in the evening the couple left for Chicago for an absence of several weeks. They will make their home in Monticello.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

From our factory this morning comes six styles of Men's Sack Suits, made from woolens designed and imported by us.

These suits are immaculate in style and finish and we respectfully invite the criticism of the most exacting trade—$25 and $30.

Our $15 Strap-seam Top Coat looks like $25.
Proper Styles in Ready-made Liveries.
Everything Boys Wear.
Boys' Furnishing Goods a specialty.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
We'd like your judgment on our $1 Glove.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, cor. 31st St.

WHITE BROCADE SILK.

WHITE MOIRÉ ANTIQUE.

Four Thousand yards of Rich White Brocade Silk and White Moiré Antique, in lengths of sixteen yards and under—in all nearly 500 lengths.

These Silks originally brought from $2.50 to $10.00 per yard, and are, in all cases, now marked at half price.

$1.25 to $5.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE CASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

Medico-Legal Society Says Evidence Against Her Was Insufficient.

The Medico-Legal Society declared last night, at its October meeting and dinner in the Hotel Marlborough, that Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick was convicted in Liverpool, in 1889, of the murder by poison of her husband, James Maybrick, without sufficient evidence to sustain the charge.

The work for the release of the young American woman, who is now in an English prison, has had many ramifications, and not long ago an appeal was made to the Medico-Legal Society by the Women's International Maybrick Association. The matter was referred to the psychological section, and a report was made last night.

At the meeting the women outnumbered the men two to one, and their interest in the report was active and intense. The principal declarations of the society follow:

"We believe that if the evidence in the Maybrick case could be under English usages submitted to an English court of review the verdict of the jury would be set aside and judgment reversed for errors of law.

"We concur in the opinion expressed by the eminent English counsel, Sir Charles Russell, (now Chief Justice,) Fletcher Moulton, Q. C.; Mr. Poland, Q. C., and Mr. MacDougal, after a careful review of the evidence with a view of determining whether in their opinion the verdict was justified by the evidence, that the verdict of the jury was not justified by the evidence.

"We are of the opinion that the action of the Home Secretary in commuting this sentence fell short of what it should have been, because if the verdict was right and legal it should not have interfered with the proper punishment of a poisoner, and that if the Home Secretary intervened at all it should have been for a full release.

"We are of the opinion that the verdict of judicial opinion throughout all Christendom will be: That if under the law of England an illegal conviction cannot be remedied under existing forms and usages under the British Constitution and laws, then that the right of appeal should be ingrafted in all cases where human life is at stake, upon the present English system, to prevent miscarriage of justice in future cases.

"We rejoice that under the British Constitution there is one woman in England who has the power and the right to interfere and do justice in this case. We remember her long and splendid reign, unsullied by one unwomanly act; her strong sense of justice, her fearlessness in doing what she believes to be right, and we appeal to her to end this unfortunate controversy by granting a full pardon to this unfortunate woman before death prevents, because she can legally grant her a pardon, even if she doubts her innocence, without offense to her own conscience, while she would gladden the hearts of a million of her sisters in America, who believe that Florence E. Maybrick is innocent of the crime for which she now suffers a lasting imprisonment."

The report is signed by Caroline J. Taylor, M. Louise Thomas, C. Van D. Chenoweth, Rosalia Dalley, the Countess Bettini di Moise, Laura A. C. Miller, Sophia McClelland, Sara W. M. Lee, the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Florence Dangerfield Potter, Ida Trafford Bell, and Rosalie Loew.

Dr. Harriette C. Keabinge read a paper analyzing the case and declared that poisons given as curatives to Maybrick, who used arsenic habitually, would have accounted for the quantity of arsenic which caused Mrs. Maybrick's conviction.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Amann, the impersonator, who is engaged at Hammerstein's Olympia, had a narrow escape from death by asphyxiation yesterday morning. He is living at the Hotel Abellamet, 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, and it is his custom to be called at 9 o'clock every morning. When the servant whose business it is to do this approached Amann's room yesterday morning, he noticed a strong smell of gas. Finding the door of the room unlocked he entered and saw the impersonator lying on his bed unconscious and a gas jet turned on full force. A physician was hurriedly summoned, but before he arrived Amann had partly recovered. His escape from death is probably due to the fact that a window of the room was slightly raised, thus allowing a great volume of the gas to escape.

—Assistant District Attorney Lindsay appeared before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday and moved to vacate the certificate of reasonable doubt that was granted to Jared

Thursday
October 8-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MR. PORTER TO POPOCRATS

FORMALLY ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Declares Again that He Is in Full Accord with the Chicago and Buffalo Platforms—Believes This Country Is Strong Enough of Itself to Carry the Silver Idea—What He Says of Home Rule and Trusts and Monopolies.

Wilbur F. Porter, the Popocratic candidate for Governor, sent his letter of acceptance to Chairman Elliot Danforth of the State Committee Tuesday. Mr. Danforth received it yesterday morning. It was as follows:

"Hon Elliot Danforth, Chairman of Democratic State Committee, and Gentlemen of the Committee:

"Having, on receipt of your notification that I had been unanimously chosen by the Democratic State Committee as the candidate of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York, for Governor, briefly wired my acceptance, I deem it proper that I should signify my acceptance in a more formal way.

"This promotion, coming to me without seeking, by the unanimous consent of your committee, is an honor I fully realize and appreciate, and is an expression of confidence by a great party in a humble citizen, for the highest honor the people of this State can bestow.

"Hesitating in regard to my ability to fill the exalted station your nomination seeks to give me, if I consulted my own feelings, I should decline the honor; but as a loyal Democrat in the ranks of my party, under existing conditions, yielding to your command, I accept the nomination, so generously given me, repeating what I have already said, that I am in full accord with the platform adopted at Buffalo and the Chicago platform, and shall, in every honorable way, help to carry forward the banner of Democracy.

"To secure this nomination I have made no pledges of any kind or nature to any party or individual, and have made no promises of rewards or punishment to any one or against any one; and if your nomination meets the approval of the Electors of this great State, I would enter upon the discharge of the duties, thus imposed, with but one purpose—to give to all the people of the State an honest, economical administration of its affairs, that the burden of taxation might rest as lightly upon its people as possible.

"That no person may cast his vote for me under a mistaken apprehension, I declare myself in favor of bimetallism and for the restoration, by proper legislation, of silver to its monetary condition, as it existed prior to 1873; believing, that in so doing, the greatest good to the greatest number will be accomplished, and that prosperity to all classes will result therefrom, and that this country is strong enough, in and of itself, to take the advanced step toward restoring silver as one of the standards of our financial system, which will result, in my opinion, in bringing about an international conference with reference to the status of silver as money, in all the principal countries of the world.

"I fully indorse the declarations enunciated in the Buffalo platform, and further declare, first and above all, the maintaining the purity of the ballot, free from intimidation and bribery, believing that the success of a party, whose victory has been purchased by intimidation or bribery, will not long endure.

"The doctrine of home rule, the cardinal principle of democracy, no discrimination in laws governing municipalities by reason of their political faith, and opposition to centralization of power will be strictly adhered to.

"I own no stock in any corporation, nor am I interested in any trust or monopoly. I am opposed to the granting, by legislation, of franchises without proper compensation to the State and without proper safeguards for the protection of its people. I am opposed to the creation of trusts and monopolies, whose aggregations of wealth in kindred enterprises destroys competition and affords the opportunity of exacting from the people unjust demands, and should any such exist, contrary to law, I should favor and urge, by every means possible, the prosecution and destruction of such illegal trusts. I should oppose the passage of partisan legislation, the creation of unnecessary and expensive commissions for political favoritism; in short, my purpose and aim would be to carry out the declarations of the Buffalo platform and extend, in every way possible, rigid economy in every department of State government.

"If elected, I shall not forget that I am the Chief Executive of the Empire State and of all its people, from the highest to the must humble citizen, and shall require a strict observance of the laws, that good order, personal liberty of the people, and the protection of property may be sacredly upheld and maintained, holding to the faith that the strength of our Government depends upon the justness of its laws and the impartial manner of their execution.

"WILBUR F. PORTER.

"WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1896."

WOMEN'S LIVELY CANVASS.

Two Candidates for School Commissioner on Staten Island.

Two women are running for the position of School Commissioner on Staten Island, and the contest is getting very interesting. There is liable to be a third candidate in the field.

The present candidates are Mrs. Julia K. West of New-Brighton, who is the present Commissioner, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, widow of Dr. Boole, who was lecturer at Prohibition Park. The women are well known on Staten Island. The position they are after is worth having, even by a man, for the incumbent is elected for two years at an annual salary of $1,200.

Both are making an active canvass. Mrs. West is the candidate of the Republican Party. The Democrats are also expected to put a candidate in the field when they hold their convention.

Connecticut Female Suffragists.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association was held at Unity Hall to-day. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, a sister of the late Henry Ward Beecher, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, presided and made an address of welcome. Officers were elected as follows: President—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, (elected for the twenty-sixth time;) Vice Presidents—Mrs. E. D. Bacon, Hartford, (at large;) Mrs. Ella Brooks, Southington; Mrs. Ella S. Bennett, Willimantic; Mrs. John Coombs, Mansfield; Mrs. Annie C. Fenner, New-London; Mrs. Abbie B. Sheldon, New-Haven, and Mrs. Mary C. Hickox, Litchfield; Recording Secretary—Miss Frances Ellen Burr, Hartford; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Ella B. Kendrick, New-Haven; Auditors—Mrs. J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, and Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, Collinsville; Treasurer—Mrs. Mary A. Rogers, Meriden. The Executive Committee will name the Vice Presidents from Fairfield and Middlesex Counties.

This evening Rabbi Blaustein made an address on "The Condition of Women in Russia."

MORE TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Work of the American Commission of Merchants in That Country.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 10.—Before embarking yesterday on the Pacific mail steamship Nile for New-York, via England, the American Commission of Merchants, which is endeavoring to extend the trade of the United States here, received the visit of a delegation from the National Republican Party of Brazil, consisting of Prof. Jasper L. Harben, spokesman; Lieut. Col. Hilario de Andrade, Dr. Euclides Rocha, Dr. Carlos Xavier da Veiga, and Dr. Laudelino Freire, which presented the commission with a message.

The message is signed by the Supreme Council, whose chief is Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, the great chieftain, who alone of all the naval officers stood side by side with Marshal Floriano Peixoto when the legal Government was attacked by rebellion and treason. Another signer is Major Antonio Siqueria, Adjutant of Marshal Floriano, now a Deputy to the Congress. Another is Father Dr. José Maria Trindade, who has been a noted Republican for the last thirty years.

Prof. Harben, before reading the message, said:

"Gentlemen: Honored with the confidence of the great National Republican Party of Brazil, I take pleasure in delivering into your hands the message of love and good will that is sent to you.

"I need not remind you of the startling fact that three-fourths of all Brazilian exports are shipped direct in European vessels to the United States; that for many years, while you buy annually from $40,000,000 to $70,000,000 worth of coffee, sugar, and rubber, the United States sells to Brazil less than $10,000,000 worth of goods in all, principally flour, bacon, kerosene, &c.; that American gold is exported to Europe to pay for goods manufactured there to be sold in Brazil; that a great part of the machinery sold in Brazil as American is simply a cheap imitation palmed off by unscrupulous Englishmen, and that while you study the ways and means of beginning a trade, the English, French, and Germans are pushing their goods by means of active agents into every crook and cranny of this vast country."

The message says, in part:

"The National Republican Party, whose programme, we have said, consecrates this supreme desire of freedom; economical as well as political, from European tutorship, also holding as an article of faith for this part of America the doctrine of Monroe, heartily congratulates the American Industrial Commission and sincerely trusts that your mission to Brazil will be crowned with success—a mission whose success will be so salutary to the life of the two American peoples.

"The National Republican Party, taking advantage of the occasion, begs to suggest to the illustrious members of the American Industrial Commission three among the capital necessities which would appear of utmost importance, immediate execution and decisive in this work of intercontinental approximation: The establishment of lines of navigation between the United States and the principal seaports of Brazil; the maintenance of permanent exhibitions of articles of American production in our principal consuming marts, and the foundation of Brazilo-American banks, with sufficient capital to dislocate the onerous tutorship of European capital for the use of Brazilian economical interests, giving in this way productive and secure employment to a large part of idle capital and freeing us at the same time from dependence on the syndicates of European speculators—a complete machine of financial absorption, and to us a perpetual fountain of political embarrassment.

"It is unnecessary to explain in detail to the practiced and experienced members who compose the distinguished Commission of American Industry the reciprocal advantages of the three ideas presented. As well as we, you will understand at a glance—perhaps you have already studied them. We present them simply and frankly, as is our duty, the expression of an aspiration of the Americans of Brazil, conscious that you will use every endeavor to the end that they may become a profitable reality. The National Republican Party reiterates the hope that your mission to Brazil be crowned with the most complete success, and begs you will accept in the congratulations now presented the expression of the great esteem entertained by Brazilian Nationalists for the great Republic of North America."

Will Not Have the Ponds Cleaned.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 7.—Health Officer Lusk of the Hempstead Health Board and Citizen Member Treadwell Abrams do not intend to allow the Brooklyn city officials to clean out the ponds in the town of Hempstead, from which the City of Brooklyn receives its water supply. An appropriation has been granted to clean the ponds from which the water is taken. The health authorities of Hempstead claim that to clean the ponds and place the substance taken from them on the banks would prove detrimental to the health of the residents of Hempstead. The Hempstead authorities say that the courts will be resorted to if the Brooklyn authorities insist upon cleaning the ponds.

Grain Rates to be Raised.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Nov. 1 will see a decided advance in grain rates, not only from Kansas and Nebraska points to Chicago, but from the same points to Galveston and the Gulf of Mexico. The advance has been definitely agreed upon, and will amount to from 5 to 6 cents per hundred pounds, though even this increase will not restore rates to the plane they occupied before July 1. The fact that corn rates from the West to the Southern seaboard, and from the West to Chicago, will be advanced in the same proportion will please those persons who are constantly in fear of the diversion of grain from Chicago and the Eastern ports to the Southern harbors for export.

Cardinal Satolli in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Cardinal Satolli is the guest of Bishop Wigger at Seton Hall. The distinguished prelate reached this city early this evening and was received by Mgr. Doane and driven to the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, where tea was served. There was no demonstration. The Cardinal was taken to Seton Hall at 9 o'clock. He will remain there until noon to-morrow, when he will go to Madison to inspect St. Elizabeth's Convent. On Friday he will visit the industries of Harrison, and on Saturday he will go to West Point. He sails for Europe on the 17th inst.

Four Burned to Death.

ALBANY, Oregon, Oct. 7.—News was received here last night of the burning to death, at Summit, west of Albany, on Sunday evening, of Mrs. T. Savage, her infant, and two young sons. The discovery of an axe on the floor has caused suspicion that the fire may have been preceded by foul play.

Mr. Lowrie's Sudden Death.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 7.—W. N. Lowrie, a well-known citizen of this place, dropped dead yesterday at his place of business, on Main Street. He was sixty-two years of age and a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department in New-York City as well as the Tarrytown Department.

LITERATURE BY THE TON

NEVER SUCH A MASS OF CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS BEFORE.

Pamphlets, Posters, Circulars, and Cards by the Ton Sent Out from Political Headquarters—Bills for Printing and Distribution Will Amount to $500,000 to the Republicans Alone—A Postage Bill for One Day Amounts to $2,321.

The most costly item of a National political campaign, and the one involving the greatest work by the greatest number, is the printing. Tons innumerable of books, pamphlets, posters, circulars, and cards, almost enough to pave the country, have already been sent out, and it will be several weeks before the National Committees shall cease their assault on Post Offices.

In the present campaign the Republican Party is the one of greatest resources, and its expenditure for "literature" surpasses any in its history. Its National Committee started the deluge eight weeks ago, and both from this city and Chicago has been directing storms of ink and paper. When the end shall have come the bills for printing and distribution will amount to at least $500,000.

The Popocratic statesmen, who have constructed an ice palace within the portals of the Bartholdi Hotel, buried all their magnets in the ice, and so have been able to attract but little money. As a consequence, their literary display has been light. Perhaps their expenditure on printed methods of conversion may amount to $100,000. They are short on that, they admit, and say that by being long on talk they hope to make up the difference.

Then there is the National Democracy. It, too, has a literary bureau at work in the interests of Palmer, Buckner, and sound money. The National sound-money men, the National organization of silverites, the various State Committees, and individual candidates are all contributing to the covering of the country with paper, and it would require a report from every city, village, and hamlet to make accurate an estimate of the millions of dollars spent on literature in the present year.

The Republicans are working from two points—New-York and Chicago. From the latter place the bulk of the distributing is done, and an idea of its immensity may be had from knowledge of what has been accomplished here. From New-York City material is sent to the South, the Atlantic coast, and all the country east of the Ohio River. Chicago headquarters looks out for the rest of the Nation.

The caring for the work at this point is being done by the American Protective Tariff League, which not only sees to all the printing, but to its distribution in bulk to various local headquarters through all its territory, and also to individual voters.

Eight of the biggest printing houses of this city, Jersey City, Boston, and Philadelphia have been kept going at top speed for eight weeks. But even this does not represent all the material turned out. Frankable documents, bearing the names of Congressmen, are distributed by the ton, and the league itself has hundreds of publications calculated to influence voters.

Three documents have been remarkable because of the demand for them. Of McKinley's letter of acceptance over 2,000,000 copies have been sent from here. Hobart's letter is in scarcely less request, and a parallel arrangement of the tariff speeches of McKinley and Bryan has been sent to 1,600,000 men.

Nearly a dozen other pamphlets have had a circulation of over a million, and the greatest of these is Gen. Harrison's New-York speech.

Over 4,000 reams of paper have been used in the printing for the committee here. In Chicago the quantity is nearly twice as great, and the work has not been finished.

The daily shipments from the Tariff League headquarters is about a carload on an average, and in the shipping room piled high are books, pamphlets, and posters that will go out within a week.

The most interesting and most exacting part of the work is the sending of matter to individual voters. In a great file are cards on which are written the names of voters in nearly every city and town in the Union. Each man's nativity is recorded here. The names are arranged in two classes—men who are surely Republican and who may influence others, and men who are regarded as open to argument.

In this file are the names of 1,500,000 voters gathered by agents of the league. When matter is to be sent to them an army of trained girls prepares and addresses the wrappers. These wrappers and the documents they are to contain are sent to the big binderies, and there, under the direction of inspectors of the league, experts soon prepare trouble for the Post Office Department.

In a single day last week 600 sacks of this matter were sent to the General Post Office. Each sack weighed 100 pounds. The postage bill for that day was $2,321.

The mountain of sacks almost paralyzed Mr. Dayton's force, and it was two days before the mass had all been handled.

"Packages are sent, charges collect," said Wilbur F. Wakeman, who is in charge of the work, "and of the tens of thousands that have gone out only about twenty-five have come back through misdirection, or because the consignee would not pay the charges. I have never before seen such a demand for political literature."

DIED IN THE ORCHESTRA.

George Morris Expires While Playing at a Matinee.

George Morris, a member of the orchestra in the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, died while playing a bass viol at the matinée performance of "Northern Lights" yesterday afternoon.

The theatre was crowded, mainly with women, and the curtain had just risen on the third act when Morris fell forward in his seat. The theatre was darkened at the time, and only a few persons in the front of the house saw him fall. He was carried out under the stage immediately, and the audience knew nothing of his death.

Mr. Morris was thirty-eight years old, and lived at 236 Baltic Street. He had been connected with the Grand Opera House several years.

Mr. Croker's Absence.

Whether Richard Croker will return to this city in time to take any part in the present campaign is very problematical. It has lately been reported that he was coming on the Fürst Bismarck, which touched at Southampton Oct. 2, but a close friend of Mr. Croker said that his information was that Mr. Croker had not yet left England. He had his doubts as to whether he would be in this country at all during this campaign.

For Congress from Hudson County.

The Bryan and Sewall Democratic Committee of Hudson County, N. J., met in Jersey City Tuesday and nominated Alexander C. Young of Hoboken for Congress, in place of Allan L. McDermott, who declined the nomination last Saturday. Mr. Young accepted the nomination.

SPIRIT OF KEANE'S REMOVAL

Archbishop Ireland's Liberal Influence Checked.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Bishop Keane's resignation as the rector of the Catholic University, couched in terms of the most respectful obedience to the mandate of the Pope, does not, in the estimation of some of those who discuss the matter here from the most advantageous positions of observation, settle the controversy that led up to it, or even finally dispose of Bishop Keane.

It seems scarcely probable that the choice of his successor will result in Bishop Keane's re-election, as some of his warmest admirers hope, for so bold an act of insubordination would provoke resentment in Rome that might be followed by prolonged discipline of the Church in America; but the mere suggestion of such a possibility reveals a degree of resentment and an inclination to rebel.

Before the talk of a successor for Cardinal Satolli had been heard outside the ranks of the Catholic clergy there was much discussion that indicated a desire to secure another Delegate, and one who would be securely imported without danger of being met and converted to the interest of the too liberal clergy in this country.

There has been a good deal of Catholic jealousy of Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Keane. Talk has been heard in the precincts of the university itself about the excessive influence over the Delegate exercised from the time of his arrival by Archbishop Ireland. Some of the envy of Bishop Keane is to be attributed to the fact that he had been recommended by Archbishop Ireland for the rectorate of the university, and that Cardinal Satolli's partiality for Bishop Keane and his patron, and the increasing support, won by diligent political work, of the demand for a Delegate drawn from the monastic orders, contributed to the shortening of the stay of Cardinal Satolli.

Catholics who have been attached to the late rector, and who do not think that he or Archbishop Ireland are properly subject to the charge that they have pursued a too liberal policy, either in school matters or in their general policy toward the university, admit that the removal of Bishop Keane indicates that the Pope has condemned the tendency indicated by such policy of liberality as he may have found in the management of the university.

They admit that, with the selection of a new rector, it will be found that he represents the strict constructionists in the Catholic Church, that he will be prepared to carry out the school policy indicated from the Vatican, and that he will be a man whose opinions and associations will be an assurance to the Catholic clergy that the influence of Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Keane are no longer paramount in Rome.

ACCUSED OF WHOLESALE FRAUD

Edward J. Norton Arrested at Chester, Mass., on a Grave Charge.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Edward J. Norton, aged thirty-five years, formerly a resident of New-York City and now of Chester, Mass., was arrested at the latter place by Deputy Marshal Waters of Boston on the charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

It is alleged that Norton received goods from various firms on the pretense of being a business man of good standing, and sold them at reduced prices.

He also is charged with giving a fraudulent check on the John Hancock National Bank of Springfield for $700 to the firm of George W. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a dealer in bicycles, and it is alleged that he received from it eleven bicycles, for which he gave the check.

Post Office Inspector White, who had charge of the case, learned some time ago that Norton worked the same kind of a scheme in New-York City. He had an office in the Havemeyer Building, and from that place ordered carriages, which he never paid for. The Inspectors are of the opinion that he is the man who was using bogus checks in Vermont last Spring, although they have no evidence to that effect. Norton admits, the Inspector says, being in that State about that time, and

The Westfield Whip Company alleges that he secured from it an order of goods for which he never paid. Up to last Spring Norton is said to have had an interest in the Hamden Flint Company, but sold out suddenly.

COULD NOT BLOT IT OUT.

Advertisement of a Liquor Dealer on a Church Fair Programme.

BLOOMFIELD, Oct. 7.—The First Baptist Church gave an entertainment on Friday night, and, to add to the proceeds, issued a programme which contained the advertisements of a number of business houses of the town. Among the advertisements was that of a well-known grocer, who, in addition to groceries, sells wines and liquors.

Those in charge of the entertainment failed to read the copy for the advertisements, and thus missed seeing a line in the grocer's advertisement that told of his selling liquors. The line was not discovered until it was too late to have an additional lot of programmes struck off. The committee did not want to have the line appear in a church programme, so it was suggested that a rubber stamp be used to strike it out. The members worked hard, but the result was discouraging. The ink from the stamp failed to obliterate the letters, and when the stamp ink was dry the letters showed through.

The brilliant-colored letters served to call attention to the line, and it was seen by almost every one who had a programme.

Killed by a Railroad Train.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 7.—An unknown man—a laborer, judging from his attire—was run over and instantly killed at Elizabethport while trying to board the Easton mail train on the Central Railroad of New-Jeresy due in this city at 7 P. M. yesterday. The train had already started from the station when the man attempted to get on the rear end of the next to the last car and fell between the platforms of the two cars. He still held to the railing, and a brakeman, seeing his predicament, signaled the engineer to stop and then caught the man by the arm and held him up as well as he could. Just beyond Elizabethport the tracks of the Long Branch Division join the main line, and at this point the feet of the victim caught in the converging rails, and he was torn from the brakeman's grasp. A second or two later the train stopped, but the wheels had done their work and the man was dead.

Mr. Torrence's New Steam Yacht.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Joseph T. Torrence has let a contract for a new steam yacht. The boat will be 45 feet long and 8 feet beam. It will be built of steel throughout and have a large boiler and high-speed engine. The builders have guaranteed a speed of 16 miles an hour. The yacht will be practically unsinkable, being fully equipped with air tanks. It will be partly open and have a comfortable cabin near the stern.

Ex-Sheriff Petty Dead.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 7.—Robert L. Petty, former Sheriff of Suffolk County, died at his home, in Bellport, Monday. He was stricken on Sunday a week ago with paralysis. Ex-Sheriff Petty was born in Bellport seventy years ago. He was twice elected Sheriff on the Republican ticket, and was very popular in the party. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. John R. Read of Bellport.

THE GREAT SILVER DANGER

WHAT ITS FREE COINAGE REALLY MEANS ILLUSTRATED.

Effect of the Proposed New Order of Things Explained by William T. Standon—Its Bearing on the Life Insurance Companies — Policies Would Be Paid in Money Worth Only About One-Half of Its Face Value.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The National Association of Life Underwriters began its seventh annual convention in this city this morning. About 125 gentlemen were present, representing associations from New-Hampshire to California. Benjamin S. Calef of Boston, President, in the course of his opening remarks, paid a tribute to the memory of the late ex-Gov. W. E. Russell of Massachusetts, who held the position of arbitrator for the leading life insurance companies, which position has since been filled by the appointment of Speaker Reed. The principal number on the day's programme was the address by William T. Standon, Actuary of the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York, on "The Effects of Possible Silver Legislation on Life Insurance Contracts." He said:

"Under the conditions which prevail today, about $275,000,000 of annual income is sufficient to provide for the regular life insurance companies' obligations of about $5,700,000,000. If the value of each dollar paid to the companies is to be scaled down to an effective purchasing power of about 52 cents, then, in order to maintain their obligations at their present value in effective purchasing power, the companies would need to increase their annual income from $275,000,000 to about $350,000,000. Unable to do this by reason of the nature of their contracts, their obligations of about $5,700,000,000 will fall in effective purchasing power to about $2,800,000,000. One or other will be an absolute necessity, if they are to maintain their present proud position of absolute, unquestionable, and abundant solvency, and still yield the same benefits they now confer on their patrons.

"Those who have been paying a dollar having an effective purchasing power of 100 cents for $1 worth of life insurance cannot reasonably expect to get the same benefits from the payment of a dollar that has an effective purchasing power of only 52 cents. The man who wants $25,000 of life insurance, and expects to pay for it in coin that is virtually subject to a 48 per cent. depreciation, will find that he cannot buy $25,000 of life insurance of the effective purchasing power of to-day, but only $13,000. It has been sought to be shown that we shall be partially repudiating our obligations. We shall do no such thing. We shall pay in the current 'coin of the realm'—as many dollars as our contracts provide for—dollars of 100 cents each; but under the threatened new order of things each of those 100 cents would be of an effective purchasing power of only about one-half.

"We frequently hear it said that the free and unlimited coinage of silver must inevitably impair life insurance contracts. Nothing of the kind. Life insurance contracts can and will be carried out to the strict letter. It is after the claims are paid and the life insurance company's functions are strictly performed that the trouble will come in. The man who, in his provident forethought, intended to leave his family in the enjoyment of all these necessities, comforts, and luxuries, which an annual income of $2,000, based upon present conditions would secure to them, may have insured his life for the sum of $50,000. When the money reaches the hands of his widow, the prices of both necessities and luxuries will have so greatly enhanced that the income resulting from his prudence and forethought will provide the wife and children with only about one-half of what he intended to provide for them. The change will not in any sense impair the functions of the life insurance companies themselves, except as to dividend benefits and the basis of premium payments. Its action will be to impair the present existing relation between assets and liabilities, and effect a derangement of these important factors, which it will be very hard subsequentlp to re-establish."'

A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Standon, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

TROUBLE OVER THE MINUTES.

Long Island Aldermen Have a Lively Session.

The meeting in executive session of the Board of Aldermen of Long Island City, held on Tuesday night, was the liveliest since the board was organized in January. There was a clash between the Jeffersonian Democrats and a representative of the administration. Assistant City Clerk Sheridan was appointed by City Clerk Thomas McGraw, and it is his duty to read the minutes of the board.

The Assistant City Clerk had finished the minutes of the last meeting, when Alderman George Geiser questioned their accuracy. He stated that at the previous meeting of the board, Alderman at Large Bowley had offered a resolution objecting to the payment of one month's rent for the City Hall. The Alderman said that no record appeared of this in the minutes. At this Alderman Bowley stood up and said that he had offered this resolution. Assistant City Clerk Sheridan began to grow red in the face, and said that Alderman Geiser was casting an insinuation on him. He said that he would like to see the Alderman on the outside. At this Alderman Geiser became excited, and is alleged to have seized one of the chairs in the room and advanced toward Sheridan with it. It is alleged that he was about to strike Sheridan with the chair, when Alderman at Large McNulty stepped between the two men and interfered.

FOR A SPRING EXHIBITION.

Members of the American Dog Club Are Arranging Details.

About ten members of the American Dog Club responded to the annual call for a meeting yesterday afternoon and held an interesting session in Room 286 of the Hoffman House. The object of the gathering was the selection of officers for the ensuing year, but the advisability of another dog show was freely discussed.

At the last exhibition, held in the Lenox Lyceum May 30, two years ago, the club lost heavily, because of the large money prizes given and the poor attendance of paying visitors.

That show, which was practically an experiment, had its result in the formation of a guarantee fund to protect the members in the event of future failure. The next show will take place some time during next Spring, probably in March, in Madison Square Garden, although details were left for final settlement to the next meeting, on Nov. 11.

It was settled definitely, however, that the value of the prizes to be awarded will be considerably less and the class lines will be more sharply drawn than before.

Six new members were admitted to the club, and these officers were chosen: President—Mrs. Horace Stokes, Hackettstown, N. J.; Vice President—Mrs. Walter Stanton, Hillsdale, Penn.; Treasurer—T. Farrar Rackham, New-York. A Secretary will be elected at the next meeting.

READY FOR REGISTRATION.

The First Day Will Be Oct. 9—Some Changes in the Law.

All the preparations for the registration of qualified voters for the coming election have been completed by the Bureau of Elections, and on the morning of Friday the taking of names will be commenced in the 1,392 polling places in the city. The days of registry this year are Friday, Oct. 9; Saturday, Oct. 10; Friday, Oct. 16, and Saturday, Oct. 17. Under the present law, the places of registry will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening.

In the case of the absence or inability to act of one or more Inspectors on any day of registry those present are empowered to fill the vacant place temporarily, but are required to make a report of their action to the Police Commissioners, by whom the vacancies are filled permanently. On election day, however, whatever vacancies occur are to be filled by the remaining members of the board, without reference to the Police Commissioners.

There has been a number of changes made by the present law in the method of registration. Persons who present themselves to be registered are not required to be sworn, unless their right to register is challenged. Naturalized citizens may be registered without the production of their naturalization certificates, where such certificates cannot be readily produced, the law giving the Inspectors the authority to decide on the sufficiency of the evidence of naturalization produced in each case, and if a majority of the Inspectors are satisfied of the right of the voter to be registered, then his name must be entered on the registry books. To each qualified voter, immediately upon the placing of his name on the registry books, a certificate to that effect is given, in the following form:

.....E. D.....A. D.
N. Y., Oct.....1896.

Name.....
Residence.....
Was this day duly registered in this Election District.

.....
Chairman Board of Inspectors.

N. B.—This card must be retained by the voter until after Election. (Sec. 33, Sub. 2, Chap. 909, Laws 1896.)

The Inspectors are also required to make a note in the registry books of such voters as make oath before them that by reason of illiteracy, or by blindness, or deformity, they will be unable properly to prepare their ballot on election day without assistance.

Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, has had more than the usual difficulty this year in selecting polling places. In a larger number of districts than last year, use will be made of the corrugated iron polling booths erected in the streets. Sixty-two of these were required last year, and eighty two will be utilized this year.

DID NOT POSE AS A TRAMP.

But Superintendent Dennett Is After Raines Hotels.

Arthur F. Dennett, Superintendent for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, said yesterday that a story that he had disguised himself as a tramp to get information about Raines law hotels was untrue. He added:

"If it were necessary to disguise myself, even to shave my head, I'd do it. In fact, I did this once in order to secure evidence against policy dealers.

The society is interested in Raines law hotels to the extent of discovering evidence which will operate in forfeiture of license in cases where the "hotel" is believed to be or likely to be a disorderly house.

Some evidence has been accumulated, but further quests will be made. What will be done has not been determined, but Mr. Dennett is likely in some cases to invoke the aid of Superintendent Constable of the Department of Buildings. In others he may go before the District Attorney, and will figure in any legal proceeding against any house that is of a class that the society aims at suppressing.

Just now the society is interested in one Smith, who has a license for the old Sixth Avenue Hotel, at Forty-fourth Street. This notorious place has got more than one police official into trouble.

Residents of the neighborhood who are entitled to complain under the liquor tax law have instituted a suit against the place, which was to have been heard by Justice MacLean Oct. 1. The hearing was put off.

ART IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A Plan to Surround the Pupils with Good Paintings and Statuary.

The Public Education Association, a branch of the Confederated Good Government Clubs, has determined to beautify the public schoolrooms of the city by adorning them with good pictures, small bits of statuary, and other tasteful art objects. This plan has already been tried in Chicago and Salem, Mass., with great success.

The President of the local association is Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and its Secretary is Miss Cornelia Marshal. Miss Marshal had this to say in regard to the subject: "The object of the association is in no way connected with teaching art. It merely aims to beautify schoolrooms and surround the pupils with specimens of good art work. The idea has met with favor, I am happy to say, from teachers and those directly interested in school work. Mrs. Edward S. Mead, who is directly in charge of this work, is an Inspector of Schools, and the membership of the association includes a number of Inspectors and teachers."

It is the purpose of the association to work under the guidance of an Advisory Committee consisting of art experts. The committee has not yet been formed, but it is said that a sufficient number of assurances of co-operation have been received from prominent artists and those interested in art to guarantee the success of the venture. The headquarters of the association is at the Mott Memorial, 64 Madison Avenue.

POLICE AS NEWS GIVERS.

What Chief Conlin Says of a Rule Respecting the Force.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that a story published in Albany that he was given orders that reporters must not be informed of crimes that have been committed, except when arrests have been made, is not true.

A rule of the department, which was most strictly enforced under former police administrations, prohibited the members of the force from telling about robberies. Recently jealousy was excited by some newsgatherers obtaining such information, to the detriment of others not on friendly terms with the givers of the news.

An order was issued calling attention to the rule, and insisting on its observance, so that the superior officers of the department might at least know of the operations of thieves before the newspapers, so as to decide on the advisability of making the information public.

Louisiana Republicans United.

Republican National Committeemen Manley and Quay have effected a settlement of the party differences in Louisiana. Two Electoral tickets have been in the field, one representing the so-called "regulars" and the other the "sugar planters." A number of Louisiana men have been at headquarters and made statements. It was agreed that five Electors from each side should withdraw, and those remaining should be placed on a single ticket.

TO CONTINUE THE TRUST.

THE PEABODY FUND NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

According to the Original Letter of Gift the Trust Could Be Wound Up Next Year and the Principal, According to Certain Conditions, Divided, but at the Annual Meeting the Trustees Decide It Is Not Expedient at Present.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, held yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, proved most interesting. In his original letter of gift, Mr. Peabody left to the judgment of the Trustees to terminate, if they thought proper, the trust committed to their hands at the expiration of thirty years, and to distribute the principal acording to certain prescribed rules and conditions.

The expirations of the thirty years is Feb. 7, 1897, and the object of the meeting held yesterday was to determine whether or not it was expedient at this time to terminate the trust.

The board, as originally appointed by Mr. Peabody, consisted of these members: Robert C. Winthrop, Massachusetts; Hamilton Fish, New-York; the Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, Ohio; Gen. U. S. Grant, United States Army; Admiral D. G. Farragut, United States Navy; William C. Rives, Virginia; John H. Clifford, Massachusetts; William Aiken, South Carolina; William M. Evarts, New-York; William A. Graham, North Carolina; Charles Macalester, Pennsylvania; George W. Riggs, Washington; Samuel Wetmore, New-York; Edward A. Bradford, (resigned,) Louisiana; George N. Eaton, Maryland; George Peabody Russell, (resigned,) Massachusetts.

Of these, only William M. Evarts of New-York survives, and he has been at the head of the Finance Committee for a great many years. Mr. Peabody, after naming this board, endowed its members with the power to select their successors as vacancies might occur. The board, which met yesterday, with the exception of Mr. Evarts, comprised men, the majority of whom were unknown to the great philanthropist.. As now constituted the board consists of the Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Minnesota; Samuel A. Green, Massachusetts; ex-Gov. James D. Porter, Tennessee; J. Pierpont Morgan, New-York; William A. Courtenay, South Carolina; Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Washington; William Wirt Henry, Virginia; Henderson M. Somerville, Alabama; Joseph H. Choate, New-York; Charles E. Fenner, Louisiana; Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., Maryland; George Peabody Wetmore, Rhode Island, and John Lowell, Massachusetts.

The full board was present at the meeting yesterday.

Mr. Evarts delivered an address at the meeting yesterday, giving in detail some of the work accomplished by the board during the past year.

Mr. Evarts also read the report of the special committee to pass upon the expediency of liquidating the trust. The substance of the report was that the distribution of the fund be not made for the present. The report was adopted.

General Agent Curry read his annual report. In it he said:

"Perhaps the most significant fact in connection with the aims and purposes of the trust was that at its origin not a single Southern State within the field of its operations had a system of free public schools. The illiteracy of the inhabitants was appalling, and by no means confined to "the freedmen," bue embraced a large per cent. of the white population. The Trustees decided, and most wisely, to make a vigorous and persistent effort to induce these States to include free and universal education among their permanent obligations, and the effort was rewarded by early success.

"During the thirty years, about $2,400,000 have been spent, as the income of the $2,000,000 left by Mr. Peabody, in connection with school authorities of cities and States, and the fund has been a constant educator in public policy, and, by the simple rule of helping those who helped themselves, has led States and cities and towns to take hold of their own problems of illiteracy and recognize the truth of the highest axiom in educational statesmanship that the stability of our free institutions rests upon public schools, organized and controlled by civil authority, and supported by a levy on property."

It was voted that the next meeting of the Trustees be held in New-York on the first Wednesday in October, 1897.

The Trustees dined together at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

HEALTH OF SENATOR MURPHY.

Looking Well Again—Doctor Says His Recovery Is Remarkable.

Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., came from his Summer home in Elberon, N. J., and was in the city for two days this week. Some of his old friends who had not seen him since the beginning of his long illness were astonished to find him looking so well. Now that he has completely recovered, it is no harm to say that several times since last March he was very near death's door.

Dr. M. A. Starr, who has been the Senator's physician for some time, says that he regards Mr. Murphy's recovery as one of the most remarkable in his experience. Last Spring he consulted a number of physicians in Washington, but none of them was able to do him any good. Several of them said his case was hopeless. Finally the Senator's son-in-law, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, persuaded Dr. Starr of this city to visit Washington and examine the Senator. He spent two hours in the examination, and when he had finished he said that the case was very critical.

The Senator had many symptoms of Bright's disease as well as other ailments. There was only one chance in a hundred, in the opinion of Dr. Starr, of the Senator recovering. There was only one course of treatment, and if that failed all others would be unavailable. Ex-Mayor Grant told the doctor to go ahead and try for that one chance.

At first Senator Murphy showed little signs of improvement. He went to Old Point Comfort and remained two months, but did not seem to grow much stronger. He again returned to his Washington home, and his family was very much discouraged. During the month of June he rallied a little, and he seemed strong enough to be removed to Elberon, where he has remained ever since. After getting over the fatigue of the journey, he began slowly to improve.

Dr. Starr went to Europe, but he left his associate, Dr. Brown, in charge, with instructions to carry out his course of treatment.

When the Senator was in the city this week Dr. Starr again examined him, and pronounced Murphy a well man in every respect. The

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

WEDNESDAY--P. M.

Stocks to-day were nervous. Quotations weakened. Raids prevailed. Some liquidation. More short selling. Money rates from 5 to 8 per cent., averaging 6. Conservative opinion not bearish.

In many ways this has been a remarkable day in the stock market. Quotations were under pressure all day long. Bear speculators, big and little, hammered away aggressively. Rumors more sensational than any attempted in many a day fairly crowded Wall Street, and upon their effectiveness--all false--the raiders entirely relied.

***

First—A millionaire defalcation at Paris.

Next—An outbreak of bitter anti-American feeling in London over new Venezuelan complications.

Then—Bryan's election conceded by some mysterious "authority out West."

Also—A United States war vessel refused passage of the Dardanelles, and fired upon.

And—The Czar poisoned in France.

These are only a few samples—gems from a collection that seemed inexhaustible. They came so thick, they came so fast, and they were proclaimed so loudly and so definitely, that it would have been strange, indeed, if stocks had not shown some sensitiveness. Under such pressure no market that Wall Street has known since the rumor-mongering times of 1893 would have been so slightly affected as was the course of prices to-day.

***

Much earnest effort was spent by the raiders in trying to shake out long stock from quarters where there lately have been substantial purchases. Little was accomplished on this tack. One strength of the present situation is that those who are largely long of stocks now were long of them considerably below present prices, and therefore hardly susceptible to scarecrow games.

***

The most that the bear contingent accomplished was to frighten the public into withdrawing buying orders. Some measure of success was undoubtedly scored in that direction. The market has had the support of a large volume of orders from outsiders to buy stocks at prices close beneath current figures. To be able to scare any material part of such orders out of the market would be helpful to the bear campaigners; but what a lot of inventive power it did take! Ananias must be a joyous soul looking up at his record-breaking posterity.

***

The short interest was, of course, increased. Daniel Drew, a bear who knew, used to have a saying that anybody could work stocks down, but it was a different thing "taking them in" when you got them down. Some fashions do not change in Wall Street.

***

What is more important than all the invented sensationalism of desperate bear speculators is the international trade balance, whose credits in favor of the United States have already brought close to $50,000,000 of foreign gold here, and are now shaping to bring soon probably as much more.

***

According to the oracles of hopelessness the Bank of England to-morrow will further advance its discount rate, the bear theory being that such an advance will head off any further gold imports. It won't. Europe is buying our crops and Europe must foot the bill. Pay will be in gold. They have no more American stocks to unload. They have been sending them back in an uninterrupted stream since the Baring smash half a dozen years ago. The gold will come.

***

And it can be stated upon authority that arrangements now complete provide for engagements to the extent of at least five millions. Some unexpected impediment may cause delay. The bankers interested do not think so.

***

With the gold tide again rushing this way precious little grace will be available for traders with narrow margins caught on the short side. The public is disposed to buy stocks. Commission brokers generally advise waiting till the election settles the National financial policy. Such brokers do not hesitate to declare that with Bryanism disposed of the stock market will be found crowded with bargains. There is unanimity on this score.

***

And the public, listening, does not really see why commission brokers or anybody else should have any doubts about what the election is going to be. Every scrap of news from every part of the country adds to the conviction that honest money is bound to prevail overwhelmingly.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS DECLINED.

Amer. Cotton Oil	1	L. E. & West pf	1½
Amer. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash	2
Amer. Sug. Refs.	2½	Manhattan	2½
Amer. Sug. Refs. pf.	1	Met Traction	1
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	1½	Minn. Iron	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	No. Pacific	½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	National Lead	½
Canada Southern	½	N. J. Central	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	Nor. Pac., all. in. pd.	⅝
Chicago Gas	¾	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Ft. C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Pullman Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Southern Railway pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Del. & Hud.	½	Union Pacific, t. r.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
General Electric	1⅝	Western Union	1
Ill. Central	2½	Wheel. & L. E pf.	1⅜
Ill. Steel Co.	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Manhattan 4s	1⅜	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	1	N. Y., O. & W. 5s.	1
A., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅜	Nor. Pac. con. 5s.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. ext. 4s	1	Ohio Southern 1st	1½
C., B. & Q., Neb.	1	P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	1½	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	1¼
C., H. V. & T. 6s	1½	P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Southern Railway 5s.	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1¼
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d	1⅜	U. S. Cordage 1st, t. r.	2
		Va. Mid. gen.	1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was more firm. Call loans were made at 5@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

Time money was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements, and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $90,510,461; balances, $5,226,460; Sub-Treasury credit, balance, $187,326.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅞@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quiet and heavy. Commercial bills were pressed for sale, while the inquiry was very light. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for 60 days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81⅛@$4.81⅝ for 60-day bills, $4.83⅞@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅛, guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraph, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ⅝, to 95½; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 59¾, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 44½. Declined—Erie first preferred, ½, to 32½; Illinois Central, ½, to 93½; St. Paul, ¼, to 72½; Erie, ⅛, to 14¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13½. Reading sold at 9⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 109 9-16, for money and 3-16, to 109 11-16, for the account.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were lower. The 4s, 1925, declined ¾, and the 2s and the 4s, 1907, registered, ½. The sales were: $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 107¼; $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 116, and $20,000 do., coupon, at 116@115¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801	92½	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	115¾	116
4s, c., 1925	115¾	116
5s, r., 1904	111	111½
5s, c., 1904	111	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

EUROPE ONLY WAITS TO BUY.

Mr. Mayer Lehman, senior member of the firm of Lehman Brothers, has recently returned from a trip of several months to Europe. Mr. Lehman was seen at his office yesterday, and being questioned regarding the sentiment abroad as to American securities and the probable action of European investors after the settlement of the political contest in this country, said:

"I can tell you very little about the English sentiment. They are not very hopeful there, and they are doing nothing in American stocks, but in Germany I found things very different. There they already have confidence in this country, and in our securities. They are not afraid of the outcome of our political crisis.

"All through the recent depression here, when stocks were falling steadily and things looked very badly, I found German bankers and investors buying American stocks. They believe in us, and they think investments with us good ones.

"This was also the case thirty years ago. In 1863 and 1865, when we were in the midst of a civil war, Germany was a heavy buyer of our stocks. And Germany was a heavy gainer by her investments.

"Of course, the German investing is limited. There are many there who have the same feeling of fear that is so prevalent in England. But there is some buying in Berlin, and there is as yet none to speak of in London.

"But the London buying will come just as soon as Mr. McKinley is elected. You have no idea how much idle money there is there. And when the question of the National honesty of our country is settled, they will start to buy of us.

"There is one great reason why the English investors and those of all Europe, for that matter, will turn to America for a field in which to put their money. Over there, their home securities, their railroad stocks, etc., have come to command such enormous prices and their rates of interest have consequently dropped so low that they are not profitable investments. This is the case in almost all of their good securities.

"For that reason, for their self-protection, they will turn to America, where their investments will yield them much greater profits than those of their own countries.

"After Europe is satisfied that we are going to keep gold and adopt no policy of repudiation, we will see a great buying movement on the part of the foreign investors. They will be eager to get our securities, and the higher prices that will then rule will be no barrier."

THE PUBLIC CONFIDENT.

President R. M. Gallaway of the Merchants' National Bank said yesterday:

"Regarding the return of the gold sent West by the New-York banks some time ago, I do not think it is yet time to expect much of it back. The outgo is not yet over, and for a little while we will see no returns that are appreciable.

"The general situation is about as it was two weeks ago, and it is not likely to change much before the election. People are generally confident—there is little doubt now in their minds. It is a waiting time. Everything is waiting for the election.

"The talk of a large majority for Mr. McKinley being necessary to bring about the right sort of confidence may be good sense. But I think there is no need for the talk. I think McKinley will have all the majority that is necessary, and more."

NO MONEY SQUEEZE.

Inquiry was made among bank officials yesterday as to the probable causes of the higher money rates, and as to their significance. It is the common argument of the Stock Exchange bears that the banks and trust companies are drawing the strings tighter, and that from now on money will be found to be both harder to get and much more expensive. The old argument that high money rates will make brokers unwilling to carry stocks for customers is again brought out and flaunted on the Stock Exchange.

Among bank Presidents, however, no confirmation of any such talk can be found. On the other hand, their testimony was of the contradictory kind. Said one President:

"I do not believe there is any truth in the talk of banks curtailing loans or calling them or holding out for higher rates. In this bank we are loaning more money at present than we have done since the 1st of July. We have more money to loan than we have had since then. And when we begin to get back the money which we sent West to move the crops, we will have still more to put out. The present advanced rate is the result, I think, of manipulation. I do not see any other reason for it, and I cannot see why it should remain so. I believe that we will have normal conditions again in three or four days. But, suppose the rate does continue high. Will it not mean more gold from Europe? However, I do not believe there are any grounds for fear of tight money."

The President of another prominent bank said: "There is no curtailing of loans among the New-York banks so far as I can see. We are loaning as much money as we can, and much of it is on time. As yet, of course, we are not supplying all of our demand, but we are taking care of all our customers, and of a few others. I think the present flurry in rates only temporary, and expect to see money stationary around 4 or 5 per cent. in a day or two. In the last two or three days we have had a little more than our usual demand, but it has been nothing to speak of."

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce said: "I do not understand the advance in money rates. I see no reason for it, and it has puzzled me. Money is ruling very strong to-day, and there is a good market for it. The general situation seems to be about the same as it was two weeks ago. We have had no new engagements of gold; but I do not see why money should get dearer. Of course, higher rates for money here would affect the exchange market and would make probable fresh gold imports."

COMMISSION HOUSE ORDERS.

Edward L. Brewster of the Chicago Board of Trade, having spent a fortnight in New-York, says of the sentiment in Wall Street:

"The people down here have grown very confident and buying of stocks has begun. When I first reached the city I was met with the announcement that strong interests which hitherto had gone into the market when securities looked cheap had not done so daring the present decline in prices. I observed before leaving the East, however, that the first-class commission houses had good buying orders. The recovery of confidence is all due, of course, to the almost fixed belief by New-York people that McKinley will be elected."

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

To the Financial Editor of The New-York Times:

As money changers, bullion and stock brokers, we are certainly offered an opportunity day by day to feel the pulse of the public of all classes. Leaving aside stock dealings and the large transactions in precious metals, which form the foundation of the exchange between demand and supply of the Old and the New World, we meet at our counters the man who wants to help the folk at home in the old country by a remittance; the traveler, for business or pleasure, who buys his letter of credit; the merchant who buys exchange on Europe or sells European—or for that matter, Asiatic, African, or Australian—exchange.

A piece of paper signed by a name inspiring confidence regulates the dealings of the world to-day, be it a Government bond, a draft, a letter of credit, or any written promise to pay. In all cases the equivalent (collateral) must be at the back of the promise, either in metal, merchandise, or credit, i. e., the belief that the issuer of the paper obligation is capable and honestly willing to substitute the current value for the piece of paper.

When we undertake to pay anywhere in the world, we must settle on the terms existing then at the location in question, and only upon the condition that we will do so, our order, check, draft, or whatever it may be called, is honored. In China, silver or gold has only its bullion value. Therefore, if China deals with America, England, France, or Germany, the ancient empire settles upon the terms of the creditor. And though we justly are proud of being in the van of all nations, we could not do otherwise. If we buy in pounds, we pay in pounds, or if we pay in dollars, we must be satisfied with the amount they bring in exchange. It is tit for tat.

If we had free silver, we could deceive ourselves with the idea that the Government stamp of one dollar meant 100 cents, (Colonial paper and French assignats had a Government stamp,) but we would have to use it up at home, build a Chinese wall around us, and stay away from the markets of the world.

The two metals, white and yellow, are at war, but from the throes of the struggle there will come a final union in bimetallism, an established ratio by international agreement.

The free-silver men say plainly that from unavoidable ruin we will arrive at prosperity. Through night to light is their prophecy. But why look to a darkness at all, if it is in our own hands to travel on from light to light?

This United States needs but its own strength and honor, both of which it has in plenty. The election of McKinley would mean both. Sound finances and international entente will then lead to a solution of the money problem, probably the consummation devoutly to be wished—internationally regulated bimetallism. But why bring it about by revolution, and destroy that which can never be rebuilt? Yet the American people must make some sacrifices for ultimate prosperity. Let them use as little foreign goods as possible, and produce here the best goods possible. But let them work our factories as economically as possible, so as to be able to compete with the manufactures of the world. We must do this in order to gain our natural fields, the Central and South American Continent. Our labor speakers may take this for a heresy, but the laboring men will readily acknowledge that twelve months' work at moderate wages means more than forced wages for nine months, and three months of idleness. We need more confidence of the people in their own strength and in the good sense of the world at large.

Every year millions upon millions are taken to Europe by tourists. Ask our people to stay at home for one Summer and enjoy the delights of our watering places and unparalleled scenery, and one hundred millions of dollars will remain and circulate here.

The election of McKinley would bring $200,000,000 of hoarded gold into immediate circulation. Bryan's election would drive it out of the country. The maxim of Gresham, erstwhile Mint Director of England, will always hold good, that bad money will drive the good money out of any country. Good money we need for confidence from others and in our own midst. When panic-stricken in July the associated banks were induced to joint action in throwing some $20,000,000 gold into the Sub-Treasury, so as to bring the surplus above the one-hundred-million-dollar mark. Confidence returned. Let us hope that the people will not destroy it again. Let us hope for sound sense and its outcome—sound money.

L. ZIMMERMANN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1896.

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Among the prominent traders on the Stock Exchange yesterday were the following:

Sugar. Buyers—H. Content & Co., J. Kirkner, J. L. Gladwin, T. L. Manson, Jr., & Co., Rolston & Bass, Prince & Whitely, Grant Brothers, De Haven & Townsend, Worden, Bell & Co, D. W. Berdan & Co. Sellers—T. L. Manson, Jr., & Co., F. F. Ames, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., J. M. Amory, Pearl & Co., H. Content & Co., Buckhout, Davis & Co., Charles Head & Co., J. Kirkner, Rogers & Randolph.

St. Paul. Buyers—Herzog & Glazier, Reed & Parsons, M. D. Putnam. Sellers—J. A. Zerega, G. H. Bend, M. C. Bouvier, W. H. Motley, F. D. Winslow, Goodbody & Co., E. & C. Randolph, J. H. Griesel, H. Content & Co.

Manhattan. Buyers—J. S. Bache & Co., J. A. Blair, Barnes Brothers. Seller—E. M. F. Miller.

Leather Preferred. Buyer—J. Kickner.

Burlington and Quincy. Sellers—Clark, Ward & Co., Pearl & Co.

Chesapeake and Ohio. Sellers—George B. Hopkins & Co.

Reading. Buyers—Worden, Bell & Co., H. M. Gambles. Sellers—W. T. Hatch & Sons, Moore & Schley, Boody, McClellan & Co., W. L. Stow.

Tobacco. Buyer—F. H. Palmer.

Illinois Central. Sellers—Moore & Schley.

Tennessee Coal and Iron. Sellers—Moore & Schley.

WALL STREET TALK.

Only two stocks dealt in to the extent of 500 shares yesterday lost as much as two full points, though the din on the Stock Exchange was enough to suggest that everything was in a panic.

***

Sugar Trust and Manhattan Elevated were the stocks that made the chief decline. Sugar Trush was more largely traded in than any other, close to 45,000 shares changing hand. The statement was again on the rounds that important new opposition refineries were to be started.

***

Wall Street, watching the daily declines in Sugar Trust prices, has become pretty well persuaded that important inside interests are willing to see the lower quotations, even if insiders are not themselves working to make those lower figures.

***

Next to Sugar the most active stock was St. Paul, with transactions of over 30,000 shares. It dropped one point. Theories that much of that volume was made up of sales of long stock can hardly fool anybody.

***

Practically every room-trader on the floors of the Stock Exchange is short. Many of them are heavily so. They are not converts to the bear side. They have been breaking away at the market all the way up for 10 points or more.

***

Philip D. Armour and George M. Pullman have been set aside by the new party in Diamond Match affairs, which fact is likely to have a sequel or two.

***

J. Edward Addicks and his stock market lieutenants are in town.

***

Manhattan Elevated was one of the favorite objects of attack yesterday. Big shorts averaged.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅛@65⅜. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 65⅞.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65c. per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,027,441.44 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,027 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,017 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,649,048
Imports for same period	57,111,810
Net imports	$6,462,762
Net exports to date, 1895	45,080,538
Net exports to date, 1894	66,142,532
Net exports to date, 1893	13,197,896

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The local market was weak, with marked declines of some of the specialties, and closing prices were at or near the lowest of the day. Montana fell off 3 per cent., to 85¼, and Old Dominion, ½, to 15⅛. Quincy Mining lost 2, to 110, and Osceola, 1½, to 26. Pioneer dropped ¼, to 5¾; Dominion Coal 7-16, to 7⅝. Bay State Gas a fraction, to 6¼, with the 5s down to 74 and the seconds to 62, the latter a decline of 5½ from the last previous sale made, some time ago. Mexican Central stock declined ½, to 8. Investment railway shares were steady, New-Haven alone dropping ½, to 169. Bell Telephone lost ½, to 204½, while Erie Telephone gained the same amount, to 60. Copper in London was steady at 47⅝ for spot and 47⅝ for futures. Money, 5@6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Gordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston W. R.	60	60	60	60
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3	3⅝	3	3½
West End	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	204	204½	209	209½
Erie	59½	60½	59½	60¼
Mexican	65	..	66	75
New-England	91	..	90	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	7⅝	8	8	8½
General Electric pf.	..	64	61	64
Illinois Steel	40	43	42	44
Lamson Store Service	18¼	..	18¼	19¼
Philadelphia Co.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Reece Button Hole	19	19½	19	19¼
Westinghouse Electric	..	..	24	25
Westinghouse Elec. 1st pf	49	50	49	50
Bay State Gas	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	205	206	206	207
Boston & Lowell	203	204	..	204
Boston & Maine	158	160	158	159
C. J. R. & S. Y.	93	95	93	95
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	99	101	100	102
Conn. & Pass.	139½	..	140	..
Fitchburg pf.	90	..	90	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	169	170	169	169½
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	69	70	..	..
Old Colony	173	173½	173	173½
West End	..	69	6¾	69
West End pf.	89¾	..	89	90

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	25	75	25	75
Atlantic	..	18	..	18
Boston & Montana	85⅜	85½	88	88½
Butte & Boston	..	2⅜	..	2⅝
Calumet & Hecla	315	320	312	318
Franklin	9½	10½	9	10½
Gold Coin	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2½
Kearsarge	10	10¼	10	10¼
Merced	7	8	7	8
Osceola	25½	26	26	27
Pioneer	5½	6	5½	..
Quincy	110	..	110	112
Tamarack	..	89	..	89
Wolverine	7	7½	7	7½

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s.	111	115	111	115
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	106½	107	106½	107
Mexican Central cn. 4s.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
Mexican Central 1st inc.	17½	..	17½	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	75	77	75	77
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	60	..	60	..

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.06
Belcher	.62	.70
Best & Belcher	1.00	.95
Bodie Consolidated	.54	.63
Bulwer	.37	.40
Chollar	2.20	2.25
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.75
Crown Point	.53	.55
Gould & Curry	.72	.67
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.45
Mexican	.45	.49
Mono	.15	.13
Ophir	1.20	1.15
Potosi	.78	.76
Savage	.53	.48
Sierra Nevada	.73	.70
Union Consolidated	.90	.89
Utah	.08	.07
Yellow Jacket	.32	.35

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 7.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.63	.63
Argentum	.50	.50
Blue Bell	.09¼	.08½
Consolidated	.13¼	.14
Elkton	1.44	1.44
Gibson	.46	.47
Golden Fleece	1.03	1.03
Isabella	.42	.43
Jefferson	.12	.12
Mount Rosa	.18	.19
Pharmacist	.12½	.13
Portland	1.48	1.50
Union	.32	.32
Work	.09¼	.09

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—October 7, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
11	13	180	American Cotton Oil	12	12	12	12	–1
46	49	100	American Cotton Oil pf.	47	47	47	47	–1⅝
5⅝	5¾	10	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
107⅞	108	43,371	*American Sugar Refs.	109¾	110	107½	107⅞	–2¼
98¼	99½	180	*Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	–1
66⅛	66½	10,398	American Tobacco	66½	68	66	68⅝	+1⅛
95½	99	20	American Tobacco pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
18	20¾	118	Ann Arbor pf.	20	20	20	20	..
12⅝	12¾	1,875	At., T. & S. F., all in. pd	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	–⅝
19	19⅛	2,573	At., T. & S. F. pf.	20	20	19	19	–1⅛
19¼	20¼	200	*Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	–⅛
89	92	40	Brooklyn Union Gas.	90	90	89	89	..
45	45⅛	550	Canada Southern	45	45	44¾	45	–½
57	59	25	Canadian Pacific	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	..
14	14½	2,057	Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅞	14⅞	13⅞	14	–1
68¼	6 ⅝	11,315	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	69	69⅝	68¼	68⅝	–⅞
59¾	60	3,350	Chicago Gas	60½	61	59⅝	60	–¾
69⅝	69½	30,575	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	70¼	70½	69⅛	69⅜	–1
..	126	4	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	125½	125½	125½	125½	..
97	97½	1,101	Chicago & Northwest	98¼	98½	97¼	97¼	–1¼
60⅛	60¼	4,220	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	60⅝	61	59¾	60	–1⅛
24	25	500	C., C., C. & St. Louis	25	25	25	25	–1½
18	19	505	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19¼	19¼	18½	18½	–1½
16½	16¾	705	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	16¾	17	16⅝	16⅝	–¾
53	60	23	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	56	56	56	56	..
146	148½	85	Con. Gas Company	146½	147	146	146	..
121½	123	17	Delaware & Hudson	123⅝	123⅝	122¾	122¾	..
42	42¼	300	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	–⅜
4	5	100	*Duluth, S. S. & A.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+¼
13¼	13¾	50	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
59½	61	15	Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	60	60	60	..
26¾	27	1,110	General Electric	27½	27½	27	27	–1⅜
89¾	91	400	Illinois Central	90	90	89¼	89¼	–2½
40¾	42½	200	Illinois Steel Co.	44	44	42	42	–1½
24½	25	860	Laclede Gas	25⅜	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	–⅜
64	65	252	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64½	64½	63½	63½	–1½
144	145	355	Lake Shore	145	145	145	145	..
41⅞	42	9,160	Louis. & Nash.	42⅜	43¼	41¾	41¾	–1
1⅝	1⅞	415	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	1½	1½	1½	1½	–¼
90	90½	15,660	Manhattan Con	91⅜	92½	89⅝	90	–2⅛
95½	97	135	*Metropolitan Traction	96½	96½	96½	96½	–1
90	92	20	Michigan Central	88	88	88	88	..
53	55	100	Minnesota Iron	53	53	53	53	–1¼
22⅞	23	545	Mo., K. & T. pf.	23	23¼	22¾	22⅞	–⅛
19	19½	1,970	Missouri Pacific	20	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	–⅞
20½	20⅝	520	*National Lead Co.	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	–⅞
85¼	86	28	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	..
102½	103¼	122	New-Jersey Central	102½	102½	102½	102¼	–½
91	91½	280	New-York Central	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	–½
70	..	8	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	..
4⅝	5	250	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–¼
13	13½	575	N. P., all in. pd.	13¼	13¼	13	13	–⅝
19⅝	20	640	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	20½	20½	19⅞	19⅞	–⅜
13½	13½	60	Ontario & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	..
19	19½	1,230	Pacific Mail	20¼	20¼	19	19	–⅞
18⅝	18⅜	12,191	P. & R. 3d in. pd.	19	19⅛	18⅜	18¾	–⅛
12	12½	600	P., C., C. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	–¾
146½	148½	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	148	148	148	148	–½
3½	4	2	St. L. Southwestern	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
36½	37¼	200	St. Paul & Omaha	38¼	38¼	37¼	37¼	–1¼
8	8½	1,230	Southern Railway	8¼	8⅝	8	8	–⅛
24	24⅞	4,185	Southern Railway pf.	24⅝	25	23⅞	24	–¾
20½	20⅝	4,117	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21½	21½	20⅝	20⅝	–1
6⅝	6⅞	34	Texas Pacific	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
5⅞	6½	900	Union Pacific, t. r.	6½	6½	6	6½	–½
4¼	4½	437	U. S. Cordage	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4¼	..
8	8¾	200	*United States Leather	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
56⅜	56½	4,450	*U. S. Leather pf.	56⅜	58	56¼	56¼	–⅞
16	17	82	United States Rubber	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	..
5⅝	6	120	Wabash	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
14	14⅜	610	Wabash pf.	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	–⅜
85	90	10	Wells-Fargo Express	87	87	87	87	..
82¼	82½	2,007	Western Union Tel.	83⅜	83⅝	82¼	82⅜	–⅞
5¾	5⅞	1,665	Wheeling & L. E.	6	6	5¾	5⅞	–¼
26	27¼	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	–1⅜
..	..	10	Wisconsin Central	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
Sales.		182,660						

*Unlisted.

Silver.

65½	65⅝	10,000	Bullion certificates	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	–

ote of Hackburn & Willett, for $973.75, ated April 9, 1896, at four months, due ug. 12, 1896, payable at Farmers and Mer-hants' Bank, Newberne, N. C.; note of Hackburn & Willett, for $328.31, dated April 20, 1896, at five months, due Sept. 23, 1896, payable at Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Newberne, N. C.; $510; 60 shares Puyallup Hop Company of the State of Washington, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $20 for the lot; 20 shares Puyallup Hop Company of the State of Washington, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $22 for the lot; 3 shares The E. Meeker Company of the State of Washington, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $1 for the lot, and 200 shares American Bank Note Company, $42.50 per share.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895	1894.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,301	6,327	6,327
4th week Sept.	$509 000	$588,000	$582,000
Month	1,786,000	1,811,000	1,776,053
From July 1	5,454,000	5,022,000	4,876,000
From Jan. 1	14,928,913	12,587,642	13,039,930
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	195	195	195
4th week Sept.	$33,482	$42,429	$39,139
Month	97,163	139,081	132,071
From July 1	316,577	456,733	394,260
From Jan. 1	1,009,847	1,034,944	884,632
NEW-YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,396	2,396	2,396
Month Sept	$3,905,402	$3,973,262	$3,788,351
From July 1	11,263,899	11,600,505	10,840,598
From Jan. 1	32,323,810	31,930,990	30,479,263
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
4th week Sept.	$23,338	$20,235	$18,894
Month	90,038	84,632	80,973
From July 1	252,601	256,570	215,312
From Jan. 1	724,646	598.646	514,591
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for August—			
Gross earnings	173,986	172,118	156,261
Operating ex	117,708	129,417	114,161
Net earnings	56,278	42,701	42,100
Charges	34,101	33,526	33,723
Surplus	22,177	9,175	8,377
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	317,962	320,241	279,053
Operating ex	231,216	250,695	212,403
Net earnings	86,746	69,545	66,650
Charges	68,700	67,042	50,110
Surplus	18,046	2,504	16,540
From Jan 1—			
Gross earnings	1,052,880	1,119,048	1,020,287
Operating ex	865,561	942,777	855,306
Net earnings	187,319	176,271	164,981
Charges	270,337	269,233	264,953
Deficit	83,018	92,962	99,972
DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN for August—			
Gross earnings	125,764	110,127	105,996
Operating ex	101,697	77,944	77,837
Net earnings	24,067	32,183	28,159
Charges	16,148	30,108	30,351
Surplus	7,919	2,015	*2,192
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	251,786	208,836	190,452
Operating ex	194,767	153,347	144,802
Net earnings	57,019	55,489	60,926
Charges	32,294	60,129	60,926
Surplus	4,725	*4,650	*15,276
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	755,945	750,737	694,293
Operating ex	649,568	599,350	587,809
Net earnings	106,377	157,407	106,484
Charges	171,136	217,589	240,411
Deficit	64,759	60,182	134,427

*Deficit.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	20,390,711	19,275,993	18,974,337
Operating ex	13,505,206	12,277,773	11,863,785
Net earnings	6,885,505	6,998,220	7,110,552
Other income	434,371	383,273	272,288
Total	7,319,876	7,381,493	7,382,840
All charges	5,942,373	6,660,909	5,830,349
Surplus	1,377,503	700,584	1,552,491

In 1896 charges for interest and rental are $4,983,095, against $5,013,738 last year; taxes $570,961, against $569,926; sinking fund payments $186,547 net, against $175,000; unfunded discount $14,726, against $6,887, and South and North Alabama net $50,182. In 1895 the company marked off the last of the advances to South and North Alabama, $597,609, and put it in charges.

The condensed balance sheet as of June 30 shows—

Assets.			
Road, equip.&c.	106,604,118	106,344,038	*260,080
Real estate timber, &c.	1,180,600	912,430	*268,170
Stocks owned	1,613,187	1,521,412	*91,775
Bonds owned	13,762,850	4,568,251	*9,194,621
†Securities in trust	17,085,534	21,837,166	‡4,751,632
Bills and accounts receivable	3,268,889	2,472,043	*796,846
Materials, &c.	3,408,059	1,444,116	†36,057
Cash on hand	770.528	390,643	*370,885
N. & D. adv.	1,041,266	1,017,936	*23,331
Adv. other roads	64,350	313,935	†249,585
Sinking fund,&c.	1,610,932	836,918	*114,074
Unlisted capital stock	2,200,000	2,200,000	.....
Unfunded discount account	662,797	320,585	*342,212
Total	150,673,192	144,248,473	*6,424,719
Liabilities—			
Stock	55,000,000	55,000,000	
Funded debt	86,724,660	84,158,660	*2,566,000
Bills and accounts payable	467,331	825,000	†357,669
Interest due and accrued	1,636,065	904,499	*761,566
Dividends	47,865	48,054	†189
Due roads and individuals	402,389	499,657	†97,268
June rentals,&c.	1,389,632	1,458,038	†68,406
Def'd renewals. bDue Mob. & M. R.	580,353	638,347	†57,994
	2,896,239		*2,896,239
Income credit	1,408,058	716,218	*782,840
Total	150,673,192	144,248,473	*6,424,719

*Increase. †Decrease.
‡Less bonds pledged and less bonds and stocks of those roads whose cost has been added to cost of road. aThe bonds deposited in pool have been deducted. bThis liability is payable Sept. 2, 1945.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS preliminary statement for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	11,036,989	11,544,363	9,877,290
Operating ex. and taxes	7,704,099	8,421,183	7,205,941
Net earnings	3,332,890	3,123,179	2,671,349
Prop. exp. to gross	70	73	73
Interest	2,667,710	2,612,943	2,609,360
Guaranteed int	366,250		
Rentals	272,534	285,496	71,510
Other payments	10,000		
Total payments	3,316,494	2,898,439	2,680,870
Surplus	16,396	224,740	*9,521

*deficit.

WESTERN NEW-YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for August—			
Gross earnings	312,841	329,942	326,215
Operating ex	182,492	229,915	198,068
Net earnings	130,150	100,027	132,147
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	588,820	639,248	635,265
Operating ex	353,189	429,013	375,780
Net earnings	235,631	210,235	259,485
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,954,333	2,131,712	1,951,659
Operating ex	1,289,419	1,564,818	1,362,735
Net earnings	664,914	566,894	588,924

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 7th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$120,740,597
Gold bullion	43,413,904
Total	$164,154,501
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,733,139
Balance	*$125,421,362
Standard silver dollars	$369,576,263
Silver bullion	739,438
Total	$370,315,701
Net outstanding silver certificates	355,625,248
Balance	14,690,453
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$11,103,862
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	113,458,418
Total	$124,562,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	124,562,280
United States notes	95,411,221
Net outstanding currency certificates	35,295,000
Balance	60,116,221
Treasury notes of 1890	$36,192,159
National bank notes	18,098,604
Fractional silver coin	15,015,035
Fractional currency	39
Minor coin	1,224,375
Deposits in National banks	16,464,221
Bonds and interest paid	4,114,521
Total	$86,108,957
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,567,260
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,418,909
Disbursing officers' balances	24,273,988
Post Office Department account	3,498,045
Miscellaneous items	1,693,314
Total	$45,451,518
Balance	40,657,439

Available cash balance, including gold reserve $240,885,476

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$508,180	$2,672.250	$38,533,193
Internal revenue	237,313	3,018,592	40,961,600
Miscellaneous	28,728	203,540	5,575,141
Total	$774,217	$5,894,384	$85,069,934

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$196,000	$1,253,000	$31,476,585
War	358,000	708,000	15,294,043
Navy	92,000	640,000	9,752,445
Indians	12,000	111.000	3,504,814
Pensions	200,000	2,431,000	39,413,790
Interest	543,000	3,206,000	13,277,003
Total	$1,403,000	$8,349,000	$112,718,679
Excess of expenditures over receipts	628,782	2,454,615	27,648,745

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$33,750	$492,200
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$57,405	167,093	1,881,799

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$457,697,553	$83,492,529	$541,190,082
This fiscal year	32,408,582	3,454,219	35,862,801
This month	678,500	410,007	1,088,507
This day	123,739	16,432	140,171

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $237,313; from customs, $508,180, and miscellaneous, $28,728.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $153,637.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The local market was dull and narrow, with fractional declines throughout the list. In the traction stocks the closing prices were at losses of ¼ to ½ per cent. The specialties were neglected. On some sales Storage common fell off ½, to 28¼. The preferred declined 1½, to 30. Pennsylvania Heat common sold down ½ and the preferred ¼. The general market closed feverish.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	..	..	½	..
Baltimore Traction	17	17¼	17	17¼
Cambria	39	40	40	42
Choctaw	6	6¼	6¼	6½
Electric Storage	28	29	28	29½
Electric Storage pf	30	31	31¼	32
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	48	..	48	49
Hestonville pf	55	..	56	58
Hunt. & B. T.	..	25	..	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf	49	50	49½	50
Indianapolis	15	17	16	..
Ins. Co. of N. A	20¼	..	20¼	..
Lehigh Navigation	41	42	41¾	42
Lehigh Valley	29¼	29½	29⅜	29½
Metropolitan Traction	96	97	97⅜	97½
Northern Pacific	12⅞	13⅛	13	13⅜
Northern Pacific pf	19½	20	20	20¼
Pennsylvania	51½	51⅝	51½	51¾
Penn. L. H. & Power	12¼	12½	12⅜	13
Penn. L. H. & Power pf	19	19¼	19¾	20¼
Pennsylvania Steel	..	30	..	32½
Philadelphia Traction	63½	63¾	63⅜	63⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	9¼	9⅜	9 9-16	9 11-16
Rochester Railway	..	16	..	16
Union Traction $10 paid	10½	..	10⅜	10⅞
United Cos. of N. J	235	..	235¼	236
United Gas Imp	67	67½	67⅜	67¾
W. N.-Y. & P	2	2¾	2⅜	2⅝
Welsbach	41	43	43	44
Welsbach of Canada	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
Welsbach Commercial	19¼	19⅜	..	22
Welsbach Commercial pf	60	61	60	62

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	70	80	75	80
N. J. Con. 5s	84	85	84½	85
Newark Pass. 5s	101	101¼	100½	101
People's Traction 5s	92	92½	92	93
Union Trac. 4 per cent	66¼	66½	67	67¼

SET A TRAP FOR SLATIN.

Details of a Little Scheme of the Khalifa's That Did Not Work.

Soudan Letter in The London Times.

One of our agents has recently come in from Omdurman with a most valuable report. He had been dispatched to Dongola by the Intelligence Department on May 6. He was there arrested, brought before Wadel Bishara, and accused of being a Government spy. His explanation that his sole object in coming to Dongola was to see some of his relations was not credited, and he was sent in chains to Omdurman.

The Khalifa is a cunning scoundrel, but, as he is extremly ignorant, his cunning often takes puerile form. He sent for this prisoner and said to him: "I will give you your liberty and you can go back to your country if you will do one thing for me. Here is a letter, take it to the enemy's camp and deliver it yourself into the hands of Slatin; deliver it as if you were endeavoring to do so secretly, but at the same time make certain that other men of the enemy's leaders observe what you are doing."

It was a silly trick. The Khalifa was foolish enough to imagine that this letter, if it fell into the hands of our military authorities, would satisfy them that Slatin Pasha, his whilom captive, whom he hates with an intense hatred, is a Mahdist at heart and a traitor to the Egyptian Government. He, no doubt, at present flatters himself that Slatin has either been put to death or is on his way down to Cairo in chains.

Slatin Pasha, shortly after his escape from Omdurman, wrote a letter to the Khalifa in which he thanked Abdullahi for "all the kindness he had shown," but pointed out that as leave to return to Europe for the purposes of visiting his relations had always been refused, he had felt compelled to leave Omdurman without the Khalifa's permission and without consulting any one; but he hoped to renew his acquaintance with his "kind master" at a later date.

Slatin's object in writing this letter was to allay the wrath of the tyrant, whose character he so thoroughly understood, and to prevent him from ill treating the servants the fugitive had left behind him in Omdurman who might be suspected of being his accomplices. It was in reply to this that the Khalifa sent the above-mentioned letter to Slatin Pasha, little suspecting that he was employing one of our own spies as his messenger.

A week ago the letter was duly brought here by this man, who had a twinkle in his eye as he delivered it to Slatin Pasha in the presence of "others of the enemy's leaders," as had been enjoined by the Khalifa. The following is a literal translation:

"In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be unto God, the generous Governor, and prayers be unto our Lord Mahomet and his family. With salutations. From the servant of God, the Khalifa of the Mahdi (peace be upon him) Khalifa Abdullahi, the Khalifate es Sadik to Abd el Kader Slatin.

"After salutations, I write this to inform you that I have received the letter you sent me, which is written in your own handwriting, and in which you state that you still adhere to the Islam faith, that you do not betray the religion and are not unfaithful to the bread and salt, which letter I keep with me. Now that you are with the infidels you will employ the necessary stratagems which will enable us to take them at a disadvantage. The Moslem armies are advancing against them at the present time. All that I need tell you now is that you must take the necessary steps in profound secrecy."

Ladies' Hats in the Theatre.

From The Boston Transcript.

We do not believe the ladies as a rule desire to be unreasonable in this matter, but they have human nature enough to feel a little stubborn when great hulking lawmakers, many of them from the rural districts, who rarely enter a theatre, say they shall do a certain thing. The decrees of fashion are to them quite as sacred as the decrees of a Legislature, and like loyal subjects they are disposed to resist authority which they have had no share in establishing. Even fashion is a little fickle. She marks gradations by wearing or not wearing the hat. The ultra grand opera audiences wear no hats at all. Why does not fashion kindly end this whole dispute by declaring that head covering is out of place at all musical and dramatic performances? But the experience at the Boston house of amusement shows that moral suasion can be made sufficient for this latitude. What is asked as a favor is more readily yielded to than what is enforced as a mandate of the law. We think this question can be settled in Massachusetts without the aid of the General Court.

PROPOSALS

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing and extending a portion of the pier at the foot of West 131st St. North River, under Contract No. 549, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 13, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, will sell at public auction Oct. 15, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., the right to fill in about 12,000 cubic yards between West 51st and West 53d Sts. North River. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, will sell at public auction on October 14, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, leases of certain wharf property and land under water. For full particulars, see The City Record; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.
Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
September 24, 1896.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its affiliated properties having been sold on the 23d inst. under decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, and same having been purchased by the Reorganization Managers, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the fourth and final installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on OCTOBER 9TH, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Union Trust Company of New-York
80 Broadway.
New-York, October 1, 1896.

In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Monday, October 12, 1896, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR,
18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE,
45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip, '96.
Toledo, St. Louis & Kans. City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bonds,
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Face Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Stre-t, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NO. 71 BROADWAY.
New-York, Oct. 6th, 1896.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the company's office, in New-York City, No. 71 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, November 11th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and three Inspectors of Election.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, October 9th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, November 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE
LANGVILLE BLACK AND CARBON CO.
New-York, Oct. 7, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors of the Langville Black & Carbon Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 142 Times Building, New-York City, on the 19th day of October, 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN W. WELCH, Secretary.

THE PLAZA BANK, NEW-YORK.

The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the banking house, 5th Av. and 58th St., on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 Liberty St.,
New-York, Oct. 5, 1896.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 2, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 15th.

The transfer books will be closed from 8 P. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, till the morning of Thursday, Oct. 22.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15. Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 15th October, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required in furnishing and erecting a steam-heating and ventilating apparatus and other work for a building for the Verplank kitchen and a laundry for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, New-York City, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M. October 12th, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actively engaged in the steam-heating and ventilating business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must state the earliest date at which the completion of the work will be guaranteed.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and must be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, or of some surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds from some approved surety company guaranteeing the faithful performance of contract.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and completing a steam-heating and ventilating apparatus and other work for a building for 204 patients, together with dining rooms, kitchen, and scullery for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Oct. 12, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Proposals must state the earliest date at which the completion of the work will be guaranteed.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties or of some surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds from some approved surety company guaranteeing faithful performance of contract.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actively engaged in the steam-heating business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character which they have performed elsewhere.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of blank proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a brick structure, comprising two wings, two stories high, for the accommodation of 204 patients in single rooms, containing day rooms, at Eastern points, a building for dining and serving rooms two stories high, and a kitchen and scullery building one story high, having the necessary accessory rooms connected therewith, for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., October 12th, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actively engaged in the steam-heating and ventilating business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must state the earliest date at which the completion of the work will be guaranteed.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and must be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, or of some surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds from some approved surety company guaranteeing faithful performance of contract.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of blank proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, Oct. 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Oct. 12, 1896, and then opened, for grading about 50 acres at Sandy Hook, N. J., the site of the new post of Fort Hancock. Full information furnished on application. Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for Grading," and addressed to Capt. C. A. Devol, A. Q. M. JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing the crib bulkhead at the foot of East 4th Street, East River, under Contract No. 550 will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, October 20, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates for building an ambulance station and vaccine laboratory on Seventeenth Street, East of Avenue C, will be received at the office of the Health Department, Criminal Court Building, until Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.

For further particulars see City Record.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.28¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.21¼
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10⅝
Minnesota patent flour	4.00
Lard, prime	4.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04⅞
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	8.25
Beef hams	16.00
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	.04¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00
Lead	2.70
Copper	10.65

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and firm; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 66⅝@68⅛c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64½@65½c; sample No. 2 red, 68¾@70⅝c; No. 2 corn, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 oats, 17¼c; No. 2 rye, 35c; No. 2 barley, 34½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 72@73½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.60@$6.65; lard, per 100 lb, $4.12½@$4.15; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.30@$3.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.75@$3.87½; short-clear sides, (boxed,) $3.75@$3.87½. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.76; standard A, $4.65. Linseed Oil—Raw, 31c; boiled, 33c.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	..	..	..	71⅞
November	..	..	..	72½
December	74¼-

ELEVATED ROAD TURNSTILES.

System to be Introduced on Some Stations in This City.

Turnstiles have been placed on several stations of the Manhattan Elevated Railway system, and the ticket choppers, who have been superseded by the turnstiles, have been shifted. The Manhattan management intend to use the new system on all of the four routes. The stile to be used is the same as that in operation on some of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad stations. Acting General Manager Fransioli said yesterday, regarding the new departure:

"We do not intend to discharge any of the men whose places have been taken by the turnstiles. They receive $1.50 a day after the first year of service, and they will still be paid that salary in other capacities. The new system will not be used on all stations, as it would be a practical impossibility to use the turnstile in the shopping district stations, or on the down-town or up-town stations where the traffic is heaviest.

"The turnstiles that are now in operation are more an experiment than anything else, but so far the plan has been found to be successful."

There are 340 men employed as ticket choppers on the elevated system. One hundred and seventy are on night duty and 170 work in the day. For the first year these men receive 10 4-10 cents an hour, and after the first year they get $1.50 per day.

There will be no ticket used in connection with the turnstile. The passenger pays his fare and by a movement of the feet of the man who sells the tickets, the machine is released and the passengers walk through.

Every fare, or rather every passenger, that passes through is automatically registered by the turnstile. The erection of the machines will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

OLD FIRE FOREMAN DEAD.

William Bermingham Was in Both the Paid and Volunteer Services.

William Bermingham, a pensioned fireman of the New-York Fire Department, died Sunday at his home, Pocantico Street, Tarrytown. He will be buried to-day and the funeral will be attended by many firemen of the Volunteer and paid departments and members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Foreman Bermingham saw fire duty in the days of the "Vamps." He was a member of Marion Engine Company No. 9, which was disbanded Oct. 25, 1865. He became a fireman of the paid department Dec. 15, 1873, Assistant Foreman two years later, and Foreman Dec. 8, 1879.

Foreman Bermingham was for several years in command of the crack company, Engine No. 33, in Great Jones Street, succeeding John J. Bresnan, who was Chief of Battalion, was killed at a fire in West Twenty-fourth Street while on duty. Foreman Bermingham suffered from rheumatism, but he was held in such regard that he was transferred to the command of Engine Company No. 52, at Riverdale, as it was hoped he would recover. When his affliction was, in 1894, aggravated by symptoms of locomotor ataxia he was retired.

"Bermingham," said Chief Hugh Bonner yesterday, "was an ideal fireman and one of our very best officers. He was efficient, minded his own business, kept his company in the most perfect discipline, and never looked for notoriety."

Foreman Bermingham has two brothers in this city—Twiss Bermingham, who is a Deputy Tax Commissioner, and John Bermingham, who is clerk to Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court.

STRUCK BY HER BROTHER.

Morris J. Flaherty Badly Injured After Escorting a Girl Home.

Daniel Rooney of 750 Grand Street, Brooklyn, was held in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday for examination on a charge of assaulting Morris J. Flaherty of 28 Filmore Place early Sunday morning, and his sister, Nellie Rooney, was required to furnish $100 bonds to appear as a witness. Flaherty is in a critical condition, having sustained a fracture of the base of the skull.

Flaherty is thirty years old, and the son of a policeman of the Fifth Precinct. He says that he escorted Miss Rooney to a theatre Saturday night, and took her home early Sunday morning. While standing with her in the hallway of her house, her brother Daniel came down stairs and struck him behind the ear, knocking him down.

Upon this statement the Rooneys were arrested. Flaherty first explained his injuries by saying that he was struck by a bicyclist while boarding a trolley car. He said yesterday he made that statement to shield Miss Rooney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Complainant, vs. NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and others, Defendants.—Notice to present claims:

Under and pursuant to the decree entered herein in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin on the 27th day of April, 1896, and certain decrees ancillary thereto and confirmatory thereof, entered in similar causes pending between the same parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts—viz., Western District of Wisconsin, the District of Minnesota, the District of North Dakota, the District of Montana, the District of Idaho, the District of Washington, the District of Oregon, the Northern District of Illinois, and the Southern District of New-York—and to the further order of said first-named Court, entered September 23d, 1896, notice is hereby given to all holders of any claims against said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or against its receivers, which the purchaser of the first parcel described in said decree of foreclosure and sale, entered on the 27th day of April, 1896, may be required to pay as part consideration and in addition to the sum bid for such parcel, to present such claims, in writing, to the undersigned special Master for allowance, at his office in Number 111 Michigan Street, in the City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, and that any such claims which shall not be so presented or filed within the period of six months after the first day of December, 1896, shall not be enforceable against said receivers or against the property sold under said decrees, or against the purchaser of such property, or its successor or assigns.

Milwaukee, September 30, 1896.

ALFRED CARY,
Special Master.
o8-law5wTh

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against HENRIETTA WALTER, lately doing business at No. 26 East 33rd Street, in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers duly verified to the undersigned, Rudolph Luhrs, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henrietta Walter for the benefit of her creditors, at his office and place of transacting business, Number 514 Sixth Avenue, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of November, 1896.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31st, 1896.

RUDOLPH LUHRS, Assignee.
JOHN G. BOYD, Attorney for Assignee, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. s3-law6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AVERY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. AVERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1896. SAMUEL PORTER AVERY, Administrator. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. o8-law6mTh

CHAMBERS, TALBOT WILSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TALBOT WILSON CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 144 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of May, 1896. CHAMBERS, Executor. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Attorney for Executor, Nos. 56 and 58 Pine Street, New-York City. my7-law6MTh

DE HAAS, MAURITS F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of July, 1896. MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, Administrator, with the will annexed. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 234 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy2-law6mTh

FOX, JOSEPH C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH C. FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 48, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of April, 1896. ROBERT C. FOX, Sole Administrator. JOSEPH P. OSBORNE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City. ap9-law6mTh.

GATEWOOD, CYRUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CYRUS GATEWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Swayne & Swayne, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—IRENE COOK, Administratrix. SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Admx., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. o8-law6mTh

GRANT, JAMES.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte Louisa Grant, Charles Grant, John B. Grant, Mary Thompson, Jane Rawson, Margaret Grant Scott, Frederic G. Millar, Anne W. Bolton, Elizabeth H. G. Logan, James Grant Millar, Charles Eldon Millar, John D. Sloane, William H. Sloane, and Scott Sloane, all the above being of full age and of sound mind, except said Margaret Grant Scott, who is of unsound mind, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the thirteenth day of October, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederic Grant as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are incompetent or under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHER, Attorney of Executor, Office and Post Office address, 7 Nassau St., N. Y. au27-law6wTh

HASBROOK, COERTLAND AINSLIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against COERTLAND AINSLIE HASBROOK, late of Refugio, Texas, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of February next.—Dated New-York, the third day of August, 1896. ANN TELFER TOOKE, Administratrix. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, 96 Broadway, New-York City, Attorneys for Administratrix. au6-law6mTh

KUHN, IRA LA FORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IRA LA FORGE KUHN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Walter Cox, No. 29 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1896. JAMES E. CHANDLER, Executor, Walter Cox, Attorney for Executor, 29 West Forty-second Street, New-York City. ap9-law6mTh

MULLER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of September, 1896. SARAH J. SHRADER, Executrix. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. s3-law6mTh

PHILLIPP, FRANCIS J. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS J. A. PHILLIPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of John G. Boyd, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1896. WILLIAM PHILLIPP, EDWARD PHILLIPP, Administrators. JOHN G. BOYD, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New-York City. au6-law6mTh

ROE, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. ROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. JOHN TOWNSHEND, Executor, &c. ap30-law6mTh

SCOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—GEORGE M. SCOTT, Executor; ELEANOR SCOTT, Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New-York City. o8-law6mTh

SMITH, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Executor. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executor. s17-law6mTh

SMITH, M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SMITH JAMES, otherwise known as M. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Surviving Administrator. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Administrator. s17-law6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the law office of Parker & Scudder, No. 181 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1896. FRANCES G. PARDEE, GEORGE M. S. HORTON, Executors. PARKER & SCUDDER, Attorneys for Executors, 181 Broadway, New-York. s24-law6mTh

SOUTHACK, ELLA LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA LOUISE SOUTHACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of June, 1896. EUGENE SOUTHACK, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, New-York City. je4-law6mTh

VARKER, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS VARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1896. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. my21-law6mTh

WEYMAN, CORNELIUS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS J. WEYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned at the place of transacting business, No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1896.—Dated New-York, 17th June, 1896. REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William St., New-York City. je18-law6mTh&de18

ElectionNotices

Published by Authority of the Police Department.

Election Districts, All Polling Places, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, July 29, 1896.

To the Clerk of the County of New-York:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November 3d,) the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Governor in the place of LEVI P. MORTON.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of CHARLES T. SAXTON.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of IRVING G. VANN, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the County of Richmond and the First and Fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Second, Third, and Seventh Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Twelfth Congressional District, composed of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of the Seventeenth and Twentieth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York, and that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District below the centre of Fifty-ninth Street in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fourteenth Congressional District, composed of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the County of New-York, that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the centre of Fifty-ninth Street and centre of Seventy-ninth Street, and that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District below the centre of Seventy-ninth Street in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the centre of Seventy-ninth Street and the centre of Eighty-sixth Street; that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District above the centre of Seventy-ninth Street of the City of New-York, and the Twenty-third Assembly District of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Sixteenth Congressional District, composed of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District of the County of New-York and the County of Westchester.

NOTE.—The words "Assembly District," when used in this notice, shall be understood to refer to Assembly Districts as constituted at the time of the passage of Chapter 205, Laws of 1892.

County and District Officers also to be elected for the Assembly:

Thirty-five members of Assembly.

A Coroner in the place of THEODORE K. TUTHILL, appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

At the said General Election there is to be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, the following amendments to section seven of article seven of the Constitution, relating to the forest preserve:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside of the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used, except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become part of the forest preserve.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of State.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the said city and county, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original notice of election, to be held November 3d, 1896, and which is filed and recorded July 30th, 1896, in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and the whole of such original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal [Seal.] this 31st day of July, 1896.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Department of the City of New-York,
No. 300 Mulberry St.,

Bureau of Elections, New-York, Oct. 8, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, and by virtue of the authority therein conferred upon the Board of Police, the division of the several Assembly Districts in the City and County of New-York into Election Districts and the boundaries of said Election Districts are hereby fixed by said Board as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rector Street, Broadway, Whitehall Street, Hudson or North River, Battery Place, Greenwich Street, and Governors, Ellis, and Bedloe's Islands.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris Street, Greenwich Street, Battery Place, and Washington Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris Street, Washington Street, Battery Place, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rector Street, Greenwich Street, Morris Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Albany Street, Washington Street, Carlisle Street, Greenwich Street, Rector Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Liberty Street, Greenwich Street, Carlisle Street, Washington Street, Albany Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dey Street, Broadway, Rector Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fulton Street, William Street, Wall Street, and Broadway.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Vesey Street, Greenwich Street, Liberty Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Park Place, Broadway, Dey Street, Greenwich Street, Vesey Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Reade Street, Broadway, Park Place, and Hudson or North River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Reade Street, Hudson Street, North Moore Street, and West Broadway.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Franklin Street, Hudson Street, Reade Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Beach Street, Hudson Street, Franklin Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Laight Street, Hudson Street, Beach Street, and North River, Hubert Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Laight Street, Varick Street, North Moore Street, and Hudson Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, West Broadway, North Moore Street, and Varick Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Vestry Street, Varick Street, Laight Street, Greenwich Street, Hubert Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Greenwich Street, Watts Street, Washington Street, Vestry Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Hudson Street, Vestry Street, Washington Street, Watts Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Watts Street, Varick Street, Vestry Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Varick Street, Watts Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dominick Street, Varick Street, Broome Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Sullivan Street, Grand Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Thompson Street, Canal Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, West Broadway, Grand Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, West Broadway, Broome Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Broadway, Canal Street, Thompson Street, Grand Street, and West Broadway.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Coenties Slip, East River, Whitehall Street, Bridge Street, and Pearl Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cedar Street, Pearl Street, Bridge Street, Whitehall Street, Broadway, Wall Street, and William Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fulton Street, Front Street, Burling Slip, East River, Coenties Slip, Pearl Street, Cedar Street, and William Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spruce Street, Gold Street, Ferry Street, Peck Slip, East River, Burling Slip, Front Street, Fulton Street, and Pearl Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chambers Street, Rose Street, Frankfort Street, Gold Street, Spruce Street, Park Row, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rose Street, New Bowery, Pearl Street, Ferry Street, Gold Street, and Frankfort Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Roosevelt Street, East River, Peck Slip, Ferry Street, Pearl Street, and Cherry Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Roosevelt Street, Cherry Street, Pearl Street, and Oak Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Catharine Street, East River, Roosevelt Street, Water Street, James Street, and Cherry Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within James Street, Water Street, Roosevelt Street, Oak Street, New Chambers Street, and Batavia Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Oliver Street, Cherry Street, James Street, Batavia Street, New Chambers Street, and Oak Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Catharine Street, Cherry Street, Oliver Street, and Oak Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the west side of Market Street, from Madison Street to Monroe Street, and the north side of Monroe Street, from Market Street to Catharine Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the south side of Madison Street, from Market Street to Catharine Street, and the centre of Eighty-sixth Street; that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the centre of Seventy-ninth Street and the centre of Eighty-sixth Street; that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District above the centre of Seventy-ninth Street of the City of New-York, and the Twenty-third Assembly District of the County of New-York.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Catharine Street, Monroe Street, Market Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street, and the north side of Madison Street, from Market Street to Catharine Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the south side of Henry Street, from Catharine Street to Market Street, and the east side of Catharine Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Market Street, Henry Street, Catharine Street, and East Broadway.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the north side of Market Street, from Catharine Street to Market Street, and the east side of Catharine Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chatham Square, Division Street, Catharine Street, Henry Street, Oliver Street, Madison Street, James Street, and New Bowery.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Catharine Street, Oak Street, and Oliver Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison Street, Oliver Street, Oak Street, and James Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within New Bowery, James Street, and Oak Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Park Row, New Bowery, and Roosevelt Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Park Row, from Pearl to Roosevelt Street, and the west side of Roosevelt Street, from Park Row to Madison Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Park Row, Madison Street, Chambers Street, and the east and west sides of Pearl Street, from Park Row to Madison Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pearl Street, Park Row, Chambers Street, and City Hall Place.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Worth Street, Centre Street, Pearl Street, City Hall Place, Chambers Street, and Broadway.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Worth Street, Baxter Street, Park Row, Pearl Street, and Centre Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Worth Street, Park Row, and Baxter Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pell Street, Doyers Street, Chatham Square, Worth Street, Mulberry Street, Park Street, and Mott Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bayard Street, Mott Street, Park Street, Mulberry Street, Worth Street, and Baxter Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Bowery, Doyers Street, Pell Street, Mott Street, Bayard Street, and Elizabeth Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Elizabeth Street, Bayard Street, and Mulberry Street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Mulberry Street, Bayard Street, and Baxter Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within White Street, Baxter Street, Worth Street, and Centre Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Baxter Street, White Street, Centre Street, Worth Street, and Broadway.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dominick Street, Spring Street, Sullivan Street, Broome Street, and Varick Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Clark Street, Dominick Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Hudson Street, Canal Street, and Renwick Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Renwick Street, Canal Street, Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within King Street, Greenwich Street, Spring Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Square, Division Street, Spring Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Varick Street, Hudson Street, and the north and south sides of Van Dam Street, and from Varick to Hudson Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Dam Street, Macdougal Street, Spring Street, and the east and west sides of Varick Street, from Spring to Van Dam Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Macdougal Street, Van Dam Street, and Varick Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Sullivan, Spring, and Macdougal Streets.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince Street, Thompson Street, Spring Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Broadway, Spring Street, and Thompson Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, Macdougal Street, and the north side of King Street, from Congress to Macdougal Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within King Street, Macdougal Street, Charlton Street, and Varick Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, King Street, Varick Street, and the east and west sides of

ELECTION NOTICES.

all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Watts Street, Varick Street, Vestry Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Varick Street, Watts Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dominick Street, Varick Street, Broome Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Sullivan Street, Grand Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Thompson Street, Canal Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, West Broadway, Grand Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, West Broadway, Broome Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Broadway, Canal Street, Thompson Street, Grand Street, and West Broadway.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Coenties Slip, East River, Whitehall Street, Bridge Street, and Pearl Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cedar Street, Pearl Street, Bridge Street, Whitehall Street, Broadway, Wall Street, and William Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fulton Street, Front Street, Burling Slip, East River, Coenties Slip, Pearl Street, Cedar Street, and William Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spruce Street, Gold Street, Ferry Street, Peck Slip, East River, Burling Slip, Front Street, Fulton Street, and Pearl Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chambers Street, Rose Street, Frankfort Street, Gold Street, Spruce Street, Park Row, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rose Street, New Bowery, Pearl Street, Ferry Street, Gold Street, and Frankfort Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Roosevelt Street, East River, Peck Slip, Ferry Street, Pearl Street, and Cherry Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Roosevelt Street, Cherry Street, Pearl Street, and Oak Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Catharine Street, East River, Roosevelt Street, Water Street

ELECTION NOTICES.

West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Hudson or North River.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Forsyth Street, Division Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Eldridge Street, Canal Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Eldridge Street, Hester Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Orchard Street, Hester Street, Allen Street, Canal Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Allen Street, Division Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Orchard Street, Division Street, and Allen Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Norfolk Street, Hester Street, and Orchard Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Norfolk Street, Grand Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Ludlow Street, Grand Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Orchard Street, Grand Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Eldridge Street, Grand Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Forsyth Street, Broome Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Ludlow Street, Grand Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Eldridge Street, Broome Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Allen Street, Broome Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Orchard Street, Broome Street, and Allen Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Ludlow Street, Delancey Street, and Allen Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Allen Street, Delancey Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Forsyth Street, Delancey Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Forsyth Street, Rivington Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Eldridge Street, Rivington Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Ludlow Street, Rivington Street, and Orchard Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Ludlow Street, north side of Stanton Street from Ludlow Street to Allen Street, and the east and west sides of Orchard Street from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Houston Street, from Eldridge Street to Allen Street, and the east and west sides of Allen Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirtieth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, and west side of Seventh Avenue, from West Thirtieth Street to West Twenty-ninth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Ninth Avenue, from West Twenty-eighth Street to West Twenty-seventh Street, north side of West Twenty-eighth Street, from Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ninth Avenue, from West Twenty-ninth Street to West Thirtieth Street, north and south sides of West Twenty-ninth Street, from Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue, east side of Tenth Avenue, from West Twenty-eighth Street to West Thirtieth Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth Street, Eleventh Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Norfolk Street, Broome Street, and Essex Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Essex Street, Broome Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Stanton Street, from Ludlow Street to Norfolk Street, the north side of Rivington Street, from Ludlow Street to Essex Street, Ludlow Street and the east and west sides of Essex Street, from Rivington Street to Stanton Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Suffolk Street, the north side of Rivington Street, from Norfolk Street to Essex Street, and the east and west sides of Norfolk Street, from Rivington Street to Stanton Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Clinton Street, Rivington Street, and Suffolk Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Clinton Street, Stanton Street, and Suffolk Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Houston Street, from Essex Street to Suffolk Street, Suffolk Street, the north side of Stanton Street, from Norfolk Street to Suffolk Street, and the east and west sides of Norfolk Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Houston Street, from Ludlow Street to Essex Street, the north side of Stanton Street, from Ludlow Street to Norfolk Street, Ludlow Street and the east and west sides of Essex Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First Street, East Houston Street, and First Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second Street, Avenue A, First Street, and First Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of First Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue B from First Street to Second Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Second Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from First Street to Second Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of First Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the west side of Avenue B, from Second Street to Third Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Third Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from Second to Third Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the east side of Second Avenue, from Second to Third Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the east side of Second Avenue, from Second to Third Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the east side of Second Avenue, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the west side of First Avenue, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Third Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the east side of First Avenue, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Third Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the west side of First Avenue, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Fourth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the east side of Avenue A, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Fourth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the west side of Avenue A, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Fourth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue B, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Fourth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the west side of Avenue B, from Third to East Fourth Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Fifth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue B, from Fourth to Fifth Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Fifth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from East Fourth Street to Fifth Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fourth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the west side of Avenue A, from Fourth to Fifth Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Fifth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and the east side of First Avenue, from East Fourth to Fifth Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifth Street, First Avenue, East Fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the east side of Second Avenue, from Fifth to Sixth Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and the west side of First Avenue, from Fifth to Sixth Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Sixth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from Fifth to Sixth Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Sixth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the west side of Avenue A, from Fifth to Sixth Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Sixth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the east side of Avenue A, from Sixth to Seventh Street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Fifth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and the west side of Avenue B, from Sixth to Seventh Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Ninth Avenue, from West Twenty-eighth Street to West Twenty-seventh Street, north side of West Twenty-eighth Street, from Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ninth Avenue, from West Twenty-ninth Street to West Thirtieth Street, north and south sides of West Twenty-ninth Street, from Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue, east side of Tenth Avenue, from West Twenty-eighth Street to West Thirtieth Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth Street, Eleventh Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirtieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirty-first Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue, and west side of Seventh Avenue, from West Thirty-first Street to West Thirty-second Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-second Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-second Street to West Thirty-third Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirty-third Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-third Street to West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-third Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue, and the west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-fourth Street to West Thirty-fifth Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirty-fourth Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue, and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-fifth Street to West Thirty-sixth Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-first Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirty-fifth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fifth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirty-fourth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-third Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirty-second Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirty-first Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-first Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirtieth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Broome Street, from Cannon Street to Goerck Street, Goerck Street, north side of Grand Street, from Lewis Street to Goerck Street, and east and west sides of Lewis Street, from Broome Street to Grand Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fiftieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixtieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixtieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eightieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eightieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninetieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninetieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundredth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundredth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and First Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and First Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Tenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirtie

ELECTION NOTICES.

from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, west side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, north and south sides of East Sixteenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, and east side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to Second Avenue, west side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, east and west sides of Livingston Place, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street, east side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street, north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and east side of Second Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth Street, Second Avenue, East Fourteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth Street, Third Avenue, East Fourteenth Street, and Irving Place.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East Seventeenth Street, and Irving Place.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East Seventeenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within east side of First Avenue, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street, and north side of East Seventeenth Street from Avenue A to First Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, east and west sides Avenue A, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, East River, East Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Avenue A.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of First Avenue, from East Nineteenth Street to East Twentieth Street, north side of East Nineteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, west side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, north and south sides of East Sixteenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, and east side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, First Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, Second Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-second Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, west side of Third Avenue, from East Twenty-second Street to East Twenty-first Street, north and south sides of East Twenty-first Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, and east side of Third Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Twenty-second Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side East Twenty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twentieth Street, from East River to Avenue A, north and south sides of East Twentieth Street, from East River to Avenue A, north and south sides of East Twenty-first Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and east side of First Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Twenty-second Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirty-second

ELECTION NOTICES.

south sides of West Forty-sixth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, and the east side of Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-sixth Street to West Forty-seventh Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Forty-fifth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, west side of Sixth Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-fifth Street, West Forty-fourth Street, and the east side of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-sixth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Forty-second Street, Second Avenue, West Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-fourth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fiftieth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fifty-third Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Fiftieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixtieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Eightieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninetieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundredth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundredth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and First Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and First Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Second Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Third Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Tenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Tenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twelfth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hund

ELECTION NOTICES.

Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Tinton Avenue, Denman Place, and Trinity Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Prospect Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Tinton Avenue, Home Street, Forest Avenue, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Tinton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Spring Place, Boston Road, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Washington Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within ward line, Jerome Avenue, Devoe Street, Ogden Avenue, Wolf Street, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Railroad Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Tinton Avenue, Denman Place, and Trinity Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within ward line, Jerome Avenue, Devoe Street, Ogden Avenue, Wolf Street, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Railroad Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Prospect Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Fulton Avenue, Home Street, Forest Avenue, and Boston Road.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cortlandt Avenue, Jerome Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Bainbridge Avenue, Pond Place, Rosa Place, Marion Avenue, Brookline Street, Kingsbridge Road, Bailey Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Gun Hill Road, Bronx River, Pelham Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Webster Avenue, Suburban Street, Hull Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Jerome Avenue, and Van Cortlandt Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Cortlandt Avenue, Boston Avenue, Bailey Avenue, Kingsbridge Road, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and Broadway.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within line parallel with Van Cortlandt Avenue, Van Cortlandt Avenue, Riverdale Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Hudson or North River.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delafield's Lane, Broadway, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Riverdale Avenue, Van Cortlandt Avenue, line parallel with Van Cortlandt Avenue, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the northern boundary of the City of New-York, Tibbit's Brook, Van Cortlandt Lake, Van Cortlandt Avenue, Broadway, Delafield Lane and Hudson or North River.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Bronx River, Olin Avenue, Gun Hill Road, Van Cortlandt Lake and Tibbit's Brook.

Resolved, That the election districts into which the newly annexed district (being a portion of the Twenty-second Senate District) has been divided (as hereinafter described and bounded) be divided, bounded, and numbered as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Farms Road, Greene Avenue, Westchester Turnpike, Barrett's Creek, Long Island Sound, and Bronx River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seabrey Creek, Westchester Creek, Barrett's Creek, and Westchester Turnpike.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Given's Creek, Hutchinson's River, Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and Westchester Creek.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Old Boston Post Road, Fordham and Pelham Avenues, Westchester Creek, Seabrey Creek, Westchester Turnpike, Greene Avenue, West Farms Road, and Bronx River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Olin Avenue Briggs Avenue, Old Boston Post Road, Black Dog Brook, Given's Creek, Westchester Creek, Fordham and Pelham Avenues, Old Boston Post Road, and Bronx River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth Street, Second Avenue, Eighth Street, line with Varian's property, Corsa Lane, Old Boston Post Road, Briggs Avenue, Olin Avenue, and Bronx River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifteenth Avenue, line through centre of Schieffelin estate, Black Dog Brook, Old Boston Post Road, Corsa Lane, line with Varian's property, Eighth Street, Second Avenue, Tenth Street, and Bronx River.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Elizabeth Street, line parallel with Elizabeth Street to Kingsbridge Road, Kingsbridge Road, northern boundary of the City of New-York, Hutchinson's River, Given's Creek, Black Dog Brook, line through centre of Schieffelin estate, Fifteenth Avenue, and Bronx River.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Kingsbridge Road, line parallel with Elizabeth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Long Island Sound, Pelham Bay, Hutchinson's River, all that portion of City Island lying north of Fordham Avenue, Hunter's, Pearl's, High, Hart's, Goose, and Twin Islands.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within all that part of City Island lying south of Fordham Avenue.

By order of the Board of Police.

Police Department
of the City of New-York,
No. 300 Mulberry Street,
Bureau of Elections,
New-York, October 8, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of Section 10 of Chapter 909 of the Laws of 1896 the Board of Police has designated and appointed the place of registry and polling places in and for each of the election districts of the City and County of New-York for the elections next ensuing as follows, to wit:

POLLING PLACES.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	57 Greenwich St	Shoe Store.
2	38 Greenwich St	Barber Shop.
3	10 Washington St	Labor Bureau.
4	82 Greenwich St	Undertaker, &c.
5	61 West St	Clothing Store.
6	128 Greenwich St	Cigar Store.
7	95 Greenwich St	Undertaker Store.
8	42 Nassau St	Tailor Shop.
9	135 Liberty St	Cigar Store.
10	85 Barclay St	Shoe Store.
11	174 West St	Barber Shop.
12	172 West Broadway	Restaurant.
13	42 Jay St	Barber Shop.
14	378 Washington St	Restaurant.
15	47 Laight St	Barber Shop.
16	160 Varick St	Restaurant.
17	246 West Broadway	Barber Shop.
18	416 Greenwich St	Bakery.
19	34½ Desbrosses St	Barber Shop.
20	473 Greenwich St	Restaurant.
21	467 Canal St	Fish Store.
22	228 Hudson St	Restaurant.
23	117 Varick St	Tailor Shop.
24	28 Sullivan St	Tailor Shop.
25	8 Sullivan St	Plumber Shop.
26	49 Sullivan St	Shoe Shop.
27	194 Spring St	Undertaker Store.
28	146 Spring St	Cigar Store.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	11 Coenties Slip	Furnishing Store.
2	89 Broad St	Barber Shop.
3	9 Old Slip	Cigar Store.
4	26 Peck Slip	Tailor Store.
5	196 William St	Barber Shop.
6	367 Pearl St	Bakery.
7	43 Cherry St	Boarding House.
8	362 Pearl St	Cigar Store.
9	105 Cherry St	Barber Shop.
10	87 New Chambers St	Barber Shop.
11	83 James St	Macaroni Store.
12	68 Oliver St	Candy Store.
13	41-47 Market St	Polling Booth.
14	88 Madison St	Barber Shop.
15	97 Madison St	Mineral Water Store.
16	62 Henry St	Barber Shop.
17	33 East Broadway	Clothing Store.
18	22 East Broadway	Clothing Store.
19	13½ Oliver St	Barber Shop.
20	58 Oliver St	Plumber Shop.
21	56 Madison St	Tailor Store.
22	31 Madison St	Confectionery.
23	68 New Bowery	Fixture Store.
24	34 Roosevelt St	Polling Booth.
25	451 Pearl St	Sponge Store.
26	483 Pearl St	Plumber Shop.
27	509 Pearl St	Barber Shop.
28	10 Baxter St	Vacant Store.
29	178 Park Row	Shoe Store.
30	7 and 8 Chatham Square	Dry Goods Store.
31	31 Mott St	Undertaker Store.
32	63 Bayard St	Tin Store.
33	174 Canal St	Shoe Store.
34	210 Canal St	Hat Store.
35	42 Baxter St	Clothing Store.
36	124 Leonard St	Paint Store.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	5 Clark St	Bottle Store.
2	296 Hudson St	Barber Shop.
3	261 Hudson St	Confectionery Store.
4	503 Greenwich St	Restaurant.
5	343 Spring St	Barber Shop.
6	309 Spring St	Paint Store.
7	320 Hudson St	Furniture Store.
8	154 Varick St	Cigar Store.
9	162 Varick St	Mineral Water Store.
10	198 Prince St	Leather Store.
11	185 Thompson St	Tailor Store.
12	154 Prince St	Stationery Store.
13	185 Prince St	Restaurant.
14	197 Prince St	Harness Shop.
15	180 Varick St	Tailor Store.
16	173 West Houston St	Tailor Store.
17	199 Varick St	Confectionery Store.
18	349 Hudson St	Oyster Saloon.
19	380 Hudson St	Spice Store.
20	390 Hudson St	Wagon Factory.
21	64 Carmine St	Furniture Store.
22	26 Bedford St	Barber Shop.
23	112 West Houston St	Cigar Store.
24	122 Bleecker St	Cigar Store.
25	23 Western Boulevard	Restaurant.
26	145 Bleecker St	Dry Goods Store.
27	187 Bleecker St	Paint Store.
28	225 Bleecker St	Plumber Shop.
29	251 Bleecker St	Tailor Store.
30	1 Leroy St	Hat Store.
31	65 Carmine St	Toy Store.
32	415 Hudson St	Toy Store.
33	425 Hudson St	Tailor Store.
34	61 Bedford St	Shoe Shop.
35	290 Bleecker St	Trunk Store.
36	447½ Hudson St	Harness Shop.
37	38-40 Commerce St	Storage Warehouse.
38	641 Greenwich St	Printing Office.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	4 Monroe St	Barber Shop.
2	24 Hamilton St	Barber Shop.
3	160 Cherry St	Candy Store.
4	9 Catharine Slip	Barber Shop.
5	170 Cherry St	Shoe Store.
6	77 Monroe St	Barber Shop.
7	54 Market St	Shoe Shop.
8	100 Henry St	Barber Shop.
9	67 Henry St	Laundry.
10	114 East Broadway	Hat Store.
11	141 Division St	Furnishing Store.
12	149 East Broadway	Carpet Store.
13	112-114 Henry St	Polling Booth.
14	200 Madison St	Furniture Store.
15	113 Monroe St	Barber Shop.
16	508 Water St	Paint Store.
17	51 Rutgers St	Dry Goods Store.
18	218 Madison St	Candy Store.
19	31 Rutgers St	Cigar Store.
20	153 East Broadway	Hat Store.
21	205 Division St	Candy Store.
22	29 Jefferson St	Laundry.
23	256 Madison St	Toy Store.
24	249 Clinton St	Barber Shop.
25	596 Water St	Harness Store.
26	40 Montgomery St	Undertaker Store.
27	295 Madison St	Cigar Store.
28	202 Clinton St	Ice Cream Saloon.
29	293 East Broadway	Laundry.
30	338 Madison St	Shoe Shop.
31	27 Scammel St	Candy Store.
32	57 Montgomery St	Barber Shop.
33	71 Gouverneur St	Cigar Store.
34	60 Water St	Candy Store.
35	389 Cherry St	Candy Store.
36	41 Jackson St	Barber Shop.
37	261 Monroe St	Furniture Store.
38	25 Scammel St	Barber Shop.
39	385 Madison St	Provision Store.
40		
41	304 East Broadway	Printing Office.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	259 Bleecker St	Shoe Store.
2	287 Bleecker St	Barber Shop.
3	80 Grove St	Barber Shop.
4	319 Bleecker St	Cigar Store.
5	15 Grove St	Barber Shop.
6	338 Bleecker St	Tailor Shop.
7	341 Bleecker St	Barber Shop.
8	292 West 10th St	Upholstery Store.
9	41 Christopher St	Paint Shop.
10	11 Greenwich Av	Barber Shop.
11	44 Greenwich Av	Paint Shop.
12	35 Greenwich Av	Butcher Shop.
13	206 Waverley Place	Tailor Store.
14	387½ Bleecker St	Barber Shop.
15	354 Bleecker St	Tailor Store.
16	413 Bleecker St	Barber Shop.
17	116 Bank St	Tailor Shop.
18	19 Abingdon Square	Paint Shop.
19	99 Greenwich Av	Stable Office.
20	235 West 12th St	Polling Booth.
21	56 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
22	80 Greenwich Av	Cigar Store.
23	26 Bedford St	Barber Shop.
24	114 West 14th St	Bedding Store.
25	163 Sixth Av	Cigar Store.
26	136 Sixth Av	Barber Shop.
27	112 Sixth Av	Tailor Store.
28	82 Sixth Av	Cigar Store.
29	366½ Bowery	Shoe Store.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	38 Division St	Bird Store.
2	24 Bayard St	Tailor Store.
3	67 Bowery	Dry Goods Store.
4	159 Canal St	Real Estate Office.
5	227 Grand St	Barber Shop.
6	140 Mott St	Barber Shop.
7		
8	189 Grand St	Coal Office.
9	157 Grand St	Tailor Shop.
10	400 Broome St	Tailor Store.
11	164 Mott St	Salesroom.
12	93 Chrystie St	Cider Store.
13	153 Bowery	Barber Shop.
14	242 Bowery	Barber Shop.
15	190 Elizabeth St	Undertaker Store.
16	153 Elizabeth St	Organ Store.
17		
18	16 Marion St	Candy Store.
19	74 Spring St	Barber Shop.
20	50 Prince St	Furniture Store.
21	225 Mott St	Harness Shop.
22	23 Spring St	Safe Store.
23	51 East Houston St	Barber Shop.
24	267 Elizabeth St	Undertaker Store.
25	250 Bowery	Jewelry Store.
26	110 East Houston St	Barber Shop.
27	219 Forsyth St	Tobacco Store.
28	135 East Houston St	Oyster Saloon.
29	122 East Houston St	Barber Shop.
30	34 Second Av	Cigar Store.
31	21 2d St	Gunsmith's Store.
32	304 Mott St	Barber Shop.
33	11 Bond St	Shoe Store.
34	54 Bond St	Barber Shop.
35	47 Second Av	Bicycle Store.
36	89 East 4th St	Machine Store.
37	205 5th St	Tailor Shop.
38	240 6th St	Cigar Store.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Continued.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
39	237 6th St	Shoe Store.
40	30 St. Mark's Place	Tailor Shop.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	495 Hudson St	Barber Shop.
2	503 Hudson St	Shoe Store.
3	572 Washington St	Barber Shop.
4	585 Washington St	Cigar Store.
5	733 Greenwich St	Paint Store.
6	372 West 11th St	Barber Shop.
7	723 Washington St	Wagon Factory.
8	115 Bank St	Carpenter Shop.
9		
10	27 Eighth Av	Confectionery Store.
11	88 Jane St	Mineral Water Factory.
12	82 Gansevoort St	Seed Store.
13	61 Horatio St	Polling Booth.
14	285 West 4th St	Storage Warehouse.
15	639½ Hudson St	Stationery Store.
16	419 West 13th St	Barber Shop.
17	302 West 13th St	Storage Warehouse.
18	208 West 14th St	Barber Shop.
19	68 Seventh Av	Feed Store.
20	97 Eighth Av	Furnishing Store.
21	91 Tenth Av	Shoe Store.
22	78 Ninth Av	Shoe Store.
23	N. E. West 15th St., bet. 7th and 8th Avs	Polling Booth.
24	244 West 16th St	Shoe Store.
25	126 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
26	131 Eighth Av	Shoe Store.
27	96 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
28	406 West 17th St	Barber Shop.
29	104 Tenth Av	Harness Shop.
30	116 Tenth Av	Cigar Store.
31	121 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
32	120 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
33	337 West 17th St	Tailor Shop.
34	230 West 18th St	Candy Store.
35	213 West 18th St	Fancy Goods Store.
36	170 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
37	S. E. cor. West 19th St. and Ninth Av	Polling Booth.
38	156 Ninth Av	Tailor Store.
39	135 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
40	165 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
41	159 Tenth Av	Fancy Goods Store.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	10 Bayard St	Frame Store.
2	36 Forsyth St	Barber Shop.
3	127 Hester St	Barber Shop.
4	101 Hester St	Lunch Room.
5	74 Canal St	Tailor Store.
6	118 Division St	Cook Store.
7	45 Canal St	Restaurant.
8	55 Ludlow St	Barber Shop.
9	237 Broome St	Fixture Store.
10	79 Ludlow Street	Bicycle Store.
11	271 Broome St	Fixture Store.
12	94 Forsyth St	Barber Shop.
13	27 Delancey St	Billiard Store.
14	132 Forsyth St	Barber Shop.
15		
16		
17	97 Rivington St	Furniture Store.
18	176 Eldridge St	Tailor Store.
19	140 Forsyth St	Restaurant.
20	26 Delancey St	Reading Room.
21	33 Stanton St	Barber Shop.
22	50 Rivington St	Cigar Store.
23	75 Stanton St	Shoe Store.
24	101-103 Stanton St	Delicatessen Store.
25	161 Ludlow St	Butter Store.
26	177 East Houston St	Restaurant.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	261 West 19th St	Tailor Store.
2	204 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
3	228 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
4	252 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
5	272 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
6	294 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
7	316 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
8		
9	221 West 27th St	Tailor Store.
10	246 West 29th St	Supply Store.
11	354 Seventh Av	Harness Store.
12	259 West 29th St	Barber Shop.
13	346 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
14	320 Ninth Av	Furniture Store.
15	290 Ninth Av	Undertaker Store.
16	302 West 29th St	Barber Shop.
17	258 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
18	234 Ninth Av	Candy Store.
19	304 West 24th St	Shoe Store.
20	251 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
21	235 Eighth Av	Hat Store.
22	203 Eighth Av	Furniture Store.
23		
24	N. W. cor. 22d St. and Ninth Av	Polling Booth.
25	171 Tenth Av	Candy Store.
26	225 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
27	246 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
28	245 Tenth Av	Harness Store.
29	464 West 26th St	Barber Shop.
30	273 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
31	280 Tenth Av	Furniture Store.
32	515 West 26th St	Grocery Store.
33	502 West 26th St	Barber Shop.
34	461 West 27th St	Barber Shop.
35	319 Ninth Av	Machine Store.
36	349 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
37	311 Tenth Av	Furnishing Store.
38	337 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	123 Delancey St	Furniture Store.
2	102 Delancey St	Tailor Store.
3	112 Rivington St	Billiard Hall.
4	113 Rivington St	Cigar Store.
5	63 Clinton St	Barber Shop.
6	291 East Houston St	Tobacco Store.
7	247 East Houston St	Barber Shop.
8	180 Essex St	Hat Store.
9	190 East Houston St	Barber Shop.
10	105 2d St	Undertaker Store.
11	242 East Houston St	Printing Office.
12	173 2d St	Barber Shop.
13	2 Avenue B	Hat Store.
14	172 3d St	Candy Store.
15	33 Avenue A	Florist Store.
16	116 3d St	Shoe Store.
17	43 First Av	Cigar Store.
18	83d St	Tailor Store.
19	87 3d St	Barber Shop.
20	128 East 4th St	Barber Shop.
21	115 3d St	Undertaker Store.
22	53 Avenue A	Shoe Store.
23	193 3d St	Barber Shop.
24	233 East 4th St	Plumber Shop.
25	251 4th St	Barber Shop.
26	143 East 4th St	Tobacco Store.
27	402 5th St	Furniture Store.
28	127 East 4th St	Undertaker Store.
29	306 6th St	Cigar Store.
30	347 5th St	Barber Shop.
31	90 First Av	Bakery.
32	427 5th St	Stable Office.
33	76 Avenue A	Cigar Store.
34	73 Avenue B	Shoe Store.
35	525 6th St	Sign Store.
36	108 Avenue A	Cigar Store.
37	103 Avenue A	Dry Goods Store.
38	104 First Av	Rice Store.
39	337 6th St	Cigar Store.
40	119 First Av	Shoe Store.
41	126 First Av	Shoe Store.
42	130 St. Mark's Place	Shoe Store.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	263 West 30th St	Leather Store.
2		
3	420 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
4	204 West 23d St	Barber Shop.
5	268 West 34th St	Barber Shop.
6	444 Seventh Av	Confectionery Store.
7	216 West 36th St	Paper Store.
8	524 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
9	302 West 38th St	Furniture Store.
10	N. E. cor. Ninth Av. and West 37th St	Polling Booth.
11	346 West 37th St	Fishing Tackle Store.
12	N. E. cor. Ninth Av. and West 36th St	Polling Booth.
13	S. W. cor. Ninth Av. and West 36th St	Polling Booth.
14	315 West 35th St	Tin Store.
15	442 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
16	444 Ninth Av	Music Store.
17	427 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
18	362 Ninth Av	Hardware Store.
19	361 Ninth Av	Stationery Store.
20	364 Tenth Av	Shoe Store.
21	252 Tenth Av	Butcher Store.
22	403 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
23	388 Tenth Av	Butcher Store.
24	365 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
25	439 Tenth Av	Cigar Store.
26	412 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
27	425 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
28	442 Tenth Av	Stationery Store.
29	445 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
30	463½ Tenth Av	Candy Store.
31	421 West 35th St	Shoe Store.
32	463 Ninth Av	Confectionery Store.
33	435 West 36th St	Barber Shop.
34	491 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
35	492 Tenth Av	Shoe Store.
36	493 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	99 Clinton St	Barber Shop.
2	88 Norfolk St	Laundry.
3		
4	170 Delancey St	Barber Shop.
5	416 Grand St	Cigar Store.
6	24 Norfolk St	Barber Shop.
7	408 Grand St	Tailor Shop.
8	481 Grand St	Barber Shop.
9	428 Grand St	Picture Store.
10	58 Attorney St	Furniture Store.
11	81 Ridge St	Barber Shop.
12	220 Stanton St	Plumbing Store.
13	119 Broome St	Stationery Store.
14	500 Grand St	Barber Shop.
15	251 Delancey St	Lunch Room.
16	258 Delancey St	Barber Shop.
17	65 Columbia St	Cigar Store.
18	41 Columbia St	Builder's Office.
19	75 Broome St	Laundry.
20	564 Grand St	Picture Store.
21	62 Clinton St	Candy Store.
22	67 Lewis St	Cigar Store.
23	99 Lewis St	Cigar Store.
24	83 Goerck St	Cigar Store.
25	65 Goerck St	Stable Office.
26	38 Lewis St	Produce Store.
27	578 Grand St	Barber Shop.
28	24 Goerck St	Stable Office.
29	65 Mangin St	Real Estate Office.
30	70 Mangin St	Carpenter Shop.
31	594 Grand St	Cigar Store.
32	20 Jackson St	Barber Shop.
33	448 Cherry St	Stable Office.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	558 Eighth Av	Tailor Shop.
2	576 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
3	349 West 38th St	Leather Store.
4	316 West 39th St	Shoe Store.
5	N. E. cor. West 39th St. and 9th Av	Polling Booth.
6	300 West 40th St	Barber Shop.
7	556 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
8	625 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
9	649 Eighth Av	Hat Store.
10	348 West 42d St	Barber Shop.
11	596 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
12	453 West 42d St	Barber Shop.
13	438 West 42d St	Barber Shop.
14	431 West 41st St	Barber Shop.
15	543 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
16	546 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
17	432 West 40th St	Carpet Store.
18	537 Ninth Av	Shoe Store.
19	517 Ninth Av	Furniture Store.
20	510 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
21	441 Eleventh Av	Barber Shop.
22	464 Eleventh Av	Harness Store.
23	486 Eleventh Av	Barber Shop.
24	529 West 39th St	Milk Store.
25	501 West 40th St	Undertaker Store.
26	548 Eleventh Av	Barber Shop.
27	531 Tenth Av	Tailor Shop.
28	515 West 43d St	Carpenter Shop.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Continued.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
29	584 Eleventh Av	Billiard Parlor.
30	625 Tenth Av	Cigar Store.
31	510 West 45th St	Stable Office.
32	643 Tenth Av	Restaurant.
33	530 West 46th St	Polling Booth.
34	591 Eleventh Av	Fish Store.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	10 Stuyvesant St	Tailor Shop.
2	49 Third Av	Cigar Store.
3	108 Third Av	Barber Shop.
4	113 Third Av	Barber Shop.
5	213 First Av	Barber Shop.
6	219 First Av	Butter Store.
7	183 First Av	Billiard Hall.
8	171 First Av	Plumber Shop.
9	236 East 10th St	Plumber Shop.
10	148 Second Av	Candy Store.
11	138 Second Av	Barber Shop.
12	137 Avenue A	Florist Store.
13	418 East 9th St	Barber Shop.
14	158m First Av	Barber Shop.
15	246 East 10th St	Barber Shop.
16	273 East 10th St	Barber Shop.
17	176 First Av	Shoe Store.
18	202 First Av	Fish Market.
19	219 Avenue A	Tailor Shop.
20	240 East 14th St	Store.
21	505 East 13th St	Cigar Store.
22	544 East 13th St	Harness Shop.
23	529 East 12th St	Carriage Shop.
24	522 East 12th St	Barber Shop.
25	537 East 11th St	Express Office.
26	534 East 11th St	Undertaker's Office.
27	170 Avenue A	Bakery.
28	219 7th St	Barber Shop.
29	324 8th St	Cigar Store.
30	313 8th St	Candy Store.
31	135 Avenue B	Undertaker Store.
32	603 9th St	Cigar Store.
33	149 Avenue C	Cigar Store.
34	391 East 10th St	Shoe Store.
35	616 East 11th St	Laundry.
36	637 East 11th St	Barber Shop.
37	187 Avenue C	Stationery Store.
38	629 East 12th St	Vacant Store.
39	649 East 13th St	Dressmaking Store.
40	612 East 14th St	Harness

Thursday
October 8-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-20

LACK OF ROOM IN SCHOOLS

SUPT. JASPER MAKES REPORT AS TO OVERCROWDING.

Number of Children Deprived of Tuition Because of the Want of Accommodation — Two Buildings That Will Be Available and Will Be Rented—Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum Resigns as a Member of the Board of Education.

City Superintendent Jasper presented to the Board of Education, at its regular meeting yesterday, a report in relation to the attendance at the opening of the schools last month and the number of children to whom admission was refused. The figures, compiled from special reports of the Principals of the schools, are as follows:

Average attendance for week ending July 3	161,765
Attendance July 3	156,888
Attendance Sept. 14	168,445
Average attendance for week ending Sept. 18	163,610
Number admitted Sept. 14	19,977
Total admitted for week ending Sept. 18	28,664
Number refused admission for lack of accommodation on Sept. 14	4,696
Total refused admission for lack of accommodation during week ending Sept. 18	7,349
Total refused admission for non-compliance with Section 97, by-laws of the Board of Education, during week ending Sept. 18	287
Number of teachers, including Principals, present Sept. 14	4,138
Number of teachers absent Sept. 14	116
Vacancies	60

"By reason of lack of accommodations," says the report, "7,349 pupils were refused admission during the week ending Sept. 16. Of this number 720 were refused in the Seventh Ward, 1,006 in the Tenth, 444 in the Eleventh, 2,531 in the Twelfth, 540 in the Thirteenth, 290 in the Seventeenth, 1,047 in the Nineteenth, 290 in the Twenty-second, and 325 in the Twenty-third Ward.

The Need of More Room.

"These figures do not present an exact record of the number of pupils seeking admission, from the fact that in some districts, notably the Tenth Ward, the number of pupils asking to be received was so great that it was impossible during the week for the teachers to register them. That this state of affairs may not again exist, it would be well for Principals of schools in congested districts to be present at their school buildings with some of their teachers one week before the opening of school in order that all who desire to be admitted may be properly registered.

"Additional accommodation is very much needed, as these returns show, in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards.

"Upon investigation it is found that a large number of children living in districts where there are accommodations, attend school in other districts-lacking full school accommodation, thus depriving children living in the latter of seats in schools near their homes. While it does not seem expedient to divide the city into school-building districts, still, in cases where children go a long distance to a school which refuses admission to pupils, it would appear that the power to transfer children from a school refusing applicants should be given to the City Superintendent or to the Committee on Instruction, in order that the children living in the immediate neighborhood of such schools refused admission may be accommodated as far as possible.

"Of the 7,349 children refused admission in the schools, 6,424 were applicants for primary schools, and 925 were applicants for grammar schools. Of the 6,424 refused admission for primary schools no less than 4,987 were pupils of the sixth primary grade; and of the pupils refused admission in the grammar schools no less than 476 were qualified for the eighth grammar grade."

To Relieve Primary Grades.

In connection with the subject of lack of accommodation in the primary schools, the Committee on Buildings, which had under advisement the leasing of buildings in the congested districts for temporary schools, reported that they had received forty-three offerings of property, but that very few of the buildings were fit for school purposes or complied with the requirements of the health and buildings laws.

The committee asked the board for authority to rent two buildings, one on the northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, and the other on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, for temporary school purposes. The first-named building is situated in "Little Italy," where additional school accommodation is very much needed. It is a one-story brick building, originally intended for a market, but has not been used for that purpose.

Commissioner Hurlbut, who examined the building, said that it is light and well ventilated, and can be easily adapted for the accommodation of 1,500 children. The rental is $4,800 a year. The building in West Sixty-eighth Street was formerly used for school purposes, but was abandoned when the new schoolhouse at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street was opened. The use of it can be obtained for $800 a year. The authority to rent these buildings was granted.

The Committee on Buildings was also authorized to advertise for proposals to erect a new grammar and primary school at Catharine and Henry Streets, and to remodel the Essex Market building for Primary School No. 37.

Commissioner Hubbell offered a resolution directing the Committee on Sites to select suitable property on which to erect two high schools, one for boys and the other for girls, and also directing the Committee on Buildings to have plans prepared for the structures. The Commissioner proposed that the girls' high school should be named after William Wood, who was at one time President of the board, and who is known as the father of the Normal College, and the boys' high school be named after Stephen Allen Walker, who for many years, was President of the board.

Mr. Hubbell said that there was an urgent necessity for taking the preliminary steps for the establishment of the high schools. The Normal College, he said, was overcrowded, and there were at present 200 young women students of the college who were being taught in rooms below the level of the sidewalk. The establishment of the high schools would relieve the congested condition of both the Normal College and the City College.

Commissioner Strauss opposed immediate action on the resolution. He was not opposed to the establishment of the high schools, but thought that accommodation should be found for all the children who are now refused admission to the primary and grammar schools for lack of room before any steps were taken to establish schools for secondary or higher education. After some further discussion, the matter was referred to the Committee on School System.

Mr. Wehrum's Resignation.

Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum sent a communication to the board informing his colleagues that he had sent his resignation to Mayor Strong. The reason for the resignation was that his health was so bad that his physician had forbidden him attending to any business, and had ordered him from the city for recuperation.

Mr. Wehrum has been a member of the board for over five years, and has been very active in behalf of the school system. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee, a member of the Committee on Buildings, and of the Executive Committee on Normal College. Commissioner Strauss took occasion to pay a tribute to the ability and fidelity to his duties which characterized the services of Mr. Wehrum.

The matter of appointing a committee from the board to confer with the Sub-Committee on Draft of Charter of the Greater New-York Commission, and to consider the relation of the Department of Public Instruction in this city to the proposed government of the new municipality which was proposed by Commissioner Hurlbut, but at the last meeting came up for consideration. A long debate followed, and it was developed that there was a great diversity of opinion among the members of the board as to what course should be pursued in the matter. It was finally determined that nothing should be done.

At the request of City Superintendent Jasper it was resolved to amend the provisional estimate for the expenses of the department for 1897 already submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, by adding an item of $35,000 for the taking of the biennial census, which is required by law to be made next year.

A vacation of six weeks with full pay was granted to C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, who had been working all the Summer preparing the plans for new structures to be erected this Fall and supervising school buildings in process of construction.

James M. O'Dell was appointed an attendance officer at a salary of $1,200 a year.

THE SAVAGE GUN'S ENEMIES.

Gov. Morton Gives Them a Hearing and Says He Will Think.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The Savage gun, which is controlled by a Utica corporation, had its friends and its enemies at a hearing by Gov. Morton to-day.

This gun was selected by a special commission appointed by the Governor to adopt a new rifle with which to re-arm the National Guard. The commission reported over two months ago in favor of the Savage gun. The Winchester Arms Company of New-Haven, Conn., and other competitors in the tests which led to the selection of the Savage gun, asked Gov. Morton for a hearing before he approved the commission's report.

They alleged that collusion and favoritism were exercised, leading to the choice of the Savage gun. The Governor's approval is necessary to the adoption of the Savage gun for the National Guard, for which the Legislature has authorized an expenditure of $300,000.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and David Welch of New-York City appeared for the Winchester Company, and President Bennett and Col. Addis, the company's general agent, were also present. Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown and the commission's secretary, Henry E. Abell of Brooklyn were present to answer any inquiries in behalf of the commission's work. Treasurer Edwin H. Risley of Utica represented the Savage Arms Company, E. Burton of Brooklyn the Burton gun, and John Henry Blake of New-York the Blake gun.

Gen. Tracy did most of the talking. His argument was that the members of the commission were not competent to judge of rifles; that the Savage arm was a new and untried thing, and that the records of the commission did not show that the Savage rifle was superior to the Winchester in any respect. He said that the Savage gun had broken down as a magazine arm. Gen. Tracy said he did not charge the commissioners with corruption, but with warped judgment.

The other representatives of arms companies spoke briefly. Mr. Risley stirred up Gen. Tracy, and he replied sharply:

"The Governor said he would not decide the case this week."

BURGLARS NEATLY CAUGHT.

Were Packing Up Goods When Covered by a Caretaker's Gun.

YONKERS, Oct. 7.—Justice Kellogg this afternoon held in $1,000 bail each two men who gave the names as George N. Smith, aged twenty-six years, and Louis Miller, aged twenty-two years, both of No. 26 Bowery, New-York, for attempted burglary. The men were surprised while in the act of robbing the residence of Lyman G. Bloomingdale, a member of the dry goods firm of that name doing business at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New-York City.

Mr. Bloomingdale's residence is on North Broadway, this city. The family has vacated it and gone to live in New-York for the Winter. The place was left in the care of Ambrose Atwell, the gardener.

About 2:30 o'clock this morninng Atwell heard the burglar alarm in the house go off, and suspected burglars. Summoning his son to his aid, they took shotguns and went to the house. On the south side they found that a window had been forced open with a jimmy and there was a feeble light on the second floor. Atwell and his son entered through the window, and going up stairs surprised the burglars, who were in the act of ransacking one of the rooms. The guns were pointed at the burglars and they were were commanded to throw up their hands. They obeyed the command, and while the elder Atwell held the men at bay with his gun the younger man ran to the Tilden residence, a short distance away, from which place the police were telephoned for.

The men were surprised by Atwell so quickly after they entered the house that they did not have time to pack up any of the booty, although they had a quantity of goods scattered about the floor of the room. The two robbers said that they left two men outside on guard and were surprised that they had not been captured.

THREE ENDED GLOOMY LIVES.

Money Worried One, Another Was Sick, the Third a Prisoner.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 7.—Edward Dairs, alias Duffy, who has been in the State Prison fifteen months serving a ten years' sentence for burglary committed in Jersey City, committed suicide in his cell last night by hanging himself. He used strips of a bed sheet for a rope, and suspended himself from a hook in the wall.

Lawrence Stahley, Captain of the barge Helen G., plying between Philadelphia and New-York, hanged himself in the cabin of his vessel during the night. Illness is said to have been the cause of his deed. He leaves a family at Easton, Penn.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Aloysius Eberly, a hatter, aged fifty-six years, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat. His head was nearly severed from the body by a carpenter's drawing knife, which has two handles. Ill health and worry over financial matters caused mental derangement.

Pigeon Shooting Condemned as Cruel.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The convention of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty in New-York State here to-day adopted a resolution condemning pigeon shooting. The following officers were elected: President—Elbridge T. Gerry, New-York City; Secretary—Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn; Treasurer—Wilbur S. Peck, Syracuse; Executive Committee—Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman; Robert J. Wilkin, the Revs. James H. Dennis, Wilbur S. Peck, and George W. Peters, Walter Devereaux, and P. N. Eaton. Twenty-seven Vice Presidents were elected.

Industrial School Managers Named.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Gov. Morton has appointed the following managers of the State Industrial School at Rochester: Charles Van Voorhis of Rochester, vice William Carroll, resigned; John C. Woodbury of Rochester, vice George F. Yeoman, resigned, and Lorenzo T. Beach of Brockport, vice Horatio H. Beach, deceased.

Westchester Assembly Nomination.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Platt-Fairchild faction of the Republican Party of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County held a convention here to-day and nominated Richard S. Emmet, Jr., for the Assembly. George L. Carlisle, the present Assemblyman, refused a renomination.

A HARD FIGHT AT CHESS

PILLSBURY PLAYS A FINE GAME AT BUDA-PESTH.

Defeats the Hungarian Champion Maroczy—Tschigorin, Walbrodt, Charousek, and Schlechter Winners in Games with Marco, Noa, Papiel, and Winawer—Draw Between Tarrasch and Albin—Hall of the Congress Crowded.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 7.—So much interest is taken here in the Hungarian champion Maroczy that the hall of the chess congress was filled this morning with spectators anxious to witness his great struggle with the young American, Pillsbury.

The mastehs faced each other at 9 o'clock for the third round of the tournament in the following order: Tschigorin against Marco, Pillsbury against Marcozy, Walbrodt against Noa, Winawer against Schlechter, Charousek against Papiel, Tarrasch against Albin, the bye falling to Janowski.

The event of the day was the fight between Pillsbury and Maroczy, and their table was surrounded by an eager and excited throng, from the start to the finish of the game, which lasted for about four hours. The spectators were well repaid for their attention, for they saw fine chess playing. The Hungarian's defeat was no disgrace, for Pillsbury played magnificently.

Good Play by Tschigorin.

The other notable features of the day were the great game played by Tschigorin in his contest with Marco and the extraordinary drubbing Charousek administered to Papiel in the opening of their scratch game.

At the end of the round the following bulletin was posted:

THIRD ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won By
Tschigorin-Marco	Giuoco	54	Tschigorin
Walbrodt-Noa	French	56	Walbrodt.
Charousek-Popiel	Scotch	26	Charousek
Pillsbury-Maroczy	Q. G. dec.	46	Pillsbury
Winawer-Schlechter	French	36	Schlechter
Tarrasch-Albin	Dutch	44	Drawn.

Janowski drew the bye.

On Tschigorin's third move this morning, B—B4, it was generally thought that he would play one of his famous Evans Gambits on Marco, and some regret was expressed when his next move proved to be 4—P—QB3. In the end, however, the onlookers were delighted, for they saw one of the most forcible Giuoco piano attacks ever played on the lines, which followed these opening moves—the Russian attacking with P—Q4 and P—Q5. The German master played well, but Tschigorin had evidently given profound study to his continuation of the opening, and after a splendid struggle, lasting for 54 moves, his effort was crowned with success.

Noa Starts Well, but Is Beaten.

Dr. Noa's French defense against Walbrodt's P—K4 carried him through the opening with a fully equal game, but later the little Berliner outcombined him, and, pushing on, won a clever victory after 56 moves.

Popiel seemed bewildered by Charousek's tactics in opening a Scotch game, and was really beaten in the first few moves, resigning on his twenty-sixth turn with a most hopeless position.

At Board 4 Pillsbury played his favorite Queen's Gambit against Maroczy. The Hungarian declined the pawn till after castling, when he took it. The game was a splendid exhibition of chess on both sides, and black emerged from the opening with apparently a perfectly sound defense. But no one equals the young American in the management of the P—Q4 attack, and the pressure he was exerting on the Hungarian's king's side at last became evident as the fruits of his long combination ripened.

Pillsbury did not relax his grip for an instant, but slowly and crushingly ground down Maroczy's stubborn defense till the Hungarian gave over the struggle upon forty-six moves, when he could fight no more.

Schlechter interposed a French Defense o Winawer's onset, and so coolly played for his regulation draw that the Warsaw veteran forgot prudence and went in for a hot attack prematurely, which was what Schlechter wanted, as it enabled him to win after thirty-six moves.

Shows His Ingenuity.

The P—Q-4 opening of Tarrasch was met by Albin with P—K-B-4 and the Dutch Game was in evidence at Board 6. All of Tarrasch's skill was exerted, but Albin's ingenuity was equal to a coping with the Nuremberg doctor's science, and after a beautiful exhibition of interesting chess play, without advantage on either side, a draw was agreed to when forty-four moves had been made.

Following is the score of all the competitors at the conclusion of to-day's play:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	1½	½	*Popiel	0	2
Charousek	2½	½	Schlechter	2	1
Janowski	1½	½	*Tarrasch	½	½
Marco	½	1½	Tschigorin	2½	½
Maroczy	2	1	*Walbrodt	1	1
Noa	½	2½	*Winawer	1	1
Pillsbury	1½	½			

*Adjourned games in hand.

Total number of games won, 16; lost, 16; adjourned, 2.

Appended is the schedule for the fourth round: Schlechter against Tarrasch, Maroczy against Winawer, Popiel against Pillsbury, Noa against Charousek, Marco against Walbrodt, Janowski against Tschigorin, Albin a bye.

DISAPPEARED WITH JEWELRY.

Miss Fisher of Chicago Wanted by Hoboken Police.

Hoboken's police are looking for a woman who was known until a few days ago as Miss Fisher of Chicago. When she left Hoboken she took with her, it is supposed, about $300 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Charles Bauer, of Second and Bloomfield Streets.

"Miss Fisher" arrived in Hoboken about ten days ago, and went to Mrs. Bauer's house, where she engaged board. She said that she did not intend to remain very long, as she was to be joined shortly by an uncle, with whom she was going to make a tour of Europe. The woman appeared to be about twenty-six years old, dressed modestly but richly, and spent money freely. Several days before her departure she received a message which seemed to annoy her greatly. She became despondent. On the following day she received another telegram, and left the house within a few hours after receiving it.

Mrs. Bauer became suspicious, and found that her room had been entered and her jewelry stolen. There was a diamond ring, a pair of diamond earrings, several plain gold rings and a gold watch. The police were notified. They found the watch and chain at Meyer's pawnshop, but there is no trace of the woman or the other jewels.

Ohio Packet Columbia Sunk.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The Ohio and Kanawha River packet Columbia struck a snag at Red House this morning en route to this city and sank, breaking in twain. The passengers had narrow escapes, but the expeditious work of the crew with yawls prevented drownings. She is a total wreck. She was valued at $12,000.

Heavy Registration in Jersey City.

The registration in Jersey City this year is unusually heavy. For the first two days the registry was 25,454. In Hoboken it was 6,402. The final registration will be Oct. 13.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Picturesque little spots of color are always to be seen about this time in the year, brightening up the tall houses in the tenement house districts of the city. These are strings of red peppers hung from the windows to dry, ready for Winter use. Pepper, both green and red, is a condiment much used by South Americans, Spaniards, Poles, Russians, Southern Germans, all Italians, all Jews, and by the Hungarians. The people of these different races in the city will be found, most of them, laying in their own stock of dried peppers.

The Hungarians use a special preparation of their own, which has now been introduced into this country, and is to be found in all large groceries. This is paprika. It is a red pepper of a wonderful orange red color, which gives a salmon tinge to any dish in which it is used. It has an excellent flavor, without extreme hotness.

Paprika is not made in this country, and apparently cannot be. A clever literary man of the Greater New-York who has ideas in regard to the cuisine, as many bright people have, has made the experiment. He sent to Hungary for the pepper seed, planted, and raised a fine crop of peppers, dried them carefully, and took them to the establishment of a leading manufacturer of pepper. The man did his best, but the result was not paprika. The literary man next notified the Department of Foreign Affairs that this condiment was imported, when it should be manufactured at home. From the department word was sent to the American Consul at Buda-Pesth asking him to learn the mysteries of making paprika. "Am unable to do so," wrote back the Consul. "Stupid," said the literary man. And there the matter rests.

***

A funny little invention, which is used by many careful mothers in New-York, is an earcap, designed to hold in place children's ears when they have a refractory tendency to stand out from the head in an independent and unsightly fashion. The cap, to be kept firmly in place, fits over the whole head and ties under the chin. It is made of straps, to give free circulation of air. But the ingenuity of the cap is not the interesting point; that is that it was made by Miss Adelaide Claxton, an unmarried Englishwoman. Many inventions for the benefit of the household have come from the brain of unmarried women. They apparently sit by, see the trials of their married sisters, and think out the remedy for which the latter have not time.

***

"John," said little six-year-old's mamma, "go and tell that man calling apples along the street that I would like a quart." "All right, Johnny," answered the man as the small boy delivered his message. "Mamma," said John, re-entering the house, "how did that man know that my name was John?"

***

Every Saturday at certain back yards in the city the family wash may be seen hanging out to dry. The practice of observing Saturday as washday is due to the old-fashioned and peculiar method of reasoning of some housekeepers. "You see," says one of them, "if the washing is done on Saturday, then the ironing can be done on Monday, and the whole thing is out of the way early in the week."

***

The trouble in Flushing school circles caused by the complaint made by Frederick Hebbard of that place against Julian Hawthorne's textbook of American literature shows a strange and very healthy interest in the school life of children, which teachers complain most parents do not give. The school work, the teachers say, is made doubly hard by lack of interest and sympathy from the parents. They are accustomed to receive only such complaints as have emanated from the children, and are more often than not unreasonable. "Most parents," says a teacher who believes that educational work is one of the highest in life, "have only the most casual idea of the books their children are studying. The idea of a parent being sufficiently interested to really read a book that his child uses is so unusual as to be astonishing. If parents would work intelligently with the teachers, we should have infinitely better schools than we have to-day."

***

"One of those odd cases of mistaken identity occurred when I was out of town the other day," he was saying at the club. "It was a small hotel, and I was in the reading room alone. In the corridor just outside I could see a young lady walking up and down. Every once in a while she would stop and look into the room, then continue her walk up and down the corridor. It was evident that she was waiting for some one, and as there was no one else in the room, I naturally came to the conclusion that she was waiting for me. As I reached the door going out, her back was turned toward me, but she heard my footsteps and turned again, and instantly her face lighted up with smiles. She was a pretty girl, and I was sorry, but they were not intended for me. The moment she saw my face, a blank look stole over hers, and in half a second she was half way up the stairs."

***

Englishwomen living in New-York say that they will never buy a ready-made garment for themselves in England. "They may do very well for men," says one, "but they do not seem to know how to make women's garments fit."

***

"It is a strange feeling some men seem to have of not liking to pay out money," says a business man. "I have come across several of them in the course of my business experience. I am not talking now of scamps, but of honest men who were known to be good for all the bills they contracted, but who put off paying them until the last moment. One of them, in response to a request for the payment of small bills, always had a five-hundred dollar or one-thousand-dollar note in his pocket, which it was not possible to change. If the collector was familiar with his habit and had a pocketful of small bills the debtor could generally find one in his own pocket of more moderate size. Another man with whom I did business for several years never gave me a dollar in actual cash. He gave notes, and they were as good as gold, and he had no objection to giving a check. One of this man's peculiarities was, I have heard, to pay his grocery bill only once a year."

More Trouble Than He Could Bear.

PORT CHESTER, Oct. 7.—Having had as much trouble in this world as he could possibly stand Stephen Welsh, in a fit of despondency last night, shot and killed himself at the home of his sister, Mrs. V. D. Ecay, at this place. Welsh has had a train of hard luck following him for some years. Several years ago his wife became insane and had to be removed to the asylum at Poughkeepsie. While at work a short time afterward he had an arm cut off by machinery. When recovering from this he was taken seriously ill with Bright's disease and dropsy, and his doctor told him that he did not have long to live. This latest intelligence broke his spirit entirely, and he decided to kill himself.

Christian Endeavorers' Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Three thousand persons attended to-day's session of the State Convention of the Christian Endeavorers.

The State Secretary, Mr. C. Dewhurst, read his report. The Secretary last year reported a membership of 174,840; the membership Oct. 1, 1896, was 179,940, representing twenty-six denominations. The Presbyterians held their own at the head of the list, closely followed by the Baptists.

C. A. Barbour, President of the State Society, was elected delegate to the World's Convention of Christian Endeavorers, to be held in London in 1900.

The Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 7.—The Legislature convened to-day. W. A. Lord of this city was elected Speaker of the House, and Fred A. Howland, also of this city, Clerk of the House. In the Senate Max Powell of Burlington was elected Secretary of that body.

YACHTS' RACING LENGTH

A NEW RULE TO TAX DRAUGHT, LENGTH, AND SAIL AREA.

Irving Cox Claims that the Racing Yachts Should Pay for All Excesses in Construction that Give Speed at the Cost of Seaworthiness—By His Formula Amorita Would Have to Allow Time to the Iroquois—The Rule Illustrated.

The Race Committees of the Larchmont, Atlantic, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs and the Council of the Yacht Racing Union are all working hard trying to frame a rule that will in some way limit the draught of yachts and put a stop, if possible, to the extreme type of boats that have been built during the last few years. In last Sunday's NEW-YORK TIMES an outline was given of one rule that had been suggested, and which would come up for discussion at the next meetings of these clubs. This rule arbitrarily fixed the draught limit in each class.

The best yacht designers in the country and some of the most prominent amateurs have been asked to give their opinions on the question, and Oliver E. Cromwell, Chairman of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club and Chairman of the Yacht Racing Union, has received a very exhaustive one from Irving Cox of the firm of Gardner & Cox, designers of the Quissetta, Norota, and other fast boats. Mr. Cox believes in taxing overhang, draught, and excessive sail area.

A meeting of the Yacht Racing Union is to be held at the Arena to-night, when the suggestions will be discussed. Mr. Cox's rule is as follows:

"I understand that the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club have at present under consideration the advisability of reformulating the rule known as the Seawanhaka corrected length rule, governing the time allowance received by a smaller yacht from a larger one. I also understand that the proposed change is in no way on account of any failure of the rule between boats of the same general type as Colonia, Emerald, Amorita, and Quissetta, representing the latest advance in design and construction, or as between Marguerite, Sachem, Mayflower, Sea Fox, and Iroquois, representing the cruising class, but when boats of both types are raced together in one class a system of time allowances, based solely on water line length and sail area, is manifestly inadequate and favors the boat of excessive draught and over-all length.

"When the formula, load water line length plus the square root of the sail area, divided by two, equals the racing length, was evolved, racing yachts were radically different in model from the present canoe form, with weighted fin-like underwater body, and in order to bring the two types together in a race we must tax the excessive proportions of the newer boats, not to the extent of forcing any reversion of type, but simply to bring about a fair race between boats of practically equal size, although of unequal dimensions.

"Furthermore the present type of racing yachts, while undoubtedly fast, has some very undesirable features. Comparing the models of the Iroquois and the Amorita, the former gives good cruising boat, easy in a seaway, and with proper distribution of weights to make her so, also due to her large keel line, she will be steady running and will lay to well. She will have more cabin room than the other, on very much less draught of water and will cost a third less at least. The Amorita type is faster, it is true, but at what a cost. She has so great a metacenitric height, in other words, her righting lever is so long, and the weight at the end so heavy, that she is practically dangerous in a seaway. Her lateral resistance is so centralized that when hove to there is every danger from broaching to with every wave that strikes the long overhanging ends, and, finally, she is in danger of grounding in most of our home ports and cannot make southern cruises, on the same ground.

"As a result of comparing all the forms of the best-known cruising and racing yachts of to-day, together with their records in races, I have evolved a formula, or rather an addition to the existing formula, which seems to fit the purpose I have had in view, namely, to encourage yacht racing without unduly taxing any element either of seaworthiness or of speed. I simply add to the present racing length a proportionate amount for every increase above the normal in draught, over-all length, and sail area.

"I find that a modern racing yacht's draught varies as 1.4 multiplied by the square root of the load water line length, and that a mean of existing boats gives a proportion of overall to load water line length of 100 to 75; or, for allowable overall length, take 1.33 multiplied by load water line length; and that a fair mean of the square root of the sail area is 1.05 multiplied by load water line length; or, in other words, that the square root of the sail area is on the general average 5 per cent. more than the load water line length.

"Now, my contention is that, up to these limits, boats are fair and normal, and should pay no penalty for excess in dimensions, but that above these proportions boats are machines and abnormal, and should pay an extra penalty when racing with a normal and sensible type of boat. My formula for obtaining the amount of said extra tax is as follows:

"Let A equal excess of draught on 1.4 multiplied by the square root of the load water line. Let B equal excess of overall length above 1.33 multiplied by load water line length. Let C equal the excess of the square root of the sail area above 1.05 multiplied by load water line length.

"Then A multiplied by 3 plus B plus C plus the load water line length and the square root of the sail area divided by 2 equals the racing length.

"Excess of depth is given a value of 6 as against the value of 1 for excess of length and excess of the square root of the sail area because inversely depth and length are as 6 is to 1, and the square root of the sail area is supposedly equal to length in speed value.

"To illustrate, compare the dimensions of Amorita and Iroquois. Amorita is, roughly speaking, 90 feet overall, 70 feet on the water line, 13 feet draught, and 80 square root of the sail area. Her racing length is 75 feet. Iroquois is 97 feet overall, 88 feet on the water line, 10 feet draught, 84 square root of sail area, racing length 82 feet.

"The new formula for Amorita will be A equals excess of draught over 1.4 of the square root of the sail area equals 13 minus 1.4, multiplied by 836 equals 1.3. B equals excess of overall length over 1.33, multiplied by load water line length equals 90 minus 1.38 multiplied by 70 equals 5.90. C equals excess of square root of sail area above 1.05, multiplied by load water line length equals 40 minus 1.05 multiplied by 35 equals 3.25.

"Then the formula will work out as follows:—

$$3.9 - |- \frac{5.90 - |- 3.25 - |- 70 - |- 80}{2} \text{ equals } 83:47.$$

"The Amorita's racing length will, therefore, be 83.47. The Iroquois has no excess of length over these dimensions that are suggested to be taxed and her racing length is the same under both rules."

Engine Ran Away Down Grade.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 7.—The engineer of a freight train on the Quinimont Branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad lost control of his engine while going down a steep grade ninety miles east of here this morning. The locomotive and twelve cars were totally wrecked. Engineer S. P. Brown and Fireman W. J. Gordon were fatally injured. The conductor is in a critical condition.

WHITE WOULD NOT ANSWER

Refuses to Testify Regarding His Wife's Estate.

Josiah J. White, the Brooklyn broker who was arrested Tuesday night for contempt in ignoring a summons issued by Surrogate Abbott for him to appear and answer questions relative to the value of his wife's estate, was arraigned before Surrogate Abbott yesterday morning, and the matter was adjourned until this morning, Mr. White remaining in Raymond Street Jail in the interim.

Mr. White was first arraigned before Appraiser Augustus P. Southerland, and James H. Cropsey was with him to take care of his interests. Mr. Cropsey wanted an adjournment, but the Appraiser refused consent.

"My client will not be sworn now," said Mr. Cropsey.

"I will not be sworn," echoed Mr. White.

"Then you will go before the Surrogate at once for contempt," said the Appraiser

The party went before the Surrogate, and Robert B. Bach, who represented the County Treasurer, said no courtesies should be shown to Mr. White because he had abused every courtesy previously extended to him. Mr. Cropsey said Mr. White should be allowed to purge himself of contempt before he answered the Appraiser's queries.

Mr. Bach said that on former examinations Mr. White had answered every one of his questions with the stereotyped "I don't know."

"If we let him go now," said Mr. Bach, "we will never get him here again."

"White slid down the banisters in the Mills Building the other day to escape service of summons," said T. Ellett Hodgskin, guardian for Fred Hall White, son of the broker, who is the principal beneficiary under his mother's will.

Surrogate Abbott was willing to accept Isaac H. Cary's bond for Mr. White, but would not consent to release him until to-day.

NEW SUGAR REFINERY.

Probability that the Arbuckle Brothers Will Build in Brooklyn.

There is good reason to believe that the well known coffee firm of Arbuckle Brothers is preparing to erect a sugar refinery in this vicinity. That firm has been a large distributor of sugar in small packages for some time. It has bought in large quantities from the American Sugar Refining Company, and put the sugar up to suit the demands of the retail trade in connection with the distribution of the firm's coffee. The report was current yesterday that the firm had purchased a site for the new refinery near its coffee plant in Brooklyn.

Members of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers declined to talk about the reports that they intended to build a sugar refinery beyond denying that they were going to enter into competition with the American Sugar Refining Company. It is probable that the new refinery will simply turn out enough sugar to meet the requirements of the firm's trade.

Arbuckle Brothers are believed to have loaned Adolph Segal, the builder of the new sugar refinery at Camden, N. J., a large sum of money, and the inference was consequently drawn in Wall Street that the Arbuckles were opposed to the Sugar Trust. The rumors of yesterday caused a decline of nearly two points in the market price of American Sugar Refining Company's certificates.

GRABBED A LIVE WIRE.

A Seven-Year-Old Boy Nearly Killed by Obeying a Playmate.

Adolph Schmidler, fourteen years old, of 276 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, was held in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday for assault, in inducing Joseph Ryboska, seven years old, of 35 South Third Street, to take hold of a live electric wire, which nearly killed him. Schmidler was held on the testimony of Lena Poclouska of 278 Kent Avenue.

The little girl said she was playing with Ryboska and other children in River Street, when Schmidler came up and threw an old wire across a trolley wire, so that it hung near the ground. He then told Ryboska to take hold of it, and Ryboska did so. The next instant the boy fell to the ground unconscious, and with both hands terribly burned. Ryboska was finally revived, but he is still very ill.

Schmidler said he did not know the wire would burn Ryboska's hands. He had no idea the result would be so serious.

Hospital Sued for Alleged Negligence.

Henry J. Altman, as administrator of the estate of his daughter, Rebecca, has sued the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital to recover $25,000 damages because of his daughter's death, which he alleges was due to gross negligence and improper treatment by the hospital surgeons and attendants.

Mr. Altman's daughter was in a critical condition when taken to the hospital that an operation might be performed, and he claims that she was treated by unskillful surgeons, who failed to take proper precautions, and that blood poisoning intervened and caused her death. She died Sept. 6, 1895, in the hospital.

A motion for a bill of particulars was made in behalf of the defendant yesterday before Justice Beekman. The motion was denied. Defendant's answer is a general denial.

Not Liable for More than His Bond.

The State of South Dakota interposed a demurrer to the answer served by John T. McChesney in the action that the State instituted to recover on the bond of William Walter Taylor, who was Treasurer of South Dakota and defaulted for $387,023, and Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, overruled the demurrer.

Mr. McChesney was one of Taylor's bondsmen, and, with the other bondsmen, has been sued for $100,000, $250,000 of the deficiency, the amount of the bond, having been made good.

Justice Beekman decided that no sum in excess of the amount named in the bond can be recovered from the sureties, and that Mr. McChesney's defense is a good one.

New-Jersey Congressional Nominees.

The National Democratic State Committee of New-Jersey met in Jersey City yesterday and approved the Congressional nominations already made. These are William S. Jones in the Third District, Harvey W. Banks in the Fifth, Rynier J. Wortendyke in the Seventh, and Alexander D. Noyes in the Eighth. The nominations in the First, Second, and Sixth Districts are yet to be made.

The committee decided to make no nomination in the Fourth District. Encouraging reports were received from all the other districts.

Sultan Buys American Boilers.

On the steamship Glenogle, which sails for Singapore within a few days, are two horizontal tubular boilers consigned to the Sultan of Koetie, a principality on the Island of Borneo. The boilers were made by the Ames Iron Works Company of 38 Cortlandt Street, and are to be used with an electric-light plant on the Sultan's plantation. The Ames Company shipped a boiler to Pekin, China, for an electric-light plant some months ago, and within the past year it has filled several similar orders from Japan.

HE ANSWERS MR. SHEEHAN

HUGH GRANT RESENTS BEING CALLED A TRAITOR.

Says that He Is Honest in Opposing What He Considers Undemocratic Doctrine and the Repudiation of Debts—Question About the Fight for Tammany's Name, He Declares, Is All Bosh—Remains a Tammany Hall Democrat.

The inconsistency of John C. Sheehan's position as displayed in his letter to a friend in Columbus, Ohio, and which was exposed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, has stirred up a hornet's nest about the Tammany leader.

Now that Mr. Sheehan can no longer deny that he has styled ex-Mayors Grant and Gilroy, ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, Col. John R. Fellows, and other Tammany men who will not indorse the Chicago platform as "traitors," these gentlemen propose to resent it.

Ex-Mayor Grant is the first to reply to Mr. Sheehan. He does so in this interview, which he gave out yesterday:

"When the remarks that now cause Mr. John C. Sheehan to be branded with parallel columns by the newspapers were originally reported, I was surprised and angered. I was about to answer the remarks when I was informed that Mr. Sheehan was the victim of misquotation. Now that he admits that he made the statements, I will answer them, but with less heat than affected me when I read them first. Some sorrow for Mr. Sheehan's position affects me. Having liked him for years, I am moved to wonder and pity that he should pose as a prophet. Here and now his work is to be done. The future is a subject of hope and surmise.

"Mr. Sheehan could not, if he thought the matter over carefully, expect me, or any other New-York Democrat who will not vote for the nominees of the Chicago Convention, to accept his prophecy of misfortune. He has used a nasty word to designate me and other Democrats who will not stand upon a platform of repudiation. I am no traitor. I could answer that the men who have given up old Democratic principles are shufflers; but what is the use?

"I am now standing where I stood since I became a Democratic voter—where Tammany Hall has been always until now. No one charged me with being false to Democratic theory when, in August, 1895, I said to the reporters who interviewed me on my return from Europe: 'Personally, I believe it is better to preser

COAL TO HAVE A RIVAL

PROBLEMS IN THE USE OF LIQUID FUEL BEING SOLVED.

Investigations Being Made by Our Government—The Failures Abroad Likely to be of Benefit Here—Some Difficulties Which May Be Overcome—Advantages in Less Space and More Productive Power—Experiments on Torpedo Boats.

The use of liquid fuel has made slow strides in this country. Beyond the oil stove used for domestic purposes, the general public knows probably little about liquid fuel. From time to time a newspaper paragraph has contained a suggestion of what seemed a remote possibility—its use instead of coal for generating steam on steamships and railway locomotives, and for turning the wheels of the factory, but beyond this little has been heard.

The oil-tank steamer James Brand, built three years ago, had her furnaces equipped for the burning of oil. She made one round trip across the Atlantic from Philadelphia, and then returned to coal fuel, a fair indication that the liquid fuel as then handled was unsatisfactory.

A great many yachts' launches have been similarly equipped for producing steam, with oil for fuel, differing from the naphtha launch in that with the latter the naphtha is burned to create a gas, which works a gas engine—but here again the results have not been such as to indicate the great possibilities of the future.

Meantime the scientist and the inventor have been busy, and their efforts have been encouraged by many of the foreign Governments. To perfect the feeding apparatus and to stow the oil safely were the chief desiderata when once it should appear that oil could be used as cheaply as coal, or nearly so.

If the United States Government has seemed backward, its indifference may prove to be the same as that which enabled it to profit by the blunders of others in the building of warships. As shown exclusively in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in a Washington dispatch of Sept. 24, the Government has interested itself during the past twelvemonth, and the permanent experimental board at the New-York Navy Yard has for some time had before it an apparatus which, from the board's report, appears to have been perfected to meet all tests required of it.

Experiments Made Abroad.

The advantages of oil and the extent of its use abroad are shown in the following from The Iron and Coal Trades Review:

"Some of our chief authorities on power appear to be of opinion that liquid fuel is likely to displace coal in the near future over a large area.

"The residue of the distillation of petroleum, or shale oil, known by the names of mazouth and astatkis, is successfully used on more than seventy-two locomotives on the Volga Railway. In England there has recently been constructed a torpedo boat of about eighty-six tons' displacement. She has a double bottom divided up into eight water-tight compartments, which are used as tanks or bunkers for the oil, and which hold from fifteen to sixteen tons.

"As these compartments are emptied of the liquid fuel, they are filled with water, so that the draught and stability of the boat remain always the same. This boat's engines are ordinary triple-expansion. The boiler is of the ordinary locomotive type, with the special fittings necessary for liquid fuel burning. It is fitted with thirty-one oil jets, which are fed by a Worthington pump, which draws the fuel from the double bottom and delivers it into a cylindrical tank, where it is put under air pressure.

"It has been claimed that the results of all trials up to the present time have been to show that there are only two ways of burning liquid fuel, viz., either by means of atomizers for larger powers, or gasifiers for small fires. Of course, in England, where coal is cheap and oil or petroleum so relatively dear, we could hardly expect the latter to make such headway as in Russia or the Balkan States."

Oil is used extensively by the Russian Navy, most of the cruisers on her Pacific coast being equioped for it.

Great Naval Powers Interested.

According to a writer in Revista Nautica, all of the great naval powers have been experimenting with petroleum fuel.

"In 1893," he says, "many of the Italian warships carried a supply of astatkis, to be used as an adjunct to their ordinary fuel supply, while many of the torpedo boats were fitted to use it exclusively. England is stated to have made the most progress in this line, while Russia, to whom the matter is of special importance, owing to her enormous supplies of petroleum, comes second. The advantages of the liquid, it is stated, comprise a reduction in the weight and volume of combustible required for a given horse power in the engines. An increased radius of action is thus obtained. The oil can, moreover, be stored, at least partially, below water line, out of the way of shells. There is no fear of spontaneous combustion of the oil, such as occasionally occurs with coal; and, being free from sulphur, the oil fuel is not likely to deteriorate the boiler shell or tubes.

"The operation of firing, so arduous with coal, becomes extremely easy with petroleum, and once the draught is properly adjusted, there is no stream of telltale flame from the funnels of the boat. The furnace doors can be kept closed, thus avoiding the rush of cold air on to the boiler, which occurs every time fresh coal is placed on the furnace grate. The operation of 'coaling,' if one may use the term, becomes also extremely simple, and can be carried out successfully in mid-ocean and in rough weather. The evaporative power of the oil is, weight for weight, superior to that of coal."

Elimination of Defects.

With all the advantages thus set forth, and subjected to the trial of practical use to so important an extent as in Russia, it would seem that only the existence of some radical defect in the system could have prevented a revolution from coal to oil. It may require further experience to indicate to a certainty whether or not the expense is greater.

The system experimented with under the directions of Chief Engineers L. J. Allen and George Cowie of the Naval Experimental Board may have eliminated such defects as previously existed, and, if such proves to be the case, the advantages, in its use for torpedo boats at least, would more than offset increase in cost over coal—for torpedo boats are made for efficiency, and not as a merchant vessel, for profit.

The building of the torpedo fleet in which the Government has engaged sufficiently explains the interest now taken in fuel oil, and it is a fact that a number of the bidders to construct the thirty-knot torpedo boats have followed the tests in Brooklyn and posted themselves accordingly. The bids were to be on boats of a certain tonnage and speed, but the plans were left to the bidders.

Use in Torpedo Boats.

How important a bearing the question of coal or oil fuel might have in the designing is evident when we take into consideration the elements attributed to liquid fuel. Thus, according to certain advocates of its use in the torpedo boats, the space ratio compared with that of coal is as four to five, pound for pound, while one pound of petroleum, according to the same authority, will evaporate double the pounds of water that one pound of coal will.

It is considered, therefore, a liberal comparison, to say that a boat carrying coal for a steaming radius of 100 miles, would have a radius of 200 miles, if the same bunker capacity is given to oil; while if all space available for storage of oil, and not available for coal, is utilized, it is declared that the liquid fuel would give a steaming radius of 400 miles.

Coal bunkers on torpedo boats are along the sides, engines and boilers being between. Coal cannot be stowed fore and aft, because it cannot be readily got at by the stokers, while the space between double bottoms, such as the larger vessels have, cannot be used for coal. The oil, on the other hand, can be stowed in closely fitting tanks in any part of the hull in space not otherwise occupied.

Stokers are practically done away with, and accordingly no room is required for their bunks, and so much less room is taken for provisions.

The tests in Brooklyn have been carried on in one of the armored cruiser Maine's torpedo boats. It was found that these boats were too heavy to be carried on the Maine, and they are to be used at the Newport torpedo station. One of them was placed at the disposal of the Experimental Board, and the furnace was fitted with the oil fuel apparatus. The tests have extended over a period of eleven months, changes being made, by the company owning the system, as weaknesses were discovered.

Speed trials were not attempted, as they were uncalled for. It was found that where from seven to ten pounds of water were evaporated by a pound of good coal, from sixteen to twenty pounds were evaporated by a pound of oil. From 150 to 200 pounds pressure was maintained, developing, with the greater pressure, 200 horse-power. Caking in the feed tubes and choking of the burning, old difficulties, were entirely overcome.

The System Under Consideration.

An engineer connected with the company gives the following description of the system:

"This system of burning liquid fuel differs from all others in several particulars. The usual custom is to spray the oil through a round injector into the firebox against a baffling wall. The air is allowed to enter in a volume, and the result is that the flame is forced against the boiler to its detriment.

"In this system the grate surface is covered with a single layer of corrugated or grooved brick, which is disposed at an angle of 45 degrees, and the oil is injected into the combustion chamber by means of compressed air against this imperforated brick bed through a pulverizer, which makes a fanshaped spray. The result is that a fierce, intense flame covers every portion of the brick bed, and in a short time this bed becomes incandescent.

"All the air for supporting combustion enters the combustion chamber through the small openings in the brick, and is, therefore, heated up, thus preparing it for easy admixture with the evolved carbonic gases. No cold air can possibly enter the combustion chamber and the air is disseminated over the entire grate surface, assuring thorough aeration of the combustible gases which is necessary to produce perfect combustion.

"The system of supplying the fuel to the burners has several features which are new. The coal bunkers are utilized for oil spaces, and are connected together and with the pump by independent pipes. Sea water is pumped into the oil spaces at the bottom, and the oil, which, being of lighter specific gravity, floats on top, is pumped out from the top at the same rate, thus keeping the tanks filled with liquid. This prevents swashing, and also serves to keep a more equal submergence of the vessel at all times.

One of the Strong Features.

"The strong feature of this system is that, as there are no air spaces within the tanks or piping, it is absolutely impossible to produce an explosion, because no gases can be formed therein. The fuel used, however, is of such a character that it is not explosive, as has been shown by the repeated tests made at the navy yard in the experiments by the Government engineers."

The oil used was refuse, or that left from the refining process. A red-hot poker stuck into a tank of it caused only a sizzling such as would occur had it been water. Combustion is attained in the furnace by feeding with it the certain proportion of air.

An advantage for launch torpedo boats of the use of oil is that 150 pounds of steam may be generated in eight minutes, as shown by the tests, while it would require an hour to do the same thing with coal.

The advantages of oil as at present considered by the Government were thus summed up in THE NEW-YORK TIMES's Washington correspondence:

"The use of liquid fuel in the navy is believed to be not far distant. It will be presumably confined to torpedo boats, where the advantages appear to be the greater evaporative power of oil, which means more steam for the same weight of fuel; the weight of steam being constant, a smaller expenditure of fuel, and therefore a longer lasting supply, or, in other words, an increased radius of action for the boat; the complete combustion of the fuel, which leaves no residues to be looked out for in the shape of ashes to be put overboard, tubes to be swept, and grates to be cleaned; the complete absence of smoke, the ease and speed of fueling at sea, the reduction in number and weight of firemen and their belongings, and the less fatigue of those retained."

A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE.

How Maine Elected Gov. Kent Fifty-six Years Ago.

From The Albany Argus.

After every Maine September election the old rhyme relating how "Maine went for Governor Kent" goes the rounds. The popular impression is accordingly that the Maine State election of 1840 was a landslide and that Gov. Kent received a majority of tidal-wave proportions.

According to Niles's Register, the vote cast at the Maine Gubernatorial election of 1840 was: Whig, 45,575; Democratic, 45,507; scattering, 108; total vote, 91,190. Kent had a plurality of 68 over his Democratic opponent, but no majority over all, which was required by the State Constitution. The Legislature had a majority of Whig members, and elected Kent to the Governorship.

The "heil bent" significance pertained not to the slight numerical plurality Kent received, but to the fact that Maine had been going Democratic in former years, and the September result was believed to foreshadow the November Presidential outcome. It proved to be a reliable straw. William Henry Harrison at the November election received a popular majority of 140,000, and in the Electoral College he had 234 out of a total of 294 votes. The Democratic Party was pronounced dead, and the funeral arrangements were announced in every Whig paper. Four years later, however, James K. Polk, Democrat, swept the country. Where is the Whig Party to-day?

Porcupine Doesn't Throw His Quills.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The spines are very loosely attached to the porcupine, and they are very sharp, as sharp as a needle at the outer end. At almost the slightest touch they penetrate the nose of a dog or the clothing or flesh of a person touching the porcupine, and stick there, coming away from the animal without any pull being required. The facility in catching hold with one end and letting go with the other has sometimes caused people to think that the spines had been thrown at them. The outer end of the spines, for some distance down, is covered with small barbs. These barbs cause a spine once imbedded in a living animal, to keep working further in with every movement of the muscles, so that it is not a pleasant thing to get stuck full of them.

A Party Contest in Florida.

From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

During the earlier stages of the present State campaign rumors of possible combinations or fusions between the Republicans and the Populists, as well as between the Populists and the Democrats, were current. As the campaign progressed the falsity of these rumors was demonstrated, and now that the day of election is near the probability appears that each party will act independently, and endeavor to poll its full party vote. Each maintains its allegiance to its party ticket, and each ticket contains the names of partisan candidates for every one of the State offices. The test of strength will be fair and final. The result will indicate more clearly than that of any other State election since 1876 the party to which the people of the State desire that the administration of the State's affairs shall henceforth be confided.

PROFESSOR'S GHOST STORY

MR. WENDELL OF HARVARD TELLS AN UNCANNY TALE.

The Uninvited Stranger Who Accompanied a Matter-of-Fact New-Englander on a Lonely Ride Through a Bit of Woods in the Early Dusk of a Late Summer Evening—A Queer Happening to His Horse in His Subsequent Absence.

From The Boston Transcript.

Authentic ghost stories are apt to have less point than the ghost stories of literature. Hamlet's father does not revisit the glimpses of the moon for nothing. Banquo has every cause to trouble the feast and the conscience of Macbeth, and so on. Tales which have no claim to classic dignity follow these standard examples. The other world in fiction does not reveal itself unreasonably. In the telepathic records of our friends who believe in psychical research something similar may often be observed. The phantasms of the living, for example, if you once grant them, may generally justify themselves by something better than caprice. With the few ghost stories, however, which come to one's knowledge, neither from literature nor from scientific classifications, nor from mere hearsay, the case is depressingly different. The apparitions seem either very unreasonable or governed in their conduct by lines of reasoning totally foreign to any human habit.

Such at least was the case when about seven years ago a curious thing happened in a small town on the coast of New-England. The incident has no rational meaning. At the same time, it produced on the people concerned an impression sufficiently marked to make it worth recording. Its very lack of meaning, perhaps, gives it a tantalizing oddity of its own.

Toward the end of one August a gentleman started a little after 8 o'clock in the evening to call on some friends who lived a mile or more away. He drove himself in an ordinary buggy, and his horse was an every-day animal from a country stable. His road, with which he was perfectly familiar, led down a hill, at the foot of which it curved toward a belt of low woods, through which it proceeded for perhaps a quarter of a mile. After emerging from these woods it passed through a region of stone-walled pastures to the village, at the edge of which his friends lived.

These friends were sitting indoors, for the evening, though rather less dark than usual, was distinctly chilly. Their house was quite new—so new, in fact, that the fence which now separates the grounds from the highway had not yet been put up. In place of it a rough board fence, of the height of an ordinary country rail fence, had been knocked together for the moment. This structure, however, was by no means firm; the boards which composed it were hastily nailed to posts at a considerable distance apart.

A Perturbed Horse.

At 8:30 or so, the visitor arrived at his destination. He was a man of education and intelligence, and of unusually simple and regular habits. He certainly was not possessed of much imagination; nor was he generally excitable. You would have called him, perhaps, agreeably matter-of-fact in temper. His friends, then, were surprised to observe that he was in a state of distinct agitation. Were it not for this evident disturbance of mind, and had he been in the least inclined to fantastic pleasantry, they would have been disposed to think the tale he told them a good-natured hoax. As matters stood, they were, however, it was perfectly clear that this man told them exactly as they had presented themselves to him.

He had driven down the hill, he said, without adventure, and nothing had happened until he had reached the edge of the woods through which his road passed. There he had been startled by a sudden movement of his horse, which stopped short, and apparently in terror shied to one side of the road. Looking to see what had startled the animal, which was trembling, he perceived, close to the front wheel of his buggy, the figure of a man. This man wore a broad-brimmed hat, which flapped a little over his face; and his body seemed draped in a long cloak, or some such unusual garment. Altogether, in the dim light, he had an unusual look. He said nothing; so the man in the buggy addressed him, asking what he wanted. He made no answer, and no movement whatever. Meanwhile, the horse kept edging away from him. Disturbed by this state of affairs, the driver whipped the animal, which started ahead rather wildly. At this intense surprise the figure remained close to the wheel. As the horse dashed on, the figure glided on, at a pace which no ordinary man could pretend to keep up, yet without either a sound or an obvious motion. Then, as the driver's eyes grew more used to the dim light, the figure, thus gliding swiftly beside him, seemed half transparent. At one or two points where the woods were thin, he could see through the thing—whatever it was—to the stone walls, and the trees behind it. He whipped the horse again and again, and the horse, which seemed thoroughly frightened, went at full speed. Still their unearthly companion glided on, until, just as they were emerging from the woods, it suddenly disappeared.

That was the whole story. A fact which afterward transpired was not at that time known to any of the company. At this moment, the spot where the thing vanished is a small cemetery, covered by a tangled growth of low pines and underbrush. A century or more ago, it appears, this lot was a burying ground.

Whatever the excited gentleman had really seen, his agitation was rather painful. After about half an hour, however, it began to subside under the influence of sympathetic talk, and presently he said good-bye to the company. He was to leave that part of the country the next day, and he wished to make another farewell call or two before proceeding home. So everybody took friendly leave of him, as they supposed, for the season.

The Mystery of the Horse.

Not more than a minute or two elapsed before he returned. Something, he said, had happened to his horse; in the darkness he could not quite make out what the matter was; he should have to ask for a lantern. So a lantern was procured, and the whole company, whose curiosity was thoroughly aroused, went out with him to see what had occurred.

The part of the story which then follows had a number of witnesses; otherwise it would be as incredible as it certainly was meaningless. With equal certainty, however, it was distinctly and unpleasantly queer.

When the gentleman had reached the house, he had stopped his horse just outside the temporary board fence which separated the grounds from the public road. Finding no regular arrangements for tying the animal, he had taken a rather long hitching strap, which was in his buggy, and made it fast to the top board of the fence. This proved to be about three feet above the ground on which the horse was left standing. The reins, meanwhile, had been tucked between the dashboard of the buggy and the whip, which was standing in its socket. Thus left outside the rough fence, to which it was securely tied, the horse had seemed perfectly safe. But when its master had come out again something had evidently gone wrong. To discover just what this was the lantern had been brought and the company had come out.

The light of the lantern revealed a state of things which has never been explained. What had happened was this: somehow or other the horse had bodily got over the fence and was standing on the ground inside. The buggy, meanwhile, remained outside, and the shafts almost touched the board which now separated the horse from the vehicle. Of course, one's first thought was that the animal, which had shared its master's disturbance, had got restless and had jumped the fence. But, on a careful examination, no traces of such restlessness were to be found. The reins were still tucked, not very securely, between the dashboard and the whip. There were no marks on either side of the fence which would indicate any violent movement of the horse's feet. The fence, again, was too high for any horse to step over without hitting it; yet it bore no traces of any blow from a hoof. What is more, it was so lightly knocked together that any violent movement on the horse's part would probably have pulled it apart; yet it was as firm as ever. In short, whatever had really happened, the appearance of things was exactly what would have resulted from an utterly impossible occurrence; namely, the bodily lifting of the animal over the fence from the public road to the grounds within.

A certain fact is that the only way of releasing the horse was to unharness him from the buggy and to lead him round to the vehicle again through a gate some little distance away. In the process of unharnessing, too, it became evident that the harness had been in no way disturbed. To explain the thing at all, in short, we had to conclude that while the gentleman was making his calls and relating his ghostly experience some mischievous passer-by had taken the trouble deliberately to unharness the horse, to lead him through the gate, and to harness him to the vehicle once more, and that, having taken all this trouble, the mischief-maker had proceeded on his way. Very certainly, no one was near enough to see the ensuing confusion. Very certainly, too, no other bit of mischief even remotely similar has been perpetrated in that part of the country for over fifteen years.

That this extraordinary occurrence, trivial and meaningless though it were, should so instantly have ensued upon the ghostly visitation of the victim, certainly made an uncanny impression on the whole company of six or eight people who stood by while the unlucky horse was reharnessed by lantern-light into the uninjured buggy. This process finished, every one finally bade good-bye to their disturbed friend, who started alone on his homeward drive. So far as any of them have ever known, nothing further happened to him that night. One fact, however, remains to be added. No one of that company, all of whom had known him well, ever saw him again. Before the next Summer he had died.

BARRETT WENDELL.

THE WRECK OF THE ILTIS.

Her Sailors Sang Patriotic Verses Till the Waves Engulfed Them.

From The London Times.

The Chinese papers received by mail give long accounts of the wreck of the German gunboat Iltis, already briefly reported by telegraph. It appears from these that the Iltis left Chifu at 4 A. M. on July 23, the weather being good and the barometer rising. Owing to an interruption in the Chinese telegraph lines it was, unfortunately, not known in Chifu that a typhoon was approaching from the direction of the Formosa Channel, and it was not until the afternoon that signs of bad weather began to appear.

As the night came on, the wind and sea rose and the storm increased. The vessel labored heavily, but not more so than on previous occasions, and, though the watch off duty was called on deck at 10 P. M. to assist in furling the sails, no danger was anticipated. Half an hour later there was a severe shock, and it was found that the vessel was hard and fast on a rock.

Leaks immediately showed themselves, and before long the engine room and stokehole were flooded. The heavy sea dashed the vessel against the jagged edges of the rock upon which she had struck, and her plates were smashed and stove in. By this time most of the crew were gathered aft, the commander and the officer of the watch still keeping their stations on the bridge. Rockets were sent up in the hope of attracting attention from a lighthouse not far off, but it was soon seen that all such efforts were hopeless.

Heavy seas continued to dash over the vessel, which soon showed signs of giving way under the strain, and it was at this moment that the commander, abandoning hope, gathered the doomed men together and called for three cheers for the Emperor. The men responded with enthusiasm, and almost immediately afterward the ship broke in two forward of the stokehole, and the masts went overboard. Most of the men and officers were on the after part of the ship, and, in response to a suggestion of one of the gunners, the officers and crew joined in singing the very appropriate "Flagglied," a patriotic song which winds up by asserting that should their vessel be driven on reefs the men would go down singing "Der Kaiser und die Flagge—Hoch! Die Flagge schwarz, weiss, roth!"

The afterpart of the ship then began to heel over and sank, and all upon it save two were drowned, the exceptions being two men who managed to swim through the boiling surf and reach the shore safely. The forward portion turned on its side, with the keel toward the shore, and there the men managed to cling until morning broke, when an attempt was made to construct a raft. One man was washed off this wreck during the day, but he reached the shore safely, and, the construction of a raft being found impossible, the others were forced to remain on board for thirty-six hours without food, when a Chinese boat came to their assistance and took them off the wreck.

The Chinese inhabitants of the village near by behaved very kindly to the shipwrecked men, providing them with food and clothing, and an English missionary attended to the men who had been injured, while the keeper of the lighthouse at the southeast promontory, a German named Schwilp, came overland to the assistance of his distressed fellow-countrymen. Only twelve men in all were saved, there not being one officer among them. Great sympathy has been expressed in all the foreign communities of the far East, where the officers and men of the Iltis were well known, and subscription lists have been opened at Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, as well as the various China ports, for the assistance of the relatives of the drowned who number in all some seventy-five men.

Spanish Financiering Illustrated.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

The long anticipated financial crisis in Cuba has come at last. For some time bills have been met with more and more difficulty, and it was coming to be regarded as futile to send out drafts for collection. Sound currency has practically disappeared and notes have become well-nigh valueless, the leading banks refusing to take the latter for amounts beyond 80s., while they are refused altogether by the smaller tradespeople.

Business is, therefore, paralyzed, and the discount rate is up to 16 per cent. Banking affairs in Cuba have naturally been going from bad to worse, mainly, of course, in consequence of the war. Up to 1892 the internal business of the island was conducted on the basis of a forced paper currency, which was issued by the Spanish Bank of Cuba in order to help the Government. The result was that all of the gold was driven out of the place.

The bank has a capital of 40,000,000 pesetas, and it issued for itself on a gold basis 14,500,000 pesetas, and for account of Government 26,000,000 pesetas, against about 39,000,000 pesetas of cash. In 1893 the latter were retired, but during the last year or two recourse has once more been had to notes, but there has been nothing in the shape of solid cash at the back of them. The burden of this new trouble will fall upon the mother country, and the latter will have to act energetically in the matter of raising fresh money if the island is to be saved from complete bankruptcy.

Copied Our Plan, Avoided Our Prices.

From The Saturday Review.

Permanent good to the traveling public will accrue from the cab strike. Passengers from the north now receive printed notices en route to the effect that the railway company will be prepared to take charge of luggage at the terminus and deliver it to town residences as expeditiously as possible at a charge of 3d. per package. Some such arrangement just now is a very great convenience—nay, almost a necessity. But it need not end, we imagine, with the strike.

If railway companies can relieve their customers of the luggage worry now, they can do it equally well at other times. The charge made is sufficient to recoup the companies for the service, and we trust that, having once put their hands to this desirable reform, they will continue in the good way, and mitigate the chief evil of travel in this country.

The circular now being issued also contains an intimation that passengers may book their luggage at country stations for conveyance to town and delivery there at the rate of 6d. per package, plus any charge there may be for overweight beyond the free allowance covered by railway tickets, and this practice likewise is to be commended, and should be made a permanent institution. Why English railway companies could not relieve their passengers from looking after luggage as well as American companies has always been mysterious.

WHERE IS MARY A. B. TITUS

HER WHITE TRUNK AND $160 AWAIT A CLAIMANT.

When Mrs. Smith, with Whom She Boarded Two Years Ago, Presented Her Bill She Refused to Pay and Left the House, Leaving Her Goods Behind Her—An Examination of Them Just Made Shows that She Had a Bank Account.

Nobody seems to know where Mary A. B. Titus is or who she is. She has a balance to her credit at the Lincoln National Bank, but the bank officers do not know her condition or her whereabouts. They do not know if she is married or single, and they have not heard from her in a year. They refuse to tell the amount of her balance with them on the ground that it is nobody's business. They said that she opened an account with the bank in 1888 giving her name as Mary A. B. Titus and her address as 63 West Thirty-eighth Street. She has not drawn any money since the Summer of 1895.

About two years ago Miss or Mrs. Titus engaged board with Mrs. W. W. Smith, at 64 West Forty-ninth Street. She did not pay her bill and at the end of a month vacated her room at Mrs. Smith's request. The landlady retained her trunk as security. It was this trunk which subsequently made Mary Titus an interesting character to the world at large as represented by the acquaintances of Mrs. Smith and the boarders at her establishment. As the trunk, a big white affair, had not been called for during all those twenty-four months it occurred to Mrs. Smith that she might as well see what was in it, clear out the moths if there were any, and consign the trunk to the ash heap if it was of no value.

When she opened it she found, among a lot of worn out and half wornout dresses and underclothing, a shabby purse. An examination of it disclosed a hundred-dollar bill, $60 in gold, and a check for $100 on the Lincoln National Bank, drawn by Mary A. B. Titus to her own order. A more thorough investigation of the dresses was made, but no clew was discovered that would indicate where Miss Titus came from or whither she had gone.

Mrs. Smith called on Magistrate Deuel at the Yorkville Police Court for advice as to what she should do with the treasure trove. He told her to apply at the Lincoln National Bank for information concerning their depositor.

In her statement to Magistrate Deuel Mrs. Smith said that shortly after her mysterious boarder had left she had been summoned to appear in a police court to show cause why she should not give up the trunk. She was also accused of having taken a large sum of money from the trunk. Miss Titus failed to substantiate her charge, and also failed to pay her month's board. Mrs. Smith, who had appeared vicariously, by her colored cook, was acquitted of any wrongdoing and the white trunk was left in her charge until the board bill should be settled. From that time to this she had heard nothing from her delinquent boarder, and but for the presence of the trunk would have forgotten that she ever existed.

The present tenants of 63 West Thirty-eighth Street have lived there only since 1892, and never heard of Mary A. B. Titus nor Mary Titus, but think she may have lived at that number during the occupancy of the place by some one else, prior to 1892. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found the people with whom she lived there, but could obtain but little information about her that would give a clue to her present whereabouts. He learned that early in 1895 a Mary Titus came to them and engaged a room and board. She was very tall, apparently about fifty-five years of age, and dressed invariably in black. She never spoke to any one if she could help it, and only answered in monosyllables when spoken to. She was odd and unsociable, and the other boarders believed that she was not quite sound mentally. She was haunted by a dread of being robbed, and on that subject alone did she ever talk freely. She remained at the West Thirty-eighth Street house only one week. She did not say where she was going.

If she is still living, Mrs. Smith would like to hear from her. Her white trunk and her $160, less a month's board bill, with interest added for two years, are at her disposal whenever she cares to call for them.

Plan for Draining the Zuyder Zee.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The special commission appointed by the Dutch Government to discuss the scheme of draining the Zuyder Zee has just submitted its report, which states that such an undertaking is quite possible of success. The work would take thirty-one years for completion, and every year 10,000 hectares of land would be restored to cultivation. A dike thirty miles in length will have to be constructed extending from the extreme end of South Holland to the eastern coast of Friesland. The building of this dike, which will be 400 yards wide, 90 feet above the base and six meters high, will take nine years. The total cost of the work is estimated at £26,000,000, which includes the amount to be paid in indemnities to the fishermen of the Zuyder Zee. The total value of the land thus grasped from the ocean is estimated at £37,000,000, so that the Dutch Treasury will net a profit of a clear £1,000,000, without reckoning the substantial gain to the public wealth and a corresponding increase in the annual revenues from duties and taxes.

Dogs and Bicycles as Taxables.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

Did it occur to the able legislators who have been working to increase privilege taxes to add to the list of privileges vehicles within the range of the purse of men and women in moderate circumstances, that the dog is a worthy subject for the imposition of a privilege tax? The benefits resulting from the immense crops of dogs in this State is not comparable with the destruction caused by them or the cost of keeping them, and a privilege tax on dogs is far fairer than a privilege tax on bicycles. The mistake legislators make in fixing privilege taxes is that they put them too high, and defeat the end they should have in view, the providing of revenue. They usually make the tax so heavy that they break down the sources they expect to obtain revenue from. Better try a small head tax on dogs and enforce its collection.

Sound Bankers Not Frightened.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

It has been noticed of late that there has been an increasing number of bills of American origin which contain the stipulation for payment in gold. This would seem to indicate that apprehension as to the maintenance of a sound currency is regarded in some mercantile quarters on this side as more than a mere matter of vague speculation. All the sound English bankers, as a rule, are not at present particularly concerned on the point, as, in the event, which seems to become less probable every day, of the election of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency, he would not come into office until March next, and nothing is likely to occur in the interval to force on a suspension of gold payments.

Slang from the Supreme Court.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

The expression "nor does the fact * * * cut any figure," though common in newspapers, which are written more hastily than is altogether agreeable to newspaper men, and though not unknown in moderately polite society, is out of place in an opinion handed down by a Supreme Court. This expression occurs, we are sorry to say, in an opinion handed down on Tuesday by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in room 64, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.

159—Hamburg-American Steamboat Company vs. Schooner Melissa A. Willey. 161—Willey vs. Steamship Patria. 162—Dailey vs. New-York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. 163—Brock vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 164—Campbell vs. same. 165—Camors vs. Irgens. 166—Same vs. same. 167—Guemaraes vs. Steamship Wordsworth. 168—Southern Pacific Company vs. Barge W. W. Shiddy. 169—Nelson vs. Schooner Waccomaw. 170—Matheson Schooner Jennie E. Righter. 171—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Canalboat Edward Mullen. 172—Kiernan vs. Tug Minnie Lamberton. 173—Empire Transfer Company vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Charles A. Pitts, administrator, &c., vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Company, appellant; no one appearing for appellant, on motion of counsel for respondent.—Judgment affirmed by default, with costs, under Rule XV.

Catherine E. Pawling, administratrix, and others, vs. William M. Pawling and another, administrators, and appellants; argued by Edward P. White for appellants, Z. S. Westbrook for respondents.

The calendar for to-day: Nos. 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 637, 639, 645.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—87—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Company. 51—Thomas vs. Thomas. 28—Michaelis vs. Gahren. 53—Bomeisler vs. Forster. 57—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 61—Remsen vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 62—Starbuck vs. Phenix Insurance Company. 65—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 31—Parker vs. The Mayor, &c. 58—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 39—Union Square Bank vs. Reichmann. 40—Bryer vs. Foerster. 74—Murray vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railroad Company. 76—Hubbard vs. Looschen.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term. Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Standard Gas Fixture Company vs. Cooper. 2—Schloss vs. Findlay. 3—Barriett vs. Korff. 4—Davidow vs. Auerbach. 5—Wright vs. Wright. 6—Washburne vs. Washburne. 7—de Miranda vs. de Carrillo. 8—Pyne vs. Phillips. 9—Bachmann vs. Bachmann. 10—Matter of Health Department. 11—Moore vs. Mott. 12—Tenney vs. Orsor. 13—Watertown Paper Company vs. Walter. 14—Kohn vs. Schwab. 15—Thompson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 16—Matter of Cheever Place. 17—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. 18—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. 19—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. 20—People, &c., vs. Frankel. 21—Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company vs. Schaster. 22—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. American Surety Company. 23—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Dux. 24—Knight vs. Irvine. 25—Nonnenbacher vs. Bischoff. 26—Matter of Berri Pharmacy. 27—Myers vs. Myers. 28—New-York City Baptist Mission Society vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 29—Mooney vs. La Fetietz. 30—Castro vs. Dumping Car Improvement Company. 31—Clark Johnson Medicine Company vs. Huyler. 32—Matter of Schofield. 33—Caeser vs. Richards. 34—Davis vs. Harris. 35—Standard Straw Board Company vs. New-York Straw Board Company. 36—Standard Straw Board Company vs. Cook. 37—McCormack vs. Burden. 38—Miller vs. Osborn. 39—Matter of Fromer & Company. 40—Hall vs. Van Orden. 41—Holt Brothers vs. Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Society. 42—Matter of Greco. 43—Clark vs. O'Neill. 44—Gould vs. Judge. 45—Caughlan vs. Lyon. 46—Stone vs. Stone. 47—Rosenberg vs. Hammerstein. 48—Brennan vs. O'Neill. 49—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 50—Matter of Beer Flushing Machine Company. 51—Ercken vs. Hinck. 52—Palmer vs. Ward. 53—Mead vs. Mead. 54—New-York City Baptist Mission Society vs. Freeman. 55—Wallach vs. Juch. 56—English vs. McIntyre.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—1—Kreizer vs. Kreizer. 2—Tappen vs. Nash. 3—McBarron vs. Horsha. 4—Young vs. The Mayor, &c. 5—Lendry vs. Stewart. 6—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 7—Jordan vs. Alfke. 8—Colwell vs. Colwell. 9—Valentine vs. De Bruin. 10—Polhemus vs. Phillips.

Demurrers.—233—Ess vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company. 241—Congregation Showri Laboker Anshe Sakola vs. Sinerack. 251—Berenbroick vs. St. Luke's Hospital. 256—Bayer vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 257—Closkey vs. Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. 258—Collier vs. Wineburgh. 269—Miller vs. McLaughlin. 270—Marshall vs. Rossi.

Preferred Causes.—3156—Hamilton vs. Piza. 3307—Padovani vs. Smith. 3308—Barnes vs. Martin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be call in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3171—Brown vs. Miller. 2103—McBride vs. McBride. 3190—Aaron vs. Nulty. 2579—Murphy vs. Reddy. 3025—Lind vs. Christie. 2958—Wilson vs. Ellison. 1554—Shufeldt vs. Downs. 2405—Edge vs. Edge. 2734—Attmark vs. Bialostosko. 3187—Cuyler vs. Cuyler. 3262—Hamilton vs. Hamilton. Highest number reached in regular call 3256.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated Railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Nos. 1—Thomas Lynch. 2—William Jones.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Da

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction of Property in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer offered for sale yesterday, at the salesroom in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, 121 lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The lots are on what is known as Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, and were the property of Mr. Ephraim B. Levy, who purchased a large tract of the old Morris estate and improved it by opening and grading the streets and by putting in sewers and water mains. They are on rising ground, between East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, from Sedgwick Avenue to the westerly side of Montgomery Avenue, taking in Undercliff and Popham Avenues and Palisade Place.

The terms of sale announced that the lots were sold under restrictions—that no hotel or saloon should be established on the property; that all houses erected should be at least two stories high, with sloping roofs, and that no obnoxious business or other like nuisance should be maintained. These restrictions did not include the property on Sedgwick Avenue, which it is expected will develop into the business section of the district. Some stores are being put up there, and rails for surface cars are already laid. On Sedgwick Avenue the houses must stand at least ten feet back from the street line, and on all the property no stable may be maintained less than sixty feet from the front of the lot.

After the sale yesterday Mr. Meyer said that it had not been a success. It was held in defiance of his judgment, that the times were not favorable for the disposal of real estate, and after twenty-four lots were sold, at an average of $1,358.50, he declared the sale closed and withdrew the remainder of the lots to wait until after November. He said that he was disappointed, but not surprised. It was said that Mr. Levy was satisfied with the prices realized, but he submitted to the judgment of Mr. Meyer's greater experience. At a sale at which 170 lots of the same property were sold in May last the average price obtained was $1,258.

None of the Sedgwick Avenue property was sold yesterday. Mr. George Wray took one lot and Heipershausen Brothers took four on Undercliff Avenue, at $1,475 each. Mr. Wray also bought one lot on Popham Avenue and two rear lots adjoining it for $2,100 for the three; a gore, 36.27 by 90.48, at the head of the steps leading to Sedgwick Avenue, for $1,430, and two lots, one 39.13 by 72.58, on the corner of Montgomery Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and the adjoining one, 25 feet on the street, extending to Montgomery Avenue, with a frontage there of 46.15, for $2,375 for the two. Mr. William Baker took a triangular corner piece, 38.66 on Popham Avenue by 105.18 on East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, after some smart bidding, for $1,640, and Mr. S. J. Johnson bought two lots on Popham Avenue, about 180 feet from One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, at $1,525 each. A corner triangle at Popham and Montgomery Avenues was knocked down to E. Elliott at $1,360.

Mr. Meyer announced that he would sell every lot put up, and he did so. The bidding was not brisk, and the attendance was small.

Messrs. Littery & Stearns have sold for John Livingston, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 25 by 100, to H. Bullwinkel, for $50,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles F. Foster, 116 and 118 West Sixty-fourth, two four-story brownstone dwellings, lots each 19 by 100.5, for $20,600 each.

James F. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Emily Strang, private dwelling and barn, south side Second Avenue, 252 feet west of Fourth Street, village of Wakefield, land 50 by 114, for $3,050.

William Kennedy sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Haffern, land 160.9 by 50 by 159.6 by 60, on West Farms Road, between land of Benjamin Kelly and others and of Thomas Minford, for $3,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Blackwell's Island, for a one-story frame workhouse, by the City of New-York, Department of Charities and Correction; architect, George M. Walgrove; cost, $1,000.

Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of Second Avenue—alterations to a five-story brick hotel, by Charles Cheesbrough, of 33 Howard Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

No. 499 Tenth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick and stone hotel, by Hannah Churchill of Dunellen, N. J., owner; cost, $30.

No. 138 Park Row, alterations to a two and a half-story frame store and dwelling, by John Callahan of Long Branch, N. J., owner; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 7.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 27.10 ft n of 101st St, 27x100; Conrad R. Gross and others to Herbert L. Moodey.....

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 184th St, 45.5x101.4x48.10x100; Walter P. Dodge and wife to James V. Falvey..... $100

ELTON AV, w s, Lot 270, map of Melrose; Bernardine Wiener to Hegeman Hagen..... 8,000

187TH ST, n s, 315.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Anna S. Nordstrom, as executrix to Augusta C. Gates and others..... 9,250

TAYLOR AV, e s, 225 ft n of Columbia St, 25x102; Max Barnett to Lafayette Samuels..... 3,500

ELM ST, s s, 450 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 50x100; Max Barnett to Lafayette Samuels..... 1

ELM ST, s s, 250 ft n of Columbine Av, 50x100; Max Barnett to same..... 1

LOTS 37 to 40, map of sixty-two lots at Mount Hope; Ernest Sass to Daniel J. Edwards..... 1

LOT 277, map of Section A, Vyse Estate; Wenzel Richter and wife to William Vogt..... 1,000

LOT 278, map of Section A, Vyse Estate; same to Mathias Speta..... 1,000

81ST ST, 407 East; Kate Brenner to Alexander Brenner..... 22,500

SAME PROPERTY; Alexander Brenner to Kate Brenner.....

8TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Av C, 50x108; Frank R. Furbish and wife and Persis H. Wilson to Alice B. Bush..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22x102x irreg.; Bryan L. Kennelly to Lizzie A. Kennelly, ¾ parts..... 1

26TH ST, 130 West; Almira Church to Catherine W. Miller and others..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 856 and 200 West 102d St; George S. Tomlinson to Harriet A. Tomlinson..... 2,000

123D ST, s s, 275 ft e of Seventh Av, 17.6x100.11; John Farrell and wife to Charles B. Fairchild..... 1

JUMEL PL, w s, 166.4 ft n of 167th St, 75x100; Augustus Moenig and wife to Michael Kennedy..... 6,500

SAME PROPERTY; William Gully to same; quit claim..... 1

LOT 167, map of Washingtonville, East Chester; Naomi Duncombe as executrix of Alfred Duncombe to Frederick Koedding..... 10

LOTS 16 to 23, Block 16; Lots 13 to 18, Block 17; Lots 22 to 40, Block 27; Lots 18 to 25, Block 33; Lots 26 to 33, Block 34; Lots 1 to 10 and 41 and 42, Block 35, map of Pelham Park; Perley S. Crosier to Franklin Society for the Home Building and Savings.....

CHRYSTIE ST, 39; George H. Buckbee to Mary McCabe.....

CHRYSTIE ST, 37; Mary McCabe to George H. Buckbee.....

7TH ST, 189 East; Julia Goodman to Oscar Barnard.....

116TH ST, s s, 101.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Gertrude Watkins to Cornelius J. Reilly.....

22D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; George R. Read and another to Mary R. Frout.....

9TH AV, n e corner of 42d St, 20x80; Cornelius W. Luyster to Mary W. Luyster.....

71ST ST, 229 West; Thomas T. Martin and another to Alfred W. Ahrens.....

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred W. Ahrens and wife to Bernard Murphy.....

8TH ST, 79.8 ft e of 3d St, 50 ft w of West End Av, 3.4x50.6; Philip Schell and wife to Cora A. S. di Brazza Savorgnan.....

2D AV, e s, 105 ft n of 51st St, 20.5x100; William Langenzen to Fannie Langenzen.....

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 54.10 ft n of 101st St, 27x100; Conrad R. Gross and others to Katie Gross.....

127TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 30x99.11; Margaret Schmitt and another to William J. Maass.....

WEST END AV, 693; R. Lewis Julian to Mary A. Hickey.....

9TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Avenue C, 60x103; Unionport; Persis H. Gilmour and another to Frank R. Furbish.....

2D AV, s s, 252 ft w of 4th St, 80x114; Wakefield; Smith Williamson, referee, to Emily Strang..... 3,050

Recorded Leases.

HANLEY, Mary E., to Anna L. Northrop; 33 West 34th St, 2 years..... $5,000

KAISER, Michael, to Maud C. Burghard; 226 East 123d St, 3 years..... 1,200

SINDIC, Louise, to Eulalie Pettrisot; 139 Macdougal St, 3 years.....$720 to 780

Recorded Mortgages.

AMOSS, Kate, to Joseph Wescott; s s of 40th St, 143 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... $1,500

BREMER, Alexander, and wife to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 407 East 81st St, installments..... 16,800

BERGENSTEIN, Charles, and wife to Samuel M. Cohen; e s of 3d Av, 26 ft s of 115th St, 5 years..... 23,000

SAME to Catharine Hagmayer; same property, 1 year..... 2,000

BARNETT, Marks, to E. Osborne Smith; e s of Taylor Av, 225 ft n of Columbine Av, 1 year..... 225

CARLIN, Catharine M., to Edmund Coffin; s s of 140th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 6 months..... 15,000

CONGER, Herbert T., and wife to Clarence R. Conger; n s of Monroe St, Lot 1,047, map of Hendrick Rutgers, lease, 1 year..... 3,000

CONGER, Edward H., to Edward H. Conger, committee of John G. Coster; 1,630 2d Av, demand.....

CUNNINGHAM, William J., to William Stone; s s of 135th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 lots, (five mortgages,) demand..... 20,000

COTTER, John, and wife to Paul G. Decker; n w corner of Union Av and 152d St, 3 months.....

CHAMBERS, Ellen M. and Matthia, to Lawrence Brothers; s w corner of Prospect Terrace and 13th St, 3 months..... 8,131

CROWE, Charles and Ellen M., to Charles A. Rosenthal; s s of Shiel St, Lot 784, map of Laconia Park, installments..... 100

EDWARDS, James J., to Ernest Sass; Lot 37 to 40, map 62 of lots at Mount Hope, 2½ years..... 2,145

FREELAND, Isabella J., to Trustee James M. Brown for Julia E. Soutter; w s of Macdougal St, 20 ft n of West 3d St, 3 years..... 6,000

GROSS, Katie, to Conrad R. Gross and George Herbener; e s of Manhattan Av, 54.10 ft n of 101st St, 3 years..... 4,500

HAGEN, Susan, to Bernardine Wiener; w s of Washington, or Elton, Av, Lot 270, map of Melrose, 3 years..... 5,000

JACOB, Margaret, and wife to Magdalena Endholz; s s of 91st St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 2 mortgages.....

SAME to Christina Wiehl; s s of 91st St, 50 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 2 mortgages.....

SAME to Daniel Rummel; s s of 91st St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,000

KLEEBERG, Philip, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; e s of Riverside Drive, 103.5 ft s of 73d St, 1½ years..... 2,000

FAIRCHILD, Charles B., and wife to John Farrell; s s of 123d St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.....

HANSSON, Ola, and wife to White, Rotter & Paige Manufacturing Company; n s of 164th St, 169.8 ft w of Edgecombe Av, demand..... 4,844

KELLY, Edward A., to Charles A. Rosenthal; n s of 2d St, Lots 429 and 430, map of Laconia Park, installments..... 525

VON HAUSEN, Julie M. and Jeremiah C., to Edmund A. Stedman; s s of Bleecker St, 25 ft e of Thompson St, 1 year..... 600

LANGENZEN, William, and wife to Terence S. Reilly; e s of 2d Av, 105 ft n of 73d St, 3 years.....

LYMAN, William, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of 122d St, 80 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 4,000

MACALARSTER, Margaret C., to Absolom P. Bachman; s s of 122d St, 362 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

SAMD to same; s s of 122d St, 386 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 7,500

MOORE, William T., and wife to Moritz H. Rosenstein; s s of 22d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 7,500

McGURK, John H., to Helen M. Mullikeen; n s of 184th St, 487 ft w of 2d Av, lease, 5 years..... 15,000

MURRAY, Thomas W., and wife to Alonzo B. See and another; w s of University Place, 55.1 ft n of 10th St, 1 1-3 years..... 2,500

MILLER, Alexander B., to executors of William A. Thomson, deceased; 120 East 46th St, 3 years..... 1,000

MULLIGAN, Owen, and wife to Ellen H. Cotheal; n s of 89th St, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 18,000

NEW-YORK SANITARY UTILIZATION Company to the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustees; all real and personal estate, leases, &c., 5 years, bonds..... 13,000

PENNFIELD, William, to Charles W. Bogert; s e s of Catherine St, Lot 242, map of Washingtonville, 3 months..... 250,000

RUSSELL, Thomas, to the East River Savings Institution; 46 and 48 Centre St, 1 year..... 300

RENN, Mary, to Ludwig Renn; s e corner of Crane Place and Gray St, demand..... 35,000

SCHNEIDER, Hermann, to Conrad R. Gross and George Herbener; e s of Manhattan Av, 27.10 ft n of 101st St, 3 years..... 4,000

SPEERE, Susan J., to James K. Holmes and John A. Philbrick; n s of 136th St, 575 ft w of Lenox Av, 6 months..... 8,500

SLEIGHT, Adella A., to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; lot 12th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SCHAFER, Mary and Simon, to executors of A. B. Strange; e s of Brook Av, 25 ft n of 145th St, 8 years..... 7,000

THORNTON, Margaret F., to Holmes & Philbrick; n s of 100th St, 270 ft w of Park Av, 5 months..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Harriet P., executrix of Joseph O. Brown, to Ronald K. Brown and others, trustees of George Chesterman.. $5,300

BROWN, Ronald K., and another, trustees of George Chesterman, to L. Bassbronne, trustee of Eugenia B. Underhill, (omitted).....

HYATT, Mary A., to F. R. and Charles Coudert, trustees..... 3,000

HALL, William H., Jr., to William H. Hall & Son..... 10,000

INGRAHAM, Elizabeth P., to Joseph O. Brown, trustee..... 5,300

LEVY, Abraham, to Hyman Schnitzer.. 4,000

LEVY, Joseph C., trustee, to Caroline G. Haft..... 5,500

MURPHY, Charles A., to Walter H. Sloane, executor of Matilda Sloane.... 7,500

POTTER, Frederick G., executor of Jane to Mina A. Bowie.....

PIFFARD, Charles H., to Henry W. Payne..... 6,000

REILLY, Terence, S., to Watson Whitlesey.....

SLOANE, Walter H., to Charles A. Murphy..... 7,500

SILLS, Gertrude L. S., to William M. Kent..... 625

SEATON, Peter E., to James Alexander.. 1,600

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Francis M. Jencks.....

Lis Pendens.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 495; Avenue C, 205 and 135; East 10th St, 387 and 389; Avenue B, 276, and 24 Av, 2,123 and 2,125; John J. Cooper against George W. Cooper and others, (partition.)

ELDRIDGE ST, 10; Frederic J. Middlebrook and others against Isaac Gold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PARK AV, e s, 25 ft n of 116th St, 25.5x90; John Rlexinger and another against Julius C. Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 150th St, 90.11x 138.6; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Frederick Aldhaus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

131ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; same against Mary H. Lester and another, (same on Ann.)

STANTON ST, s e corner of Pitt St, 100x50x irregular; William Buhler against Joseph Goodman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

118TH ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 95.5x105.7; the Foskett & Bishop Company against Ida I. and Mary E. Jenkins, owners and contractors..... $3,246

5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100x100; William C. Ilsicy against A. V. Donnell and Davies & Co., owners; Davies & Co., contractors..... 44

LEXINGTON AV, 40; McKenzie & Co. against Mary Cordes, owner and contractor..... 215

166TH ST, n s, 134 ft e of Washington Av, 20.6x100; Clifford L. Miller against Ellen Curtin, owner; George J. Schneider, contractor..... 1,241

WESTCHESTER AV, 813 and 815; Pasquale Carfagno against Patrick Donohue, owner and contractor..... 289

WEST END AV, 541; Warsaw Cement Works Company against Frederick Haas, owner and contractor..... 254

144TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of St. Ann's Av; Philip Jaeger against Paul G. Decker and William Maas, trustees, owners and contractors..... 48

71ST ST, 303 to 309 East; Emil Previdi against Max Danziger, owner; Venanzio Ferrara, contractor..... 725

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x99.11; Dietz & Kelly against Marian E. Moore, owner and contractor..... 21

CHERRY ST, 230 to 236; Samuel B. Feinberg against Herman Wertheim, owner; Rosie S. Parkes, contractor..... 425

WASHINGTON ST, 481, Thomas R. Terrell against Silas J. McGinnis, owner; Frank Thurston, contractor..... 330

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 105x100; William Coogan against Henry B. Heylman, owner; William J. Connell, contractor..... 35

SAME PROPERTY; Clarke & Sherman against same..... 284

MADISON AV, 1,078; Shannon & Roche against Louise D. Rogers, owner; Frank D. Hawkins, contractor..... 827

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 125 ft w of Beach Av, 50x82; on Stern & Rushmore, by Thomas B. Higenbothem, to Wilson, Adams & Co..... 3,350

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 125 ft w of Beach Av, 50x82; on Stern & Rushmore, by Thomas B. Higenbothem, to Wilson, Adams & Co..... 115

167H ST, 247 and 249, on M. Wolfe, by J. L. Murtha & Son, to Ernest John J. Welstead.. 600

SAME PROPERTY; on same, by same, to Central Iron Works..... 232

BLEECKER ST, 112 to 116; on Louis M. Jones, by Henry S. Wood, to City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia..... 50,000

70TH ST, 420 East; on F. A. Snow, by William W. Gallagher, to the Union Stove Works..... 187

45TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100; on Elias Kempner, by Ellen J. Potts, to Watson & Pittinger..... 365

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—HARLEM CASINO COMPANY.—Application was made yesterday to the Supreme Court by Hays & Greenbaum on behalf of the Directors of the Harlem Casino Company, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for the appointment of a receiver. Judge Beekman appointed David Welch receiver, with a bond of $40,000, and authorized him to carry on the business for three months, with leave to apply to the court then for a longer period. The Directors are Charles E. Runk, Charles H. Leilman, Jr., and Rudolph Klein. August Luchow was formerly President and a Director, but resigned. Mr. Runk was the Treasurer. The place was started by Stein & Freidheim in October, 1895, who two months later were succeeded by the Harlem Casino Company, which had been incorporated with a capital stock of $60,000. Extensive improvements were made, and an entrance made through to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The place did not pay, the company has become insolvent, the liabilities are largely in excess of the actual assets, notes and obligations have matured which the company is unable to meet, and it is unable to realise on its assets. The liabilities are $104,885 and nominal assets $90,773, according to the schedules, but of the latter the goodwill is put in at $55,000, which would leave tangible assets of $35,773. Among the assets are: Lease and machinery, $22,739; furniture and bedding, $4,093; wines, $460; glassware and porcelain, $542; silverware, $641; kitchen utensils, $548; table linen, $514; stock of wine and beer, $5,000; accounts due, $900; cash, $75. The principal creditors are August Luchow, $21,148; Jacob Ruppert, $18,807; C. E. Runk, $16,082; Bloomingdale Brothers, $6,500; Gerson Stein, $5,000; Yorkville Bank, $5,000; New-York Electric Company, $2,588; Flint & Co., $2,400; E. Muller, $2,000; R. & M. Mancher, $1,821; Jacob Ruppert holds a mortgage covering the leasehold as security for his claim. The stockholders are Fred Wahl, 295 shares; Rudolph Runk, 135 shares; Richard Stein, 145 shares; Charles E. Runk, 5 shares; Charles H. Leilman, Jr., 5 shares, and Rudolph Klein, 5 shares.

—E. S. GREELEY & CO.—Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has appointed Gen. E. S. Greeley, the President, and James W. Sands, the Secretary, of the E. S. Greeley & Co. corporation, manufacturers of telegraph and railway supplies, electrical apparatus, &c., at 5 and 7 Dey Street, and at New-Haven, Conn., receivers of the company. The business is a very old one, which was established over forty years ago by L. G. Tillotson & Co. Gen. Greeley became partner in that firm in 1865, and in 1884 succeeded to the business, after the death of Mr. Tillotson. The firm style was changed to E. S. Greeley & Co., and the business was incorporated in 1897 under Connecticut laws, with a capital stock of $250,000. The business was formerly considered very profitable, but for the past three years, on account of the great shrinkage in values and depression in business, it has been carried on at a loss. This, together with the stringency of the money market for the past few months, inability to make sales of goods or to collect outstandings, and severe losses by bad debts, are ascribed as the causes for the receivership. The liabilities are $270,000, of which $65,000 is for merchandise, and $70,000 due on notes. The assets in this city are $180,100, consisting of accounts receivable, $125,000; merchandise, $40,000; contents of factory, $15,000; cash, $100. The assets in Connecticut are $500 in office furniture.

—TRANSATLANTIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Edward B. Lafetra has been appointed receiver for the Transatlantic Publishing Company of 63 Fifth Avenue, by Judge MacLean, on the application of William G. Morgan, a judgment creditor. The business of the company was mainly publishing works for authors upon a commission basis. The authors furnishing the funds, and the company placing the books on the market. It was incorporated in July, 1894, with a capital stock of $20,000, which was increased to $50,000. Joseph M. Stoddart of Philadelphia became President and Egbert G. Handy, formerly of St. Paul, Minn., Secretary. It was stated that twenty-five well-known authors of this country and Europe became stockholders. The assets to come into the hands of the receiver will not exceed $500.

—B. L. PRICE & CO.—There was a great rush of the creditors till 3 P. M. to B. L. Price & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 90 to 96 Bleecker Street, who failed on Tuesday, to the Sheriff's office yesterday, with claims in the forms of writs of replevin, and Deputy Sheriff Thorlickey and his assistants were busy the whole day picking out the goods called for in the writs. Fourteen writs, aggregating $26,000, were put in. The principal ones were in favor of those creditors: Hugo Meyer & Co., $3,000; Ehrich & Co., $3,604; Ellas Joseph, $3,387; Somerset Manufacturing Company, $3,107; Soloman Friedman, $2,887; V. Henry Rothschild & Co., $1,420; F. Victor & Achelis, $1,604; Bossut, Pere & Fils, $1,384; H. Blanchard & Co., $1,056, and Boesaneck, Broesel & Co., $1,258.

—JOHN KRODER.—John Kroder, (corporation,) manufacturer of curtain poles, upholstery, hardware, &c., at 512 Broadway and 99 to 96 Clinton Street, which went into the hands of the Sheriff on Tuesday, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick Schwanhausser, manager of the company. The company has a branch store at Boston and factories at Rockland, N. Y., and Staunton, Va. Ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, who represents Mr. Schwanhausser, said yesterday that he thought the liabilities would be about $90,000. He advised an assignment to protect the creditors, and he thought matters would come out all right. Many of the creditors had called to express sympathy, and a meeting will probably be held soon.

—GOMPRECHT & DAVIDSON.—The Sheriff has taken charge of the place of business of Gomprecht & Davidson, manufacturers of neckwear, at 17 and 19 West Third Street, on a claim for $1,438 from Stern & Rushmore for silks sold to the firm by Spielmann & Co., an attachment having been obtained against William J. Davidson, the junior partner, as a non-resident. Most of the stock has been removed from their place of business, and the Sheriff found only a little stock left and the fixtures. Three safes were claimed by a party under a bill of sale. The firm began business in April, 1892, and claimed a capital of $12,000.

—LESSER BROTHERS.—The Sheriff has received eight writs of replevin against Lesser Brothers, wholesale dealers in clothing at 28 West Fourth Street, who failed on Oct. 2, aggregating about $21,000, the largest being in favor of Joseph & Werner, $10,604; Bramhall Brothers, $4,000; Jacob Wendell & Co., $2,765; Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., $1,400; Whitman & Phelps, $1,068.

—PHILANDER S. ROWLAND.—Deputy Sheriff Loub has received an execution against Philander S. Rowland, baker, at 2,069 Madison Avenue, for $581 in favor of the Crandall & Dudley Company and an attachment for $305 in favor of Johnson & Jarvis. The latter was obtained on the ground that he had given a bill of sale of his business, worth at least $1,000, to his wife's sister for a consideration of $25.

—BENTLEY CIRCUS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received executions against the Bentley Circus Company in favor of the F. W. Devoe & C. J. Reynolds Company for $188 and in favor of Frank Foster & Co. for $92. He has also received claims against William S. Cleveland, the minstrel, in favor of Mr. Zann for $520 and George R. Wood for $107.

—WOLF & BROTHER.—Deputy Sheriff Henning has received an attachment for $20,000 against Wolf & Brother, who deal in dry goods at Little Rock, Ark., who failed ten days ago with liabilities of $500,000, in favor of the Bank of America, for the amount due on four notes made by the firm. It was served on a commission merchant here.

—UNION BOTTLING COMPANY.—Schedules of Peter P. Krummeich and Laurens Geuken, doing business as the Union Bottling Company at 513 West Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities, $46,-093; nominal assets, $20,076; actual assets, $12,-748.

Out of Town.

—FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Ithaca, Mich.—The First National Bank of Ithaca, Mich., closed yesterday. Robert M. Steele is President of this bank, as well as of the one which failed Tuesday at Mount Pleasant. Steele failed at St. Johns recently for a large sum. The capital of the bank is $85,000.

—CHARLES SCHWAGER & CO.—Charles Schwager & Co., one of the largest dealers in dry goods, clothing, and notions in Asbury Park, N. J., has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. of this city is its heaviest creditor.

HASTINGS PAPER AND CARD CO.—An attachment suit was begun in the Union County Court at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday for $7,000 against the Hastings Paper and Card Company, by Lowdon E. Linderman, for debt.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Frank—Aaron Field and others..... $736

BENTLEY'S CIRCUS COMPANY—F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Company..... 188

BERKOWITZ, Emma—H. B. Pierce..... 378

BLUMAUER, Simon, Marcus A. and Samuel F. Myers—Max Marx..... 1,582

BONNELL, Francis G.—R. S. Brassel..... 74

BOTZER, Martin—The John Eichler Brewing Company..... 104

BRUSH, Anna F.—American Exchange National Bank..... 725

BRUSH, Anna F.—American Exchange National Bank..... 584

SAME—Gertrude S. Aspell..... 868

BRUSH, Anna F.—American Exchange National Bank..... 322

BUNKER, William R.—S. Wendelin..... 139

CASPERFELD, Henry A., and another—National City Bank..... 8,868

SAME, Simon Blumauer, Marcus A. and Samuel F. Myers—Same..... 2,916

CARINO, Pasquale—M. Meyer..... 80

CARROLL, Thomas—Consolidated Ice Company..... 68

CHAPIN, George A.—P. H. Lustig and others..... 176

CHRIST, Charles E.—Sophie Goodman.... 149

CLARK, Henrietta—D. B. Baker..... 199

COLOMBO, Caterina—L. Guglielmoni..... 45

CONNELLAN, Martin J.—C. Well and others..... 355

DOWNING, John—E. Elsing and others... 33

EBERSOHN, Edward—B. J. Ludwig..... 203

EDELSTEIN, Joseph—Brush Electr'c Illuminating Company of New-York..... 39

ELKIN, Samuel—R. Milladay..... 30

EMRICH, Joseph—Ames V. Brunner, cost 74

FEENEY, Bernard—E. S. Higgins Carpet Company..... 84

FETTEROLF, Ellen J.—Peck Brothers & Co..... 306

FRANKLIN, Alexander M.—C. J. Godfrey 302

FROELICH, Joseph—The Cudahy Packing Company..... 372

GILLET, Abbie W.—E. J. Willis..... 185

GOODSON, Borris—H. Herrmann and another..... 245

GREEN, Alexander J.—J. H. Little..... 88

GROSS, Theodore C.—Columbus Bank.... 1,409

HARLEM CASINO COMPANY—E. Unger and another, (two judgments)..... 2,576

HATCH, Edward—Rudolph Halley..... 810

HAZARD, William J.—Herman Huckfeld. 584

HICKEY, John J.—David Stevenson Brewing Company..... 231

HOFKER, Herman, and Christopher Hollwedel—Catherine Casey..... 1,231

HORTON, Charles, and another—P. H. Abbott and others..... 32

HUGHES, John and Margaret—R. Weil and another..... 87

INDELLO, Peter—J. Weil and another... 42

KLATZ, Morris—James Scanlan and others..... 120

KLUGE, Solomon—M. Zimmerman..... 104

KNAPP, Alfred D.—B. M. Farnham, as receiver, &c..... 153

KRUTOSIK, Joseph—D. Papsy..... 257

LAYMAN PNEUMATIC BOAT AND Sporting Goods Company—E. L. Demorest, as administratrix..... 493

LAIB, Henry, and another—National Ice Company..... 282

LEVIN, Samuel, and Alexander Salkin—National Wall Paper Company..... 496

LIGHT, William J., and Thomas Louther, The Walter R. Wood Company (Limited) —New-York National Exchange Bank... 359

LOOG, John—E. Benneche and another.... 73

LOWRY, Max—L. Siegbert and another.... 283

LUSSON, George M., and another—M. V. Kohnstamm..... 457

MAAS, Emily—F. Gouldby..... 64

MARTIN, George M.—The Manhattan Plate Glass Company..... 454

MARIANO, John—The Patent Cereals Company..... 196

MARREY, Benjamin J.—F. G. Clarke and another..... 132

MERCURY PRINTING COMPANY—The United Press..... 3,303

MILLER, Theodore S. and Anna B.—Herbert L. Moodey..... 2,331

MILLER, Jacob and Ida—R. D. Crane... 282

MINER, Thomas W., Herbert H. Winslow, and Will R. Wilson—F. Drake.....

MYERS, Marcus A., and Samuel F. and Simon Blumauer—First National Bank of Milwaukee..... 5,501

McFERNAN, Hugh A.—F. O. Pierce..... 100

McGINNIS, Silas J.—B. McQuillan..... 43

McKEON, Mathew J.—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company..... 29

NEW-YORK RECORDER COMPANY—R. Hoe and others..... 2,588

NEW-YORK STRAWBOARD COMPANY —J. B. Kaiser..... 158

O'SHEA, Thomas E.—W. J. Currie and another..... 542

PFOH, William, Jr.—The Cudahy Packing Company..... 206

RAILWAY AND DOCK CONSTRUCTION Company—S. J. Held and another..... 24

RAMER, Theresa—Herman Swartz..... 686

REED, John—The Mayor, &c., costs..... 112

REDINGTON, Joseph I.—Equitable Gaslight Company of New-York..... 371

RIDER, Henry E.—The Railway Advertising Company..... 154

RODGERS, Mary—I. Goode..... 29

ROTH, Nat—S. W. Martin..... 281

SCHAFER, Simon—C. Weber..... 273

SCHWAKE, Charles—A. W. Newborn..... 519

SCHLESINGER, William—Leo Schlesinger, (two judgments)..... 1,337

SAME—Abraham and B. Schlesinger, (two judgments)..... 1,884

SEYMOUR, Isaac L.—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, costs..... 110

SIELIEK, Michael—Charles W. Seymour. 104

SNELL, Joseph F.—M. P. Stevens..... 73

THORNTON, William H., and Henrietta H. Williams—E. Dart..... 295

THE LIVE STOCK SOCIETY OF America—L. H. Tucker and others..... 197

THE MAYOR, &c., OF THE CITY OF New-York—E. Finsterer..... 1,271

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTER COMPANY —The Texler Metal Goods Manufacturing Company..... 128

TOTMAN, James F.—Sarah E. Kirk..... 334

ULMAN, H. Charles—David I. Mackie... 11,318

UNDERHILL, John G.—J. W. Dimick, Jr., and others..... 95

UNGER, Theresa—L. D. Greenhall and another..... 381

WEISSBERG, Samuel—S. Kraus and another..... 68

WEST, John B.—A. H. Merritt..... 91

WOLFFHEIM, Minnie—William Vegelius. 146

YOUMANS, Arthur V.—Henry Piepgras... 658

SOPHOMORES GOT THE FLAG.

The Most Remarkable "Rush" on Record Made in Troy.

TROY, Oct. 7.—One of the most remarkable flag rushes on record took place this week between the sophomore and freshman classes of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in this city. This is an annual event, but never before was such a daring feat attempted, with success, as that which has caused the whole city to talk this year. The exploit shows that the tendency of the times is toward strategy rather than to physical prowess.

Saturday night the freshmen took the flag, attached it to the tail of a kite, and manipulated the latter until the flag caught on the top of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, in front of the Mansion House, in the business centre of the city. As the top of this monument is far above the level of the highest business blocks, it at first appeared as if the sophomores would be unable to dislodge it. The first efforts were made Monday. Early in the day the sophomores carried a line across from the roof of one high business block to another, with a lot of turtle hooks attached thereto at intervals of about a foot. The two bodies of students, one on either building, then tried to swing this line up to get a hook caught in the flag, but, this plan failing, they tried to throw a weight, with a line attached, over the arm of the figure surmounting the monument. After two or three hours of tiresome attempts, this plan also was abandoned.

About 6 o'clock in the evening the freshmen started a counterplot from the roof of the Mansion House, trying to throw a line over the sophomores', but this plan failed. Finally, after several hours' hard work, the sophomores managed to throw a baseball, attached to which was a stout cord, over the flag. Another line was carried to a high building on the other side of the square in which the monument is situated, and more hooks attached. The double line was then see-sawed across the flag, which eventually became caught on the hooks and was pulled to the roof of one of the buildings. Thousands of citizens remained at the spot until the flag was removed, and the sophomores were cheered loudly for the victory they had won.

Loie Fuller Sued for $1,200.

Loie Fuller, attended by her counsel, A. H. Hummel, appeared before Justice O'Dwyer in the City Court yesterday to defend an action that John Kellard, an actor, has brought against her to recover $1,200 which he alleges is due him for salary under a contract in connection with the play "Visit," which was produced at the Garden Theatre in the Fall of 1893.

The play was a failure, and, although Kellard made his contract with Robert Grau, he now insists that Loie Fuller was the real party in interest and that Mr. Grau was only her agent in the matter, and asks for a judgment for six weeks' salary at $200 a week.

G. M. Leventritt, the plaintiff's counsel, wished to have the trial put over to next week, but Mr. Hummel objected, and it will be tried this morning.

In asking to have the case tried at once, Mr. Hummel said that Loie Fuller will start for Atlanta, Ga., to-night, and from there will go to China, where she will dance at the special request of Li Hung Chang.

Miss Fuller says that she is in no way liable for Mr. Kellard's salary.

Free Silver Republican Candidates.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register, (Rep.)

Norton B. Beach is a candidate for Congress in a district of which a portion of Cuyahoga County is a part and Lake County is another part. Beach made a speech at Painesville last week, and, according to The Plain Dealer, he advocated practically the same principles Bryan advocates. Thereupon the Republican County Committee of Lake canceled all of the appointments made for Beach in that county, and its course is exactly right. There are two men running in this State for Congress on Republican tickets who ought to be hauled off and men in harmony with the Republican platform substituted, and Beach is one of them.

A Quarrel of the Doctors.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Not the least amusing feature of this amusing campaign is the quarrel of the New-York doctors over the question whether the boy orator is a pa

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ANNUAL MEETING AND REPORT OF LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

All the Old Directors Re-elected Yesterday—An Increase of More than $1,000,000 in Gross Earnings, but a Still Greater Increase in the Operating Expenses Causes a Decrease in Net Earnings—Report in Detail Respecting the Road.

The financial statement which was submitted at the annual meeting of the Louisville and Nashville stockholders in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, makes an interesting showing. For the year ended June 30, the gross earnings were $20,390,711, an increase over the preceding year of $1,114,717. The operating expenses were $13,505,206, and the net earnings $6,885,505, but the large expenditures for improvements and new equipment caused an increase in the operating expenses of $1,227,433, and, consequently, a decrease of $112,716 in net earnings. After paying interest and taxes and deducting $379,316 for loss on the railroad and other charges, the net income for the year was $1,377,504, an increase of $676,019.

The average number of miles operated last year was 2,965, and the gross earnings per mile were $6,877, as compared with $6,521 in 1895. The operating expenses per mile were $4,555, against $4,154 in 1895. The percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings was 66.23 against 63.69 in the previous year. There has been no change in the company's capital stock. The amount is $55,000,000, including $2,200,000 held in the treasury. The additional increase of $5,000,000, which was authorized Nov. 8, 1893, has not been issued. The changes in the bonded debt in the year have been as follows:

Bonded debt on June 30, 1895	$79,158,660
Bonds issued—	
Unified 50 year 4 per cents	$5,350,000
St. Louis property 20 year 5s	484,000
Bonds surrendered as collateral for 10-40 adj. bonds	5,834,000 / 9,283,000
Total	$94,275,660
Bonds redeemed and canceled	7,551,000
Bonded debt June 30, 1896	$86,724,660

This shows an increase over 1895 of $7,500,000, accounted for as follows: Unified fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds issued for betterments, redemptions, &c., $5,350,000, (including $4,435,000 for 10-40 bonds redeemed;) St. Louis property twenty-year 5 per cent. gold mortgage, $484,000; bonds surrendered by the Central Trust Company, which were deposited as collateral for 10-40 adjustment bonds, $9,283,000; total $15,117,000; deduct bonds redeemed in the year, $7,551,000; increase in bonded debt, $7,566,000. Deducting from the total bonded indebtedness $12,301,000, which represents various bonds held in the company's treasury, the net outstanding bonded debt is shown to be $74,423,660, against an outstanding bonded debt on June 30, 1895, of $76,297,660.

It is explained in the report that all of the 10-40 adjustment 6 per cent. gold bonds issued in 1884, were called for payment Feb. 1, 1896, and have been redeemed and canceled, with the exception of ninety-six bonds, for the payment of which $97,740 has been deposited with the Central Trust Company, trustee, for their redemption. It has been the custom heretofore to charge the interest account with coupons only as they matured. The board has thought it desirable that the interest accrued to June 30, but not due, should appear in the general balance sheet as a liability, and in accordance therewith $733,877 has been charged with $733,877, being the interest accrued to June 30, but not maturing until subsequent months, less the interest accrued to June 30 on its own bonds held in the company's treasury. The Directors have revalued the assets of the company and charged all losses, accounts and advances considered incollectible to "profit and loss." The balance to the credit of "profit and loss" on June 30 was $1,498,658.

The report estimates the net interest charges for the year to end June 30, 1897, at $4,950,067. The payments on account of sinking funds at $657,468, and the guarantees for outside companies, &c., at $425,800, a total of $6,040,335.

There were 309,178 shares of stock voted at the annual election yesterday, and all of the members of the Board of Directors were re-elected. Resolutions approving the purchase of the Middlesbrough Road were adopted without a dissenting vote.

PRESIDENT FELTON'S REPORT.

Condition of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific.

In his annual report, recently issued, President S. M. Felton of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway, which is the lessee of the Cincinnati Southern, makes some instructive remarks. He says that during the year just closed the deficiency in meeting rental and other charges has been reduced to $23,174. Several important events contributed to this result. The dedication of the National Park at the Chickamauga battlefield and the Atlanta Exposition contributed an increase of $103,304 in passenger earnings. The freight traffic also in the first six months of the year showed a substantial improvement; but, owing to political and financial uncertainties, the business of the last six months has been seriously curtailed. The entire gross earnings for the first half year were $2,035,481.53; for the last, $1,650,383.53.

The physical condition of the property has been improved within the year by laying 3,289 tons of seventy-five-pound steel, replacing 472 feet of iron bridges, and ballasting eighty-two miles of track. This was all necessary work. The tons of freight handled last year increased 5.22 per cent., while the gross earnings show a decrease of $693,277, or 15.83 per cent. This is accounted for by a decrease from .88 mills per ton per mile in 1891 to .73 in 1896, or 17.05 per cent., and a decrease in passenger earnings per mile from 2.34 cents in 1891 to 1.86 cents in 1896, or 20.51 per cent.

The rates of 1891 applied to the traffic of 1896 would show an increase of $532,573 in freight and $213,005 in passenger earnings. President Felton says: "It will be seen, therefore, that the economies that have been introduced in the movement of traffic in an increase of trainloads from 192.6 tons in 1891 to 276.7 tons in 1896, with a consequent reduction of 30.31 per cent. in freight train mileage and an increase from 37 passengers per train mile in 1891 to 50 in 1896, with a decrease of 22.15 per cent. in passenger train mileage, were inaugurated none too soon. It is the saving made in such items that has made the physical improvement of the property possible."

Americans Doing the Best They Can.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—The Globe this morning, in an editorial on railway questions, says:

"It is to be regretted that in some quarters prejudice should apparently exist against the new managers of the Grand Tunk Railway, because they happen to be Americans. We should remember that many Canadians occupy high positions on railroads in the United States. The new men have had to make changes, but the changes were called for in the interest of the road. At all events, the English proprietary thought so. The Grand Tunk, most of us will allow, is a more 'live' institution to-day than it has been for years. The main line is in excellent condition, and the branches are efficiently worked. Mr. Hayes, Mr. McGuigan, Mr. Fitzhugh, and Mr. Cotter are modern railroaders in the best sense, and are doing the best they can for the customers of the road and the public generally. The report that they are going to squeeze out a lot of the old hands and bring men from the United States to take their places is, we are assured, a mischievous invention."

Scarcity of Cars in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—There is a car famine in Iowa, which is growing more serious daily. The Railroad Commissioners are receiving constant complaints from all over the State of insufficient service. The rush of grain is the cause. Along the Chicago Great Western Road in many towns farmers have left their wagons standing by the tracks for days, loaded with grain, waiting for a chance to dispose of it. A week ago the trouble was confined to North and Northwest Iowa, but now it is general, and getting worse constantly. The roads that have Eastern lines have ordered cars to be rushed to the State, but they are not to be had, because the roads will not give up cars of other lines when once they get them.

Western New-York and Pennsylvania.

The second annual report of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad has just been issued by President Samuel G. De Coursey. He says that the physical condition of the road has been improved and that five new iron and steel bridges were constructed last year. The laying of the eighty-pound steel rails on the Buffalo division is nearly completed. A satisfactory agreement was made last June by which the Western New-York and Pennsylvania will use the tracks of the Rochester and Pittsburg entering Buffalo, and a portion of the latter company's tracks between Riverside Junction and Beadford from the north and south. The passenger traffic shows an increase in both local and through business. The freight shipments were less by 163,437 tons than in 1895, resulting in a loss in revenue of $128,000. To the decrease bituminous coal contributed 66,465 in tons and $99,022 in revenue.

Seaboard Air Line Purchase.

The purchase of the control of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad by Thomas F. Ryan and Gen. Samuel Thomas was confirmed by persons who are well informed regarding the transaction. Mr. Ryan has returned from the South, but he declined to talk about the matter yesterday. The contract for the transfer of the Seaboard Air Line includes the control of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company (Bay Line) and the whole transaction means stable transportation rates in the South. It is an open question whether President Hoffman and General Manager St. John will continue in charge of the Seaboard Air Line.

Action of Atchison Directors.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, held in this city yesterday, the Kansas coal properties owned by the company were leased to C. J. Devlin on a guarantee rental. Hereafter the company will purchase the coal that it requires from Mr. Devlin. The officers were authorized to prepare and publish their report for the six months' operations under the new management. The President was also directed to make a ten years' contract with Frederick Harvey for dining car and restaurant service on all of the company's lines. No successor to Vice President Robinson has yet been elected.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The joint traffic managers recommend that all commodity tariffs at present in effect, publishing rates on any freight traffic at variance with the official classification, and with class-rate tariffs also at present in effect shall expire on Oct. 15.

—Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western, will sail for Europe on the steamship Augusta Victoria to-day. He will confer with the stockholders of his road in Amsterdam and London.

—The new officers of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad are: President—Edwin Hawley; Vice President—Thomas Searles; Treasurer—Frank H. Davis, and Secretary—James Gaskell.

—Samuel Thomas, John G. Moore, and L. M. Schwan of New-York and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago were re-elected Directors of the Lake Erie and Western Road yesterday.

—Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad will hold their annual meeting in Chicago on Oct. 11.

—Work has been begun on an extension of the Chicago and Alton tracks into Peoria, Ill.

MR. BRYAN'S EXHAUSTING TOUR

His Sudden Prominence Enough to Unbalance Him.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The conditions in Mr. Bryan's present life are quite enough to unbalance a mind that had no natural lack of steadiness. A few months ago he was a man practically unknown; he had no record of past or any promise of future achievements. He was suddenly, as the result of an outburst of male hysteria, thrust into extraordinary prominence. Enormous responsibilities at once came upon him; he started to tour a continent; he has interviewed countless people and made a succession of exhausting speeches; he has traveled night and day with little rest and irregular hours. Under the daily excitements of the stump, knowing that he has the future of the highest power or of disgraceful oblivion before him, it is not any wonder that his mind should show signs of the strain.

Mr. Bryan, in my opinion, is developing into what Italian alienists call a political mattoid, or what German writers would call paranoia reformatoria. In a recent treatise on this subject (Entartung und Genie, p. 203) I find this striking paragraph: "In the histories of mattoids, we find that a strong characteristic is the tendency to assume a kind of apostleship, united with an unshakable belief in their declarations and services rendered. And this belief in times of political agitation often leads the mattoid into prominent political rôles. He often possesses certain tricks of thought and expression which men of sense and honesty will not or cannot use, but which catch quickly with the masses."

Surely this applies well to the support of my diagnosis. The political mattoid is an average man with a talent, or pseudo talent, that he cannot use wisely or sanely. His judgment is false, his actions foolish, egotistic, or extravagant. What is more serious, if given a chance, he surely ends in some disaster or folly from the dominance of his grandiose idea, or, perhaps, from some real insane or delirious act.

It does not much matter about names, however. The evidence that Mr. Bryan is developing into a political mattoid, or a paranoic reformer, or a cranky and unmanageable politician, is, I believe, strongly manifest, and is worth the serious attention of the American people.

His Pluck and Endurance.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is an uncompromising opponent of Mr. Bryan, but as a fighter it is straightforward and manly and always hits above the belt. Unlike some of its New-York contemporaries, who seemed rather to welcome the prospect of Mr. Bryan's physical prostration, which, happily, proved to be of short duration, it says: "For our part we have nothing but admiration for the pluck and endurance Mr. Bryan has shown in his remarkable tour over the country. And no man could have done what he has done whose habits were not essentially temperate and who did not use his strength with as much skill as resolution."

Bullets Deflected by Electricity.

From The London Chronicle.

Some remarkable results have recently been observed in Switzerland regarding the effects of electrical currents in causing bullets to deflect from the straight line. Like many other important observations, attention was first drawn to the fact by accident.

Some experiments were being made with army rifles, and the bullets went wide of the targets in a perfectly unaccountable way. The matter was investigated, and it was found that an electric line ran parallel to the range. This set the authorities to discover how much deflection could be produced in the short range.

They accordingly laid four steel cables at a distance of about forty yards from the range, which was well under 300 yards in length. The cables were then charged with a strong current, and the firing was resumed. It was then ascertained that the deflection for the distance, 780 feet, was about 70 feet; when a longer range was used the deflection was proportionately increased. In some experiments with artillery at a range of 3,000 yards it was found that the deflection amounted to no less than 14 degrees.

Should further experiments confirm these results, they will have an important effect in practice, as a means is suggested by which the deflection might be used for the protection of an army in the field.

NEW PLAN FOR WATER STORAGE

The Genesee Valley May Rival the Niagara Falls Electric Power Plant.

From The Rochester Democrat.

Preliminary surveys are under way looking toward the possible accomplishment of an engineering feat which would make Rochester and the entire Genesee Valley one of the greatest manufacturing sections in the State, and ultimately in the country. The work is being done under the supervision of State Engineer Adams and George W. Rafter of this city, and the scheme is the result of previous investigations made for the proposed construction of the Mount Morris storage dam.

When the subject of a storage reservoir in the river gorge at Mt. Morris was first broached, and even after considerable investigation had been made, it was thought that no other point on the river offered such unlimited opportunity and advantages for the purpose, but failure to secure passage of the bill prepared resulted in a temporary discontinuance of the project. Seemingly this postponement was decidedly for the best, as it had the effect of inducing the engineers interested to seek some other plan, and ultimately resulted in the development of a scheme which if carried out will not only be far superior to the first but has attracted the attention of the State Engineer and aroused the interest of every engineer in the State.

The surveys being made by a corps of engineers under Mr. Rafter are for the construction of a dam at a point a short distance above the upper falls at Portage, and the lines now being run embrace the area of the valley for a distance of about twenty miles, and will form the base of a plane-table survey between the falls and Oramel.

While the construction of a dam at Portage sacrifices the advantages of the portion of the valley between that place and the mouth of the gorge at Mount Morris, the opportunities offered for the establishment of a much greater water power far exceed the advantages offered by the construction of the dam twenty miles below.

With the dam at Mount Morris it was estimated that 30,000 horse power could be obtained, while with the construction of a dam at Portage it is estimated that the power would be double that amount. To give some idea of the immense fall in the river at Portage, an engineer of this city stated that the height of the three falls at Portage aggregates 330 feet, while the fall from the mouth of the gorge at Mount Morris to this city is but 50 or 60 feet. The two-hundred-and-sixty-three-foot fall in this city has long been a source of incalculable value to the manufacturing industries of Rochester, but with that at Portage is not to be compared. This engineer said:

"As is well known, the water power obtainable in this city is now under full control by the plants here, and large numbers of manufactories are compelled to resort to steam. With the transportation of power by electricity the immense power at Portage could be brought here at a comparatively slight expense, and not only Rochester, but every village lying within a large radius of Portage could avail itself of it, thereby becoming independent of the Niagara power or the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

"With this means of development for the smaller towns tributary to Rochester the merchants and other business men here would receive benefits that can hardly be estimated. Admitting that some manufacturers might deem it economy to locate at the nearest possible point to the original source of power, Rochester as the commercial and moneyed centre of the valley would ultimately reap untold benefits.

"Another feature in connection with the establishment of the dam at Portage lies in the fact that it is receiving the advocacy of the State Engineer, who has in mind the development, by the same means, of the power now going to waste in numerous other streams of the State. Among the New-York State rivers which offer opportunities for the establishment of storage dams, by reason of their rapid fall at certain points along their course, are the Hudson, Black, Chemung, and Mohawk, and when it has been demonstrated to the people that immense power can be obtained by such means, the hostility of the taxpayers to the passage of bills looking to that end will be withdrawn, and the sections tributary to such streams throughout the entire State will attract manufacturing people from all points where steam power is compulsory.

"The establishment of a gigantic power at Portage and its resulting benefits to the surrounding country would be readily discerned by the residents of those other sections through which deeply gorged and rapidly running rivers flow, and any bill for the development of power where, in the opinion of competent engineers, it is obtainable sufficient to outweigh the expense would not meet with disapproval."

A POLICEMAN'S ROMANCE.

He Has Wedded a Wealthy and Accomplished Descendant of Irish Kings

From The London News.

Some men are born lucky, and ex-Policeman Thomas James Macfarlane is one of them. Macfarlane has just retired from the Metropolitan Police Force, after three years' service, with a "good conduct" certificate, and he leaves the force because of the acquisition of riches by his marriage with an Irish lady residing in Linden Gardens, Chiswick. She belongs to a wealthy and historic Irish family, claiming, on the maternal side, descent from the ancient races of the O'Neills, the O'Hagans, and the O'Donovans, the first of which claims in early days an unbroken line of Kings in Ireland for some hundreds of years. She is said to possess important estates in Ireland, which she has made over to her husband, so that the ex-Chiswick policeman has now become an Irish landlord.

The story of the introduction and courtship is interesting. Police Constable Macfarlane first attracted the attention of his future wife by the manner in which he acquitted himself in stopping a runaway horse in the High Road, Chiswick. A casual acquaintance soon sprang into fast friendship; the lady herself admits it was a case of love at first sight. But as soon as her friends became aware that a policeman was paying his addresses to her, they tried by all means in their power to stop the acquaintance, and even went the length of reporting Macfarlane to the Commissioner. The policeman, however, was not to be denied, and the opposition, as in all true love affairs, defeated its object, and brought the parties closer together, with the result of an early marriage.

It must, indeed, have been a pleasant experience for Macfarlane, when out on a long tour of duty (as well as a source of amusement and profit to the Chiswick cabmen) to be followed on his beat, as it is said he was, by his sweetheart in a hansom, laden with refreshments; or, if by chance she felt disposed, her servant would, it is further stated, be sent on a similar errand. Both have now left Chiswick, and intend, it is believed, to lead a retired life in the West of England.

Mrs. Macfarlane, prior to her marriage, was Miss Kathleen Badham-Thornhill, and was born at Castlekevin, near Mallow, County Cork, which for generations was the seat of the Thornhill family in the south of Ireland. She is highly accomplished, and has a graceful figure and handsome features. What is, as some will think, more to the purpose, she has inherited a considerable fortune. Up to a few years ago she was a well-known figure in Dublin society, never missing a State ball or concert. The Badham-Thornhills are a well-known County-Cork family.

Opinions Stifled and Facts Suppressed.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

It would be a libel on human nature and upon Christendom to imagine that pity and anger have not moved the peoples of Germany, Austria, and Russia at the recital of the hideous deeds done under the Ottoman rule at Constantinople, in Armenia, and in Crete. Not only is popular feeling deprived of the same free means of manifesting itself in these countries that it has in Great Britain and in the United States, but there is reason to believe that the facts have not been so fully made known to the nations of the Continent as to ourselves, or have been presented in distorted forms.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises	6:03	Sun sets	5:31
Moon sets	6:12		

HIGH WATER OCT. 8.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:10 A. M.	8:31 A. M.	10:20 A. M.
8:40 P. M.	8.58 P. M.	10:47 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 8.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Oct. 5
H. H. Meier	Bremen	Sept. 26
Istria	Gibraltar	Sept. 23
Jersey City	Swansea	Sept. 23
Masssapequa	Swansea	Sept. 23

FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

Britannic	Liverpool	Sept. 30
El Sud	New-Orleans	Oct. 4
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Oct. 1
Hubert	Barbados	Oct. 1
Scandia	Hamburg	Sept. 27
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Sept. 26
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 3
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct. 6
Ville de Brest	Gibraltar	Sept. 27

SATURDAY, OCT. 10.

Alamo	Galveston	Oct. 3
La Touraine	Havre	Oct. 3
Umbria	Liverpool	Oct. 3

SUNDAY, OCT. 11.

Allianca	Colon	Oct. 4
El Mar	New-Orleans	Oct. 6
Mohican	Antwerp	Sept. 27
Vacochee	Savannah	Oct. 8
St. Irene	Shields	Sept. 26
Seminole	Jacksonville	Oct. 8

MONDAY, OCT. 12.

Aller	Bremen	Oct. 3
Anchoria	Glasgow	Oct. 1
Cevic	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Croft	Dundee	Sept. 27
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Oct. 1
Llandaff City	Swansea	Sept. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct. 8	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Oct. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Oct. 8	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Colorado	Oct. 8	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Oct. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
City of Rome	Oct. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Oct. 10	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Georgian	Oct. 10	London	22 State St.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	32 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Oct. 10	Kingston	24 State St.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fontabelle	Oct. 10	W'd'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Panama	Oct. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Vigilancia	Oct. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Oregon	Oct. 10	Naples	61 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Oct. 10	Cuba	23 State St.
Andes	Oct. 13	Gonaives	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Seneca	Oct. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Andhria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	32 Bowling Gr.
Barcelona	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Valencia	Oct. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Ithaca	Oct. 21	N. Orleans	158 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

Arrived.

New-York—Wednesday, Oct. 7.

SS Anerley, (Br.,) Sherberne, Morent Bay Sept. 2, Kingston 4, Old Harbor 5, Black River 6, Savanna la Mar 6, Cape Gracios 9, Belize 12, Port Barrios 16, Livingston 17, Puerto Cortez 19, Cartaska 23, Montego Bay 28, St. Ann's Bay 30, Port Maria 30, and Fortune Island Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Porto Cabello Sept. 28, Curacoa 30, and La Guayra Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 A. M.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Labot, Bordeaux Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Nicholas, Antwerp Sept. 14, via Middlesborough 19, in ballast to C. H. Sandbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston Sept. 29 and Key West Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Charles F. Mayer, Hand, with Barge No. 1 from Baltimore for Boston, with coal.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Vera Cruz Sept. 23, Tuxpan 25, Tampico 27, Campeachy 30, Progreso Oct. 1, and Havana 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, London Sept. 24, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

Bark Lina, (Ital.,) Viccara, Alexandretta 87 ds., with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes; vessel to John C. Seager.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen Sept. 29 and Southampton 30, with mdse. and passengers to Ehrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.: Fresh breeze, northwest, clear.

Sailed.

SS Peninsular, (Port..) Lisbon and Oporto; Santuit, with two barges, Perth Amboy for Boston; Paris, Southampton; Teutonic, (Br.,) Liverpool; Normandia, (Dutch,) Amsterdam; Lampasas Galveston; Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville; State of Texas, Brunswick, (not as before;) City of Washington, Havana, &c.; Roanoke, Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, Richmond; Antilla, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.

Barks Edinburgh, (Br.,) Sydney, N. S. W.; Cerastes, (Ger.,) Brisbane, Australia; Concordia, (Dutch,) Cheribon, Java; Artisan, (Br.,) Fort Baye, France.

Brig Arcot, Sierra Leone, Africa.

Spoken.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Ship Nile, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New-York July 30 for Anjer, was spoken Sept. 3 in lat. 10 N., long. 27 W.

Ship Godiva, (Br.,) Capt. Trunsk, from Bristol Sept. 28 for New-York, was spoken Oct. 3, position not given.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—SS Strathnevis, (Br.,) Capt. Pattie, from Japan and China for New-York, passed Tarifa Oct. 1.

SS Fuida, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, from New-York Sept. 26 for Genoa, passed Gibraltar Oct. 5.

SS Falatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg Oct. 4 for New-York, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New-York Sept. 19 for Genoa and Marseilles, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Sept. 23, for Bristol, pased Brow Head to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York Sept. 26 for Hamburg, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Illiris, (Aust.,) Capt. Moricich, sld. from Trieste for New-York Oct. 3.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, sld. from Denia for New-York Oct. 3.

SS Henri Reith, (Br.,) sld. from Hartlepool for New-York yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, sld. from Newcastle for New-York to-day.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boyesen, from New-York Sept. 19, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Sept. 19, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Rogers, from New-York Sept. 29, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Bremen for New-York, sld. from Southampton at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 2 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 9:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York for Hamburg, passed St. Catherines at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKlastry, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.) Capt. Russ, from New-York via Christiania, arr at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Bastry, (Br.,) Capt. Carr, from New-York, via Port Said, for Bombay, passed Perim to-day.

SS City of Dundee, (Br.,) Capt. Halley, from New-York for Aden, &c., passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Adams & Co. of Troupsburg, Steuben County; to deal in fresh salt and smoked meats, provisions, and food products; capital, $10,000; Directors—John F. Wallace of this city, Joseph F. Ward of this city, and R. Adams of Troupsburg.

—Brooklyn Ice Skating Company of Brooklyn; capital, $100,000; Directors—J. De Courcy Ireland, A. F. Ireland, Edward T. Paul, and Woolsey Carmalt of this city, and Walter S. Brewster of Brooklyn.

—The Peerless Typewriter Company of Ithaca; capital, $150,000; Directors—Lorey H. Smith, George Livermore, and Lewis P. Smith of Ithaca.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Aug. Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Richmond Hill, (letters must be directed "per Richmond Hill";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour or sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix, St. Thomas, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

SUNDAY.